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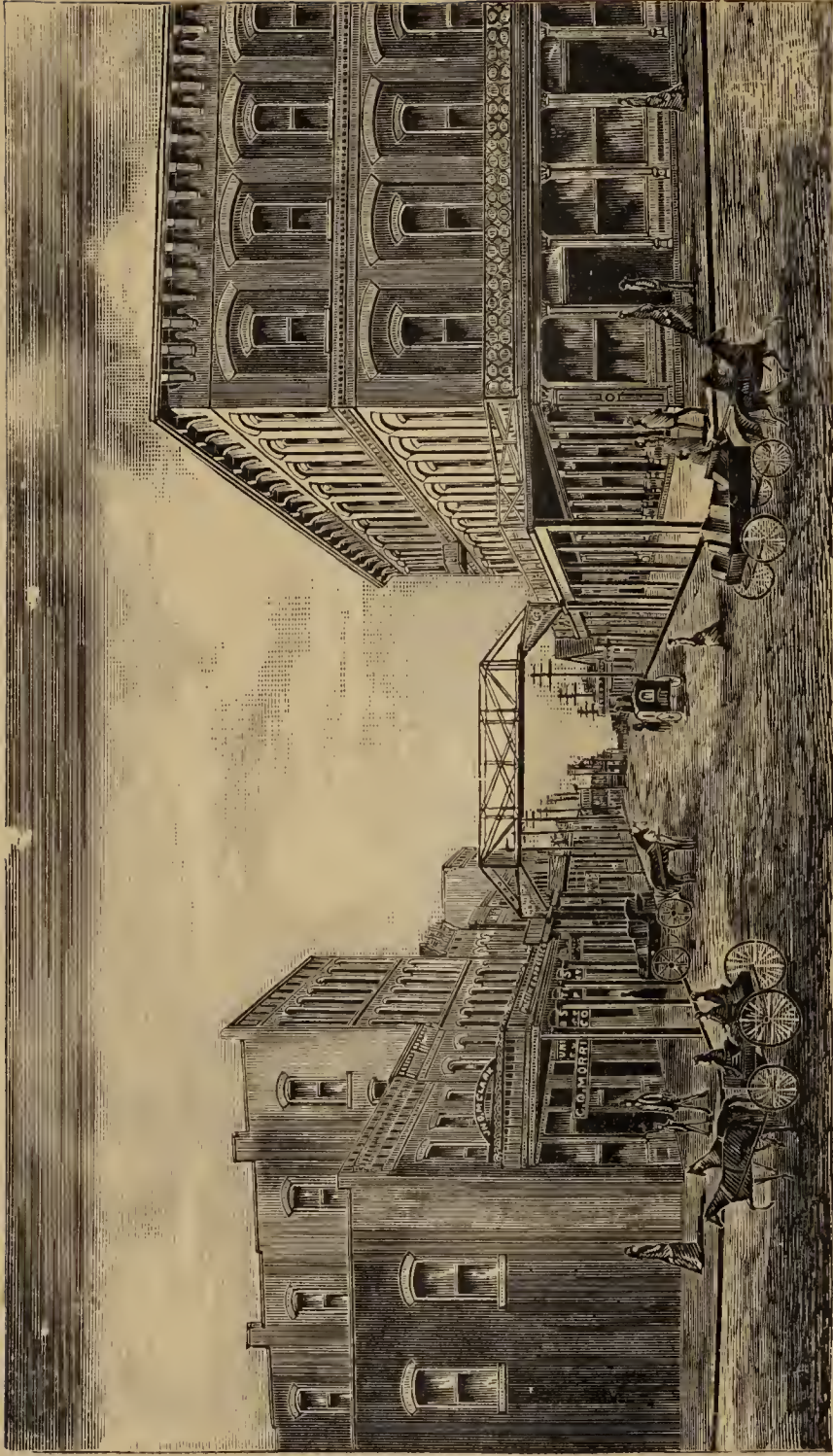












CENTRAL-RINGO HOTEL, MEXICO, MO.



HISTORY  
OF  
AUDRAIN COUNTY,  
MISSOURI,

WRITTEN AND COMPILED

FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES,

INCLUDING A HISTORY OF ITS

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

TOGETHER WITH

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MISSOURI; A RELIABLE AND DETAILED HISTORY OF  
AUDRAIN COUNTY—ITS PIONEER RECORD, RESOURCES, BIOGRAPHICAL  
SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATIS-  
TICS OF GREAT VALUE; INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES.

ILLUSTRATED.

ST. LOUIS:  
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PREFACE.

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The History of Audrain County, Missouri, has been written, in many respects, under trying circumstances. The publishers were somewhat embarrassed from lack of material, but not so much as overwhelmed by a superabundance of conflicting accounts of deeds done and events transpired.

Such defects as may be apparent in the work as presented can to some extent be attributed to lack of material, but not to any want of courtesy on the part of the many public officials or private citizens on whom the exigencies of the work forced the compilers to intrude in their efforts to obtain desired information.

In the history of the county, as a county, the greatest attention has been given to that dim, traditionary period, the record of which is fragmentary, and which, therefore, requires our efforts to preserve from that decay which follows all events inscribed only in the recollection of men. The records of the later history as a county have been too fully and voluminously kept to run the risk of oblivion, and their elaboration is left to some future historian.

Our aim has been, as set forth in our prospectus, to make this a reliable, accurate history of the county, while many of those who were prominent in its formation and subsequent development are living. We cannot say that the book is without errors, for were such the case, it would be beyond the merits of any work yet written. But we do claim for it a degree of accuracy seldom attained in such a volume.

To the kindly care of the reader who seeks the truth and loves it, this work is given with the full faith that he will defend it in full accord with its merits, against the attacks of all who would prostitute the truth of history to the ephemeral uses of individual interest or prejudice.

To name all to whom we are indebted for valuable information rendered in the compilation of this history would be an undertaking of too great a magnitude. Much help has been given by all the public citizens of the county, its officials, those connected with its newspapers, and, in fact, nearly every one who has had an interest in their county.

Thanking the citizens of Audrain county for the courtesy and many acts of kindness shown to us and our representatives while in their midst, we submit this volume to a generous public, believing that whatever of credit is due us will be given.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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# HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

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## CHAPTER I.

### LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

#### BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase in 1803 of the vast territory west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the Dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our Republic additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequalled in the annals of time. In 1763, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field whence he could the more effectively guard his newly-acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be secured to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the

people of Louisiana the first intimation they had that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners, and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy; as the possession of the city by France would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his Ministers, and addressed them follows: —

“ I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that



their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClere. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the Republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his Ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day, Napoleon sent for the Minister who had agreed with him, and said to him: —

"The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and I will not consent to take less.

I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country.”

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, 1803, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, Congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay \$11,250,000, and her citizens were to be compensated for some illegal captures, to the amount of \$3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them these benefits was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words: —

“ Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires.”

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said: —

“ I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England,” and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: “ By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride.”

These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by

the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force, as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with uncertainties in regard to free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, republican in form, and having free access to an almost boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength, would so rapidly



flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

“I beheld the westward marches  
Of the unknown crowded nations.  
All the land was full of people,  
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,  
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling  
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.  
In the woodlands rang their axes;  
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;  
Over all the lakes and rivers  
Rushed their great canoes of thunder.”

In 1804, Congress, by an act passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the “Territory of Orleans,” and the “District of Louisiana,” known as “Upper Louisiana.” This district included all that portion of the old province, north of “Hope Encampment,” on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, who established in St. Louis what were called Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3, 1805, and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, Governor, and Frederick Bates, Secretary. The Legislature of the territory was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807, Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition up the Missouri with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809 and President Madison appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark’s expedition, was appointed Governor in 1810, to succeed Gen.



Howard, and remained in office until the admission of the State into the Union, in 1821.

The portions of Missouri which were settled, for the purposes of local government were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory, between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time, was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States was 10,120.

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## CHAPTER II.

### DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Name — Extent — Surface — Rivers — Timber — Climate — Prairies — Soils — Population by Counties.

#### NAME.

The name Missouri is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

#### EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast, by the Des Moines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and the States of Kansas and Nebraska. The State lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between 36° 30' and 40° 36' north latitude, and between 12° 2' and 18° 51' west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the State east and west, is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northeast corner along the Iowa line, to its intersection with the Des Moines

River, is about 210 miles; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the State north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the States of Vermont and New Hampshire.

#### SURFACE.

North of the Missouri, the State is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the State) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the State into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers is rolling, and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land which stretches away towards the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

#### RIVERS.

No State in the Union enjoys better facilities for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory and State in the Union; with the whole valley of the Ohio; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

“Ay, gather Europe’s royal rivers all —  
The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire’s weight  
On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm;  
Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,  
Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,  
To hide its terror in a sea of gloom;  
The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,  
The fount of fable and the source of song;  
The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths  
The loving sky seems wedded with the wave;  
The yellow Tiber, chok’d with Roman spoils,

A dying miser shrinking 'neath his gold;  
The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms;  
The Thames that bears the riches of the world;  
Gather their waters in one ocean mass,  
Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,  
Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,  
Like Aaron's rod, these streams of fame and song."

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the State for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the State, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the State, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Grand and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Lamine, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the State, are the Salt River, north, and the Meramec River south of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the State, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 175 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the State in all directions.

*Timber.* — Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almug-trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact, all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, papaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

*Climate.* — The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable, and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder,



except during the month of February, which has many days of pleasant sunshine.

*Prairies.* — Missouri is a prairie State, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber, while the “rolling” prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forests or bottom lands being over only declivities. Many of these prairies, however, exhibit a gracefully waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope, and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green, and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever-changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude, they must be seen.

*Soil.* — The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the State are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the State will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the State.

## POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, AND 1880.

Counties.	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair . . . . .	11,449	13,774	15,190
Andrew . . . . .	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison . . . . .	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain . . . . .	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry . . . . .	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton . . . . .	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates . . . . .	15,960	17,484	25,382
Benton . . . . .	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger . . . . .	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone . . . . .	20,765	31,923	25,424
Buchanan . . . . .	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler . . . . .	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell . . . . .	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway . . . . .	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden . . . . .	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau . . . . .	17,558	17,891	20,998
Carroll . . . . .	17,440	21,498	23,300
Carter . . . . .	1,440	1,549	2,168
Cass . . . . .	19,299	18,069	22,431
Cedar . . . . .	9,471	9,897	10,747
Chariton . . . . .	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian . . . . .	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark . . . . .	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clay . . . . .	15,564	15,320	15,579
Clinton . . . . .	14,063	13,698	16,073
Cole . . . . .	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper . . . . .	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford . . . . .	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade . . . . .	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas . . . . .	8,383	8,073	9,272
Daviess . . . . .	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb . . . . .	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent . . . . .	6,357	7,401	10,647
Douglas . . . . .	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunklin . . . . .	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin . . . . .	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade . . . . .	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry . . . . .	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene . . . . .	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy . . . . .	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison . . . . .	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry . . . . .	17,401	18,465	23,914
Hickory . . . . .	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt . . . . .	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard . . . . .	17,233	17,815	18,428
Howell . . . . .	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron . . . . .	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson . . . . .	55,041	54,045	82,328
Jasper . . . . .	14,928	29,384	32,021
Jefferson . . . . .	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson . . . . .	24,648	23,646	28,177
Knox . . . . .	10,974	12,678	13,047
Laclede . . . . .	9,380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette . . . . .	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence . . . . .	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis . . . . .	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln . . . . .	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn . . . . .	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston . . . . .	16,730	18,074	20,205



POPULATION BY COUNTIES — *Continued.*

Counties.	1876.	1876.	1880.
McDonald . . . . .	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon . . . . .	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison . . . . .	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries . . . . .	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion . . . . .	23,780	22,794	24,837
Mercer . . . . .	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller . . . . .	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi . . . . .	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau . . . . .	13,375	13,084	14,349
Monroe . . . . .	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery . . . . .	10,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan . . . . .	8,434	9,529	10,134
New Madrid . . . . .	6,357	6,673	7,694
Newton . . . . .	12,821	16,875	18,948
Nodaway . . . . .	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon . . . . .	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage . . . . .	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark . . . . .	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot . . . . .	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry . . . . .	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis . . . . .	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps . . . . .	10,506	9,919	12,565
Pike . . . . .	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte . . . . .	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk . . . . .	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski . . . . .	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam . . . . .	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls . . . . .	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph . . . . .	15,908	19,173	22,751
Ray . . . . .	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds . . . . .	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley . . . . .	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles . . . . .	21,304	21,821	23,060
St. Clair . . . . .	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois . . . . .	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve . . . . .	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	351,189	. . .	31,888
Saline . . . . .	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler . . . . .	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland . . . . .	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott . . . . .	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon . . . . .	2,339	3,236	3,441
Shelby . . . . .	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard . . . . .	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone . . . . .	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan . . . . .	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney . . . . .	4,407	6,124	5,605
Texas . . . . .	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon . . . . .	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren . . . . .	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington . . . . .	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne . . . . .	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster . . . . .	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth . . . . .	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright . . . . .	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis . . . . .	. . .	. . .	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804

<sup>1</sup> St. Louis City and County separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

## SUMMARY.

Males . . . . .	1,126,424
Females . . . . .	1,041,380
Native . . . . .	1,957,564
Foreign . . . . .	211,240
White . . . . .	2,023,568
Colored <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	145,236

## CHAPTER III.

## GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

Classification of Rocks—Quaternary Formation—Tertiary—Cretaceous—Carboniferous—Devonian—Silurian—Azoic—Economic Geology—Coal—Iron—Lead—Copper—Zinc—Building Stone—Marble—Gypsum—Lime—Clays—Paints—Springs—Water Power.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian; VII. Azoic.

“The Quaternary formations, are the most recent, and the most valuable to man: valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mould, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits, cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four millions acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the low lands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive.”

“The Bluff formation,” says Prof. Swallow, “rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the Bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque

<sup>1</sup> Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion county was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to wit: "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the northwestern portion of the State.

The Boulder formation is a heterogeneous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. In some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott County, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the State are the common bituminous and cannel coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal-measures are full of fossils, which are always confined



to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the State, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet; Middle Archimedes, 50 feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oölitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald county.

The St. Louis limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis counties.

The Lower Archimedes limestone includes partly the lead bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri.

The Encrinital limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white. In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion county to Greene county. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga limestone and Oriskany sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, and perforated with pores.

The Lithographic limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.



The Hamilton Group is made up of some 40 feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of crystalline limestone.

Onondaga limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherty limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany sandstone is a light, gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderberg is made up of buff, gray, and reddish cherty and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The Upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian limestone, 250 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group: — There are three formations which Prof. Swallow refers to in this group. These formations are found in the bluff above and below Louisiana; on the Grassy a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton limestone: The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, near Glencoe, St. Louis County, and are seventy-five feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye limestone the same color as the Trenton limestone.

The first Magnesian limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal sandstone has a wide range in the State. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second sandstone, usually of yellowish brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft sandstone as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin Counties.

The third Magnesian limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bryce's Spring.

The third sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates which contain no remains of organic life.

#### ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

*Coal.* — Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no State in the Union, surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past — long before the existence of man — Nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time, when in the order of things, it should be necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests, she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys have developed the fact that the coal deposits in the State are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. A large portion of the State, has been ascertained to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford and Lincoln, and during the past few years, all along the lines of all the railroads in North Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River, between Kansas City and Sioux

City, has systematic mining, opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds, on the line of the southwestern boundary of the State alone, embraces more than 26,000 square miles of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made, in the different portions of the State, will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal to the State, its influence in domestic life, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power, which in its influences for good, in the civilization of man, is more potent than the gold of California.

*Iron.* — Prominent among the minerals, which increase the power and prosperity of a nation, is iron. Of this ore, Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the State, and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Greene, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent and others. The greatest deposit of iron is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal, which is shown by analysis, to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron are also found at the Big Bogy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has, in its nude state, a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in twenty-one or more counties of the State, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores extend over a greater range of country than all the others combined, embracing about one hundred counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

*Lead.* — Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the State at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than seven thousand square miles. Mines have been opened



in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan, and many other counties.

*Copper and Zinc.* — Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the State, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

*Building Stone and Marble.* — There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the State, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis, and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the 3rd Magnesian limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light-drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

*Gypsum and Lime.* — Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the State, from the coal measures to fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

*Clays and Paints.* — Clays are found in nearly all parts of the State suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay and fire-clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are found in considerable quantities on the Missouri



River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

#### SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms, there is scarcely a section of land but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs, good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the State, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard, and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard Counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate spring in the University *campus* are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the waters of the Meramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar, and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

## CHAPTER IV.

## TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Title to Missouri Lands — Right of Discovery — Title of France and Spain — Cession to the United States — Territorial Changes — Treaties with Indians — First Settlement — Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon — St. Louis — When Incorporated — Potosi — St. Charles — Portage des Sioux — New Madrid — St. Francois County — Perry — Mississippi — Loutre Island — “Boone’s Lick” — Cote Sans Dessein — Howard County — Some First Things — Counties — When Organized.

The title to the soil of Missouri was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect; so, therefore, when they found this country in the possession of such a people they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas, and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the “Province of Louisiana,” and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the “Old French War,” in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest, in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States, in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims, held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing

Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our Government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it a temporary government, and another act, approved March 26, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indian Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th of the same year, and it so remained till 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and on August 10, 1821, the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836, the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the State. It will be seen, then, that the soil of Missouri belonged:—

1. To France, with other territory.
2. In 1763, with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.
3. October 1, 1800, it was ceded, with other territory from Spain, back to France.
4. April 30, 1803, it was ceded, with other territory, by France to the United States.
5. October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.
6. October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana" and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.
7. July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.



8. June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9. August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

10. In 1836, the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the State.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the Government to recognize. Before the Government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians at different times.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri, is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of the settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclede Liguist, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclede Liguist, Antonio Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis in honor of Louis XV., of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the ninth day of November, 1809, by the Court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and William Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the ad-



vantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day the great center of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1795, received by grant from the Spanish government a league of land, now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was for many years known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made near St. Charles, in St. Charles County, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying, Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux*, was located on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Illinois River, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid county, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois county, was settled in 1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starnater and John Andrews, each locating claims. The following year, a settlement was made in the same county, just below the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. William Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry county by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi county, opposite Cairo, Illinois, was settled August 6, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land-grant

from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Hermann, in the Missouri River, was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles, had we the time and space.

In 1807, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others, went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard county, where they manufactured salt and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

*Cote Sans Dessein*, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway county, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time, as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defence of the settlement.

In 1810, a colony of Kentuckians numbering one hundred and fifty families immigrated to Howard county, and settled on the Missouri River in Cooper's Bottom near the present town of Franklin, and opposite Arrow Rock.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities, and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the territory, have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village, and thrifty city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and, indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the State.

Culture's hand  
Has scattered verdure o'er the land;  
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,  
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

## SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first baptism was performed in May, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first house of worship, (Catholic) was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.

The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis (*Missouri Gazette*), in 1808.

The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis — Rufus Easton, post-master.

The first Protestant church erected at Ste. Genevieve, in 1806 — Baptist.

The first bank established (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.

The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.

The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Reid; landed at St. Louis 1817.

The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.

The first college built (St. Louis College), in 1817.

The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in May, 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.

The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.

The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.

The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.

The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.

The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.



## CHAPTER V.

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization 1812 — Council — House of Representatives — William Clark first Territorial Governor — Edward Hempstead first Delegate — Spanish Grants — First General Assembly — Proceedings — Second Assembly — Proceedings — Population of Territory — Vote of Territory — Rufus Easton — Absent Members — Third Assembly — Proceedings — Application for Admission.

Congress organized Missouri as a Territory, July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives exercised the Legislative power of the Territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Councillors, to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by Act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the Territory, was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three judges, whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following, for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, and Matthew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.



Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field lots, which were held and enjoyed by them, at the time of the session in 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly, held its session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, in St. Louis, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:—

St. Charles. — John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis. — David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve. — George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas, and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau. — George F. Bollinger, and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid. — John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles. — James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis. — Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve. — John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau. — William Neeley and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid. — Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following, as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met, as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature in Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the *Missouri Gazette*, of that day; a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures; creating the office of Sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census; permanently fixing the seats of Justices, and an act to compensate its own members. At this session, laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St. Louis; and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve county into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet of Ste. Genevieve county, was speaker elect, and Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature, several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McCready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the house are found in the *Gazette*.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die*.

The population of the Territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the Territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least — the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Ham-

mond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814 showing a large increase in the population of the Territory, an appointment was made increasing the number of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The President of the Council was William Neeley, of Cape Girardeau county.

It appeared that James Maxwell, the absent member of the Council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid county, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the Territorial Legislature again began its session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the *Gazette*. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles counties, and included all that part of the State lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. (For precise boundaries, see Chapter I. of the History of Boone County.)

The next session of the Territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The Territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and, among other things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the Southern part of Arkansas. In 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their Territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign State. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the Territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had



been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a State would give fresh impetus to all these interests, and hasten its settlement, the Territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a State government.

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## CHAPTER VI.

Application of Missouri to be admitted into the Union — Agitation of the Slavery Question — “Missouri Compromise” — Constitutional Convention of 1820 — Constitution presented to Congress — Further Resistance to Admission — Mr. Clay and his Committee make Report — Second Compromise — Missouri Admitted.

With the application of the Territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union, commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theater of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the “Missouri Question” was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened,

“In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,”

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public counsels of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of States. “Lower Louisiana,” her twin sister Territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a State, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the “Missouri Compromise,” of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent



measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the State.

*February 15th, 1819.* — After the House had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by adding to it the following proviso: —

“*And Provided*, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years.”

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussions which lasted nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future States. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted — 79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon. John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment, or proviso, was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word “convicted,” was adopted — 87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 19th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word “convicted,” which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed — 22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost and Congress adjourned. This

was most unfortunate for the country. The people having already been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the National Councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. The body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri Question," that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability, be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri Question," by an amendment which read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the State, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; *Provided, always,* That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and

the bill being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said State were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a State convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its President, and Wm. G. Pettis, Secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:—

*Cape Girardeau.* — Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner and Joseph McFerron.

*Cooper.* — Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard.

*Franklin.* — John G. Heath.

*Howard.* — Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

*Jefferson.* — Daniel Hammond.

*Lincoln.* — Malcom Henry.

*Montgomery.* — Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

*Madison.* — Nathaniel Cook.

*New Madrid.* — Robert S. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

*Pike.* — Stephen Cleaver.

*St. Charles.* — Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber.

*Ste. Genevieve.* — John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

*St. Louis.* — David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

*Washington.* — John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

*Wayne.* — Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the sixth of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the Constitution as framed by the convention.



The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the State, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the State for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the State. The debate, which followed, continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution as follows:—

“ Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.”

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that that great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussions should cease,

“ With grave

Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd  
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraver  
Deliberation sat and public care;  
And princely counsel in his face yet shone  
Majestic” \* \* \* \* \*

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons (a number equal to the number of States then composing the Union), be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.



The motion prevailed ; the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act with the committee of twenty-three, and on the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee : —

“ Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled : That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States ; provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a Solemn Public Act, shall declare the assent of the said State, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act ; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact ; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered complete.”

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a Solemn Public Act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

## CHAPTER VII.

## MISSOURI AS A STATE.

First Election for Governor and other State Officers — Senators and Representatives to General Assembly — Sheriffs and Coroners — U. S. Senators — Representatives in Congress — Supreme Court Judges — Counties Organized — Capital Moved to St. Charles — Official Record of Territorial and State Officers.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to be held on the 28th of August for the election of a Governor and other State officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event, and according to the provisions of the constitution, the election was held, and the General Assembly convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the Territory) and Alexander McNair were the candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the State 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, to wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott who was at the time Territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th of September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, speaker, and John McArthur clerk; William H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President, *pro tem*.

Mathias McGirk, John D. Cook, and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney-General, and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in details the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed; the elections for Governors and other State officers; the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the Territorial and State officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.

Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor . . . .	William Clark . . . . .	1813-20
1812-13		

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.

Alexander McNair . . . . .	1820-24
Frederick Bates . . . . .	1824-25
Abraham J. Williams, vice Bates . . . . .	1825
John Miller, vice Bates . . . .	1826-28
John Miller . . . . .	1828-32
Daniel Dunklin, (1832-36) re- signed; appointed Surveyor General of the U. S. Lilburn W. Boggs, vice Dunklin . . .	1836
Lilburn W. Boggs . . . . .	1836-40
Thomas Reynolds (died 1844), .	1840-44
M. M. Marmaduke vice Rey- nolds — John C. Edwards . .	1844-48
Austin A. King . . . . .	1848-52
Sterling Price . . . . .	1852-56
Truisten Polk (resigned) . . .	1856-57
Hancock Jackson, vice Polk .	1857
Robert M. Stewart, vice Polk .	1857-60
C. F. Jackson (1860), office va- cated by ordinance; Hamil- ton R. Gamble, vice Jackson; Gov. Gamble died 1864.	
Willard P. Hall, vice Gamble .	1864
Thomas C. Fletcher . . . . .	1864-68
Joseph W. McClurg . . . . .	1868-70
B. Gratz Brown . . . . .	1870-72
Silas Woodson . . . . .	1872-74
Charles H. Hardin . . . . .	1874-76
John S. Phelps . . . . .	1876-80
Thomas T. Crittenden (now Governor) . . . . .	1880

Lieutenant-Governors.

William H. Ashley . . . . .	1820-24
Benjamin H. Reeves . . . . .	1824-28
Daniel Dunklin . . . . .	1828-32
Lilburn W. Boggs . . . . .	1832-36
Franklin Cannon . . . . .	1836-40
M. M. Marmaduke . . . . .	1840-44
James Young . . . . .	1844-48
Thomas L Ricc. . . . .	1848-52
Wilson Brown . . . . .	1852-55
Hancock Jackson . . . . .	1855-56
Thomas C. Reynolds . . . . .	1860-61
Willard P. Hall . . . . .	1861-64
George Smith . . . . .	1864-68
Edwin O. Stanard . . . . .	1868-70
Joseph J. Gravelly . . . . .	1870-72
Charles P. Johnson . . . . .	1872-74
Norman J. Coleman . . . . .	1874-76
Henry C. Brockmeyer . . . .	1876-80
Robert A. Campbell (present incumbent) . . . . .	1880

Secretaries of State.

Joshua Barton . . . . .	1820-21
William G. Pettis . . . . .	1821-24
Hamilton R. Gamble . . . . .	1824-26
Spencer Pettis . . . . .	1826-28
P. H. McBride . . . . .	1829-30
John C. Edwards (term expired 1835, reappointed 1837, re- signed 1837) . . . . .	1830-37
Peter G. Glover . . . . .	1837-39
James L. Minor . . . . .	1839-45



OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

F. H. Martin . . . . .	1845-49
Ephraim B. Ewing . . . .	1849-52
John M. Richardson . . . .	1852-56
Benjamin F. Massey (re-elected 1860, for four years). . . .	1856-60
Mordecai Oliver . . . . .	1861-64
Francis Rodman (re-elected 1868 for two years). . . . .	1864-68
Eugene F. Weigel, (re-elected 1872, for two years). . . .	1870-72
Michael K. McGrath (present incumbent) . . . . .	1874

*State Treasurers.*

Peter Didier . . . . .	1820-21
Nathaniel Simonds . . . .	1821-28
James Earickson . . . . .	1829-33
John Walker . . . . .	1833-38
Abraham McClellan . . . .	1838-43
Peter G. Glover . . . . .	1843-51
A. W. Morrison . . . . .	1851-60
George C. Bingham . . . .	1862-64
William Bishop . . . . .	1864-68
William Q. Dallmeyer . . . .	1868-70
Samuel Hays . . . . .	1872
Harvey W. Salmon . . . . .	1872-74
Joseph W. Mereer . . . . .	1874-76
Elijah Gates . . . . .	1876-80
Phillip E. Chappell (present in- cumbent) . . . . .	1880

*Attorney-Generals.*

Edward Bates . . . . .	1820-21
Rufus Easton . . . . .	1821-26
Robt. W. Wells . . . . .	1826-36
William B. Napton . . . . .	1836-39
S. M. Bay . . . . .	1839-45
B. F. Stringfellow . . . . .	1845-49
William A. Robards . . . .	1849-51
James B. Gardenhire . . . .	1851-56
Ephraim W. Ewing . . . . .	1856-59
James P. Knott . . . . .	1859-61
Aikman Welch . . . . .	1861-64
Thomas T. Crittenden . . . .	1864
Robert F. Wingate . . . . .	1864-68
Horace P. Johnson . . . . .	1868-70
A. J. Baker . . . . .	1870-72
Henry Clay Ewing . . . . .	1872-74
John A. Hoekaday . . . . .	1874-76
Jackson L. Smith . . . . .	1876-80
D. H. McIntire (present in- cumbent) . . . . .	1880

*Auditors of Public Accounts.*

William Christie . . . . .	1820-21
William V. Rector . . . . .	1821-23
Elias Barcroft . . . . .	1823-33
Henry Shurlds . . . . .	1833-35
Peter G. Glover . . . . .	1835-37
Hiram H. Baber . . . . .	1837-45
William Monroe . . . . .	1845
J. R. McDermon . . . . .	1845-48
George W. Miller . . . . .	1848-49
Wilson Brown . . . . .	1849-52
William H. Buffington . . . .	1852-60
William S. Moseley . . . . .	1860-64
Alonzo Thompson . . . . .	1864-68
Daniel M. Draper . . . . .	1868-72
George B. Clark . . . . .	1872-74
Thomas Holladay . . . . .	187-80
John Walker (present incum- bent) . . . . .	1880

*Judges of Supreme Court.*

Matthias McGirk . . . . .	1822-41
John D. Cooke . . . . .	1822-23
John R. Jones . . . . .	1822-24
Rufus Pettibone . . . . .	1823-25
Geo. Tompkins . . . . .	1824-45
Robert Wash . . . . .	1825-37
John C. Edwards . . . . .	1837-39
Wm. Scott, (appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assem- bly in place of McGirk, re- signed; reappointed . . . .	1843
P. H. McBride . . . . .	1845
Wm. B. Napton . . . . .	1849-52
John F. Ryland . . . . .	1849-51
John H. Birch . . . . .	1849-51
Wm. Scott, John F. Ryland, and Hamilton R. Gamble (elected by the people, for six years) . . . . .	1851
Gamble (resigned) . . . . .	1854
Abiel Leonard elected to fill va- cancy of Gamble.	
Wm. B. Napton (vaeated by failure to file oath).	
Wm. Seott and John C. Rich- ardson (resigned, elected Au- gust, for six years) . . . .	1857
E. B. Ewing, (to fill Richard- son's resignation) . . . .	1859
Barton Bates (appointed) . .	1862
W. V. N. Bay (appointed) . .	1862



OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

John D. S. Dryden (appointed)	1862
Barton Bates . . . . .	1863-65
W. V. N. Bay (elected) . . .	1863
John D. S. Dryden (elected) .	1863
David Wagner (appointed) . .	1865
Wallace L. Lovelace (appointed)	
ed) . . . . .	1865
Nathaniel Holmes (appointed)	1865
Thomas J. C. Fagg (appointed)	1866
James Baker (appointed) . .	1868
David Wagner (elected) . . .	1868-70
Philemon Bliss . . . . .	1868-70
Warren Currier . . . . .	1868-71
Washington Adams (appointed	
to fill Currier's place, who re-	
signed) . . . . .	1871
Ephraim B. Ewing (elected) .	1872
Thomas A. Sherwood (elected)	1872
W. B. Napton (appointed in	
place of Ewing, deceased) .	1873
Edward A. Lewis (appointed,	
in place of Adams, resigned)	1874
Warwick Hough (elected) . .	1874
William B. Napton (elected) .	1874-80
John W. Henry . . . . .	1876-86
Robert D. Ray succeeded Wm.	
B. Napton in . . . . .	1880
Elijah H. Norton (appointed in	
1876), elected . . . . .	1878
T. A. Sherwood (re-elected)	1882

*United States Senators.*

T. H. Benton . . . . .	1820-50
D. Barton . . . . .	1820-30
Alex. Buckner . . . . .	1830-33
L. F. Linn . . . . .	1833-43
D. R. Atchison . . . . .	1843-55
H. S. Geyer . . . . .	1851-57
James S. Green . . . . .	1857-61
T. Polk . . . . .	1857-63
Waldo P. Johnson . . . . .	1861
Robert Wilson . . . . .	1861
B. Gratz Brown (for unexpired	
term of Johnson) . . . . .	1863
J. B. Henderson . . . . .	1863-69
Charles D. Drake . . . . .	1867-70
Carl Schurz . . . . .	1869-75
D. F. Jewett (in place of Drake,	
resigned) . . . . .	1870
F. P. Blair . . . . .	1871-77
L. V. Bogy . . . . .	1873
James Shields (elected for unex-	
pired term of Bogy) . . . .	1879

D. H. Armstrong appointed for  
unexpired term of Bogy.  
F. M. Cockrell (re-elected 1881) 1875-81  
George G. Vest . . . . . 1879

*Representatives to Congress.*

John Scott . . . . .	1820-26
Ed. Bates . . . . .	1826-28
Spencer Pettis . . . . .	1828-31
William H. Ashley . . . . .	1831-36
John Bull . . . . .	1832-34
Albert G. Harrison . . . . .	1834-39
John Miller . . . . .	1836-42
John Jameson (re-elected 1846	
for two years) . . . . .	1839-44
John C. Edwards . . . . .	1840-42
James M. Hughes . . . . .	1842-44
James H. Relfe . . . . .	1842-46
James B. Bowlin . . . . .	1842-50
Gustavus M. Bower . . . . .	1842-44
Sterling Price . . . . .	1844-46
William McDaniel . . . . .	1846
Leonard H. Sims . . . . .	1844-46
John S. Phelps . . . . .	1844-60
James S. Green (re-elected	
1856, resigned) . . . . .	1846-50
Willard P. Hall . . . . .	1846-53
William V. N. Bay . . . . .	1848-61
John F. Darby . . . . .	1850-53
Gilchrist Porter . . . . .	1850-57
John G. Miller . . . . .	1850-56
Alfred W. Lamb . . . . .	1852-54
Thomas H. Benton . . . . .	1852-54
Mordecai Oliver . . . . .	1852-57
James J. Lindley . . . . .	1852-56
Samuel Caruthers . . . . .	1852-58
Thomas P. Akers (to fill unex-	
pired term of J. G. Miller,	
deceased) . . . . .	1855
Francis P. Blair, Jr. (re-elected	
1860, resigned) . . . . .	1856
Thomas L. Anderson . . . . .	1856-60
James Craig . . . . .	1856-60
Samuel H. Woodson . . . . .	1856-60
John B. Clark, Sr. . . . .	1857-61
J. Richard Barrett . . . . .	1860
John W. Noel . . . . .	1858-63
James S. Rollins . . . . .	1860-64
Elijah H. Norton . . . . .	1860-63
John W. Reid . . . . .	1860-61
William A. Hall . . . . .	1862-64
Thomas L. Price (in place of	
Reid, expelled) . . . . .	1862

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

Henry T. Blow . . . . .	1862-66	Aylett H. Buckner . . . . .	1872
Sempronius T. Boyd, (elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years.)		Edward C. Kerr . . . . .	1874-78
Joseph W. McClurg . . . . .	1862-66	Charles H. Morgan . . . . .	1874
Austin A. King . . . . .	1862-64	John F. Phillips . . . . .	1874
Benjamin F. Loan . . . . .	1862-69	B. J. Franklin . . . . .	1874
John G. Scott (in place of Noel, deceased) . . . . .	1863	David Rea . . . . .	1874
John Hogan . . . . .	1864-66	Rezin A. De Bolt . . . . .	1874
Thomas F. Noel . . . . .	1864-67	Anthony Ittner . . . . .	1876
John R. Kelsoe . . . . .	1864-66	Nathaniel Cole . . . . .	1876
Robert T. Van Horn . . . . .	1864-71	Robert A. Hatcher . . . . .	1876-78
John F. Benjamin . . . . .	1864-71	R. P. Bland . . . . .	1876-78
George W. Anderson . . . . .	1864-69	A. H. Buckner . . . . .	1876-78
William A. Pile . . . . .	1866-68	J. B. Clark, Jr. . . . .	1876-78
C. A. Newcomb . . . . .	1866-68	T. T. Crittenden . . . . .	1876-78
Joseph J. Gravelly . . . . .	1866-68	B. J. Franklin . . . . .	1876-78
James R. McCormack . . . . .	1866-73	John M. Glover . . . . .	1876-78
John H. Stover (in place of McClurg, resigned) . . . . .	1867	Robert A. Hatcher . . . . .	1876-78
Erastus Wells . . . . .	1868-82	Chas. H. Morgan . . . . .	1876-78
G. A. Finklenburg . . . . .	1868-71	L. S. Metcalf . . . . .	1876-78
Samuel S. Burdett . . . . .	1868-71	H. M. Pollard . . . . .	1876-78
Joel F. Asper . . . . .	1868-70	David Rea . . . . .	1876-78
David P. Dyer . . . . .	1868-70	S. L. Sawyer . . . . .	1878-80
Harrison E. Havens . . . . .	1870-75	N. Ford . . . . .	1878-82
Isaac G. Parker . . . . .	1870-75	G. F. Rothwell . . . . .	1878-82
James G. Blair . . . . .	1870-72	John B. Clark, Jr. . . . .	1878-82
Andrew King . . . . .	1870-72	W. H. Hatch . . . . .	1878-82
Edwin O. Stanard . . . . .	1872-74	A. H. Buckner . . . . .	1878-82
William H. Stone . . . . .	1872-78	M. L. Clardy . . . . .	1878-82
Robert A. Hatcher (elected) . . . . .	1872	R. G. Frost . . . . .	1878-82
Richard B. Bland . . . . .	1872	L. H. Davis . . . . .	1878-82
Thomas T. Crittenden . . . . .	1872-74	R. P. Bland . . . . .	1878-82
Ira B. Hyde . . . . .	1872-74	J. R. Waddell . . . . .	1878-80
John B. Clark, Jr. . . . .	1872-78	T. Allen . . . . .	1880-82
John M. Glover . . . . .	1872	R. Hazeltine . . . . .	1880-82
		T. M. Rice . . . . .	1880-82
		R. T. Van Horn . . . . .	1880-82
		Nicholas Ford . . . . .	1880-82
		J. G. Burrows . . . . .	1880-82

## COUNTIES — WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair.....	January 29, 1841	Caldwell.....	December 26, 1836
Andrew.....	January 29, 1841	Callaway.....	November 25, 1820
Atchison.....	January 14, 1845	Camden.....	January 29, 1841
Audrain.....	December 17, 1836	Cape Girardeau.....	October 1, 1812
Barry.....	January 5, 1835	Carroll.....	January 3, 1833
Barton.....	December 12, 1835	Carter.....	March 10, 1859
Bates.....	January 29, 1841	Cass.....	September 14, 1835
Benton.....	January 3, 1835	Cedar.....	February 14, 1845
Bollinger.....	March 1, 1851	Chariton.....	November 16, 1820
Boone.....	November 16, 1820	Christian.....	March 8, 1860
Buchanan.....	February 10, 1839	Clark.....	December 15, 1818

COUNTIES, WHEN ORGANIZED — *Continued.*

Butler.....	February 27, 1849	Monroe.....	January 6, 1831
Clay.....	January 2, 1822	Montgomery.....	December 14, 1818
Clinton.....	January 15, 1833	Morgan.....	January 5, 1833
Cole.....	November 16, 1820	New Madrid.....	October 1, 1812
Cooper.....	December 17, 1818	Newton.....	December 31, 1838
Crawford.....	January 23, 1829	Nodaway.....	February 14, 1845
Dade.....	January 29, 1841	Oregon.....	February 14, 1845
Dallas.....	December 10, 1844	Osage.....	January 29, 1841
Daviess.....	December 29, 1836	Ozark.....	January 29, 1841
DeKalb.....	February 25, 1845	Pemiscot.....	February 19, 1861
Dent.....	February 10, 1851	Perry.....	November 16, 1820
Douglas.....	October 19, 1857	Pettis.....	January 26, 1833
Dunklin.....	February 14, 1845	Phelps.....	November 13, 1857
Franklin.....	December 11, 1818	Pike.....	December 14, 1818
Gasconade.....	November 25, 1820	Platte.....	December 31, 1838
Gentry.....	February 12, 1841	Polk.....	March 13, 1835
Greene.....	January 2, 1833	Pulaski.....	December 15, 1818
Grundy.....	January 2, 1843	Putnam.....	February 28, 1845
Harrison.....	February 14, 1845	Ralls.....	November 16, 1820
Henry.....	December 13, 1834	Randolph.....	January 22, 1829
Hickory.....	February 14, 1845	Ray.....	November 16, 1820
Holt.....	February 15, 1841	Reynolds.....	February 25, 1845
Howard.....	January 23, 1816	Ripley.....	January 5, 1833
Howell.....	March 2, 1857	St. Charles.....	October 1, 1812
Iron.....	February 17, 1857	St. Clair.....	January 29, 1841
Jackson.....	December 15, 1826	St. Francois.....	December 19, 1821
Jasper.....	January 29, 1841	Ste. Genevieve.....	October 1, 1812
Jefferson.....	December 8, 1818	St. Louis.....	October 1, 1812
Johnson.....	December 13, 1834	Saline.....	November 25, 1820
Knox.....	February 14, 1845	Schuyler.....	February 14, 1845
Laclede.....	February 24, 1849	Scotland.....	January 29, 1841
Lafayette.....	November 16, 1820	Scott.....	December 28, 1821
Lawrence.....	February 25, 1845	Shannon.....	January 29, 1841
Lewis.....	January 2, 1833	Shelby.....	January 2, 1835
Lincoln.....	December 14, 1818	Stoddard.....	January 2, 1835
Linn.....	January 7, 1837	Stone.....	February 10, 1851
Livingston.....	January 6, 1837	Sullivan.....	February 16, 1845
McDonald.....	March 3, 1849	Taney.....	January 16, 1837
Macon.....	January 6, 1837	Texas.....	February 14, 1835
Madison.....	December 14, 1818	Vernon.....	February 17, 1851
Maries.....	March 2, 1855	Warren.....	January 5, 1833
Marion.....	December 23, 1826	Washington.....	August 21, 1813
Mercer.....	February 14, 1845	Wayne.....	December 11, 1818
Miller.....	February 6, 1837	Webster.....	March 3, 1855
Mississippi.....	February 14, 1845	Worth.....	February 8, 1861
Moniteau.....	February 14, 1845	Wright.....	January 29, 1841



## CHAPTER VIII.

## CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

Fort Sumter fired upon—Call for 75,000 men—Gov. Jackson refuses to furnish a man—U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized—Proclamation of Gov. Jackson—General Order No. 7—Legislature convenes—Camp Jackson organized—Sterling Price appointed Major-General—Frost's letter to Lyon—Lyon's letter to Frost—Surrender of Camp Jackson—Proclamation of Gen. Harney—Conference between Price and Harney—Harney superseded by Lyon—Second Conference—Gov. Jackson burns the bridges behind him—Proclamation of Gov. Jackson—Gen. Blair takes possession of Jefferson City—Proclamation of Lyon—Lyon at Springfield—State offices declared vacant—Gen. Fremont assumes command—Proclamation of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds—Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson and Gov. Jackson—Death of Gen. Lyon—Succeeded by Sturgis—Proclamation of McCulloch and Gamble—Martial law declared—Second proclamation of Jeff. Thompson—President modifies Fremont's order—Fremont relieved by Hunter—Proclamation of Price—Hunter's Order of Assessment—Hunter declares Martial Law—Order relating to Newspapers—Halleck succeeds Hunter—Halleck's Order 81—Similar order by Halleck—Boone County Standard confiscated—Execution of prisoners at Macon and Palmyra—Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11—Gen. Rosecrans takes command—Massacre at Centralia—Death of Bill Anderson—Gen. Dodge succeeds Gen. Rosecrans—List of Battles.

“Lastly stood war—

With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,

\* \* \* \* \*

Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?

And men that they are brethren? Why delight

In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties

Of nature, that should knit their souls together

In one soft bond of amity and love?”

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several States, to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith, the Secretary of War sent a telegram to all the governors of the States, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram, Gov. Jackson sent the following answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,

JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

*To the HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.:*

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for

four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and can not be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,  
*Governor of Missouri.*

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri, on May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentous issues which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the State in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order :

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,  
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.  
( *General Orders No. 7.* )

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the Commanding Officers of the several Military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd day of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The Quartermaster-General will procure and issue to Quartermasters of Districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the exe-

cution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the Battalion.

IV. The strength, organization, and equipment of the several companies in the District will be reported at once to these Headquarters, and District Inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,  
*Adjutant-General of Missouri.*

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra session. Many acts were passed, among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one Major-General; to authorize the Governor, when, in his opinion, the security and welfare of the State required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the State; to provide for the organization, government, and support of the military forces; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, and the proceeds of the two-mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson" was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed Major-General of State Guard.

May 10, 1861. General Frost, commanding "Camp Jackson," addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA, May 10, 1861.  
CAPT. N. LYON, *Commanding U. S. Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:*

SIR: I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the Arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am



greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the Constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn (and I think I am fully informed), of any other part of the State forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the Arsenal, I proffered to Major Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant-General, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed you by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. M. FROST,  
*Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.*

May 10, 1861. Gen. Lyon sent the following to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,  
ST. LOUIS, MO., May 10, 1861.

GEN. D. M. FROST, *Commanding Camp Jackson:*

SIR: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have

openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the General Government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

*Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.*

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe to the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price, of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the National and State authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Gov. Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property," etc.

June 15, 1861. Col. F. P. Blair took possession of the State Capital, Gov. Jackson, Gen. Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon and Col. John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of Gen. Sigel and Gov. Jackson.

July 6, 1861. Gen. Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. Gen. John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagement General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

August 12, 1861. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.

August 20, 1861. General Price issued a proclamation.

August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the State.

August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.



September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.

September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood Creek.

September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in Gen. Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.

September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Lexington on Colonel Mulligan's forces.

September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.

October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.

October 28, 1861. Passage by Governor Jackson's Legislature, at Neosho, of an ordinance of secession.

November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.

November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.

November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month; with headquarters in St. Louis.

November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.

December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.

December 23-25. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.

March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.

January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers :

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,  
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }  
St. Louis, January 8, 1862.

(General Order No. 10.)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri (St. Louis City papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,  
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railroad companies and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of "*The Boone County Standard*," for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Joseph C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville.

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon, by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra, by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the forces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER, }  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 25, 1863. }

(General Order No. 11.)

*First.*—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present place of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

*Second.*—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

*Third.*—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters, will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.



*Fourth.* — Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing :

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

October 13. Battle of Marshall.

January, 1864. General Rosecrans takes command of the Department.

September, 1864. Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Moreau River.

October 5, 1864. Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 8, 1864. Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864. Battle at Little Blue Creek.

September 27, 1864. Massacre at Centralia, by Captain Bill Anderson.

October 27, 1864. Captain Bill Anderson killed.

December —, 1864. General Rosecrans relieved and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the State after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the Civil War. It will be found, however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State : —

Potosi, May 14, 1861.

Boonville, June 17, 1861.

Carthage, July 5, 1861.

Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.

Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.

Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.

Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861.

Athens, August 5, 1861.

Moreton, August 20, 1861.

Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.

Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.

Norfolk, September 10, 1861.

Lexington, September 12-20, 1861.

Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.

Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.

Osceola, September 25, 1861.

Shanghai, October 13, 1861.

Lebanon, October 13, 1861.

Linn Creek, October 16, 1861.

Big River Bridge, October 15, 1861.

Fredericktown, October 21, 1861.

Springfield, October 25, 1861.

Belmont, November 7, 1861.

Piketon, November 8, 1861.

Little Blue, November 10, 1861.

Clark's Station, November 11, 1861.

Mt. Zion Church, December 28, 1861.	Lone Jack, August 16, 1862.
Silver Creek, January 15, 1862.	Newtonia, September 13, 1862.
New Madrid, February 28, 1862.	Springfield, January 8, 1863.
Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.	Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.
Neosho, April 22, 1862.	Marshall, October 13, 1863.
Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.	Pilot Knob, September —, 1864.
Chariton River, July 30, 1862.	Harrison, September —, 1864.
Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.	Moreau River, October 7, 1864.
Pierce's Mill, June —, 1862.	Prince's Ford, October 5, 1864.
Florida, July 22, 1862.	Glasgow, October 8, 1864.
Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.	Little Blue Creek, October 20, 1864.
Kirksville, August 6, 1862.	Albany, October 27, 1864.
Compton's Ferry, August 8, 1862.	Near Rocheport, September 23, 1864.
Yellow Creek, August 13, 1862.	Centralia, September 27, 1864.
Independence, August 11, 1862.	

## CHAPTER IX.

### EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

Black Hawk War — Mormon Difficulties — Florida War — Mexican War.

On the fourteenth day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokuk, near Dixon's Ferry in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his State, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defence of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone county, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jamison of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman of Boone county, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two

other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained till September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

#### MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson county, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far West — upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time — was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their “Zion,” and gave it the name of “The New Jerusalem.” They published here the *Evening Star*, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in a minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri River, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press, they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of October following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the county with their families by January 1st on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.



Leaving Jackson county, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell county a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West," and other Mormon settlements, rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple, but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers, they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of De Witt, on the Missouri River, having purchased the land from an Illinois merchant. De Witt was in Carroll county, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town — Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Col. Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at De Witt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle upon being notified by this committee became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from De Witt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Saline, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier-General; Ebenezer Price,

Colonel ; Singleton Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sarshel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault, but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard county, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons, that if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Carroll county, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in De Witt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons without further delay, loaded up their wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell county. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out, on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways — the result of their own acts — but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major-General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the first brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard county, was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked river, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to Gen. Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their

families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders, including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone county for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hiram.

#### FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone county by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the second regiment were raised and attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Col. Gentry to march to Okee-cho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissemmee river, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued, in which Col. Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

#### MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war, against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister States, however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The "Legion" was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri,



called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to Sante Fe — under command of General Stephen W. Kearney.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway counties. Of this regiment, A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Wm. Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole counties commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made Colonel, and D. D. Mitchell Lieutenant-Colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay county, was chosen Colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls county, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Lafland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Bracito, Sacramento, Cañada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim  
Triumphant laurels and immortal fame.

## CHAPTER X.

## AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

Missouri as an Agricultural State—The Different Crops—Live Stock—Horses—Mules—Milch Cows—Oxen and other Cattle—Sheep—Hogs—Comparisons—Missouri adapted to Live Stock—Cotton—Broom-Corn and other Products—Fruits—Berries—Grapes—Railroads—First Neigh of the “Iron Horse” in Missouri—Names of Railroads—Manufactures—Great Bridge at St. Louis.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life, there is none more honorable, none more independent, and none more conducive to health and happiness.

“In ancient times the sacred plow employ’d  
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;  
And some, with whom compared your insect tribes  
Are but the beings of a summer’s day.  
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm  
Of mighty war with unwearied hand,  
Disdaining little delicacies, seized  
The plow and greatly independent lived.”

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any State in the Union. It is indeed the farmer’s kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the State, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case, it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope, and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No State or territory has a more complete and rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hill-sides, and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size, as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here, nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878:—

Indian Corn.....	93,062,000 bushels.
Wheat.....	20,196,000 “
Rye .....	732,000 “
Oats .....	19,584,000 “
Buckwheat .....	46,400 “
Potatoes.....	5,415,000 “
Tobacco.....	23,023,000 pounds.
Hay.....	1,620,000 tons.

There were 3,552,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay, 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, \$24,196,224; wheat, \$13,531,320; rye, \$300,120; oats, \$3,325,120; buckwheat, \$24,128; potatoes, \$2,057,700; tobacco, \$1,151,150; hay, \$10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, \$7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules, and milch cows in the different States for 1879:—



States.	Horses.	Mules.	Milch Cows.
Maine.....	81,700		196,100
New Hampshire.....	57,100		98,100
Vermont.....	77,400		217,800
Massachusetts.....	131,000		160,700
Rhode Island.....	16,200		22,000
Connecticut.....	53,500		116,500
New York.....	898,900	11,800	1,446,200
New Jersey.....	114,500	14,400	152,200
Pennsylvania.....	614,500	24,900	828,400
Delaware.....	19,900	4,000	23,200
Maryland.....	108,600	11,300	100,500
Virginia.....	203,700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina.....	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina.....	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia.....	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida.....	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama.....	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi.....	97,200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana.....	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas.....	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas.....	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee.....	323,700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia.....	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky.....	386,900	117,800	257,200
Ohio.....	772,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan.....	333,800	4,300	416,900
Indiana.....	688,800	61,200	439,200
Illinois.....	1,100,000	188,000	702,400
Wisconsin.....	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota.....	247,300	7,000	278,900
Iowa.....	770,700	43,400	676,200
MISSOURI.....	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas.....	275,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska.....	157,200	13,600	127,600
California.....	273,000	25,700	495,600
Oregon.....	109,700	3,500	112,400
Nevada, Colorado, and Territories.....	250,000	25,700	423,600

It will be seen from the above table, that Missonri is the *fifth* State in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch cows, and the leading State in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and other cattle, Missonri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other State produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,00. In 1879 Missonri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other State produced, excepting Iowa. The number of sheep was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879, by the different States, is as follows: —

States.	No.	States.	No.
Ohio.....	932,878	MISSOURI.....	965,839
Indiana.....	622,321	Wisconsin.....	472,108
Illinois.....	3,214,896	Kentucky.....	212,412
Iowa.....	569,763		

AVERAGE WEIGHT PER HEAD FOR EACH STATE.

States.	Pounds.	States.	Pounds.
Ohio.....	210.47	MISSOURI.....	211.32
Indiana .....	193.80	Wisconsin.....	220.81
Illinois .....	225.71	Kentucky.....	210.11
Iowa.....	211.98		

From the above it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other State excepting Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising State of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges of stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon the thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the State, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscot, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas, hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables, are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines, are cultivated with great success, as are also, the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879, was nearly half a million gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

#### RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago, the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time, within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the

State. Her fertile prairies, and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed, and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the State would be secured; a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed, and many others in contemplation. The State is already well supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of roads which are operated in the State are the following:—

Missouri Pacific — chartered May 10th, 1850; The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; The Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; The Cairo & Fulton Railroad; The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; The Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; The Missouri & Western; The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

#### MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing State. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and



zine; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well-built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied track-ways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about \$100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up, amounts to over \$150,000,000, and the value of the products put upon the markets \$250,000,000, while the wages paid are more than \$40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State, are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Greene, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau, and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city in the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about \$38,194,000; carpentering \$18,763,000; meat-packing \$16,769,000; tobacco \$12,496,000; iron and castings \$12,000,000; liquors \$11,245,000; clothing \$10,022,000; lumber \$8,652,000; bagging and bags \$6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

#### GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the State and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only, to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful construction is built of tubular steel, total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracks, roadways, and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that approximates it.

The structure of Darins upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowd-

ing legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but with the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance, second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### EDUCATION.

Public School System — Public School System of Missouri — Lincoln Institute — Officers of Public School System — Certificates of Teachers — University of Missouri — Schools — Colleges — Institutions of Learning — Location — Libraries — Newspapers and Periodicals — No. of School Children — Amount expended — Value of Grounds and Buildings — “The Press.”

The first constitution of Missouri provided that “one school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.”

It will be seen that even at that early day (1820) the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public-school system, in its essential features, was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were, to some extent, bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices, they naturally thought that the training received at public schools could not be otherwise than defective; hence many years of probation passed before the popular mind was prepared

to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander or more potent promoters of civilization than the free school and free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the Republic, and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize and instruct.

“Tis education forms the common mind;

\* \* \* \* \*

For noble youth there is nothing so meet  
As learning is, to know the good from ill;  
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,  
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,  
Things to reform as right and justice will;  
For honor is ordained for no cause  
But to see right maintained by the laws.”

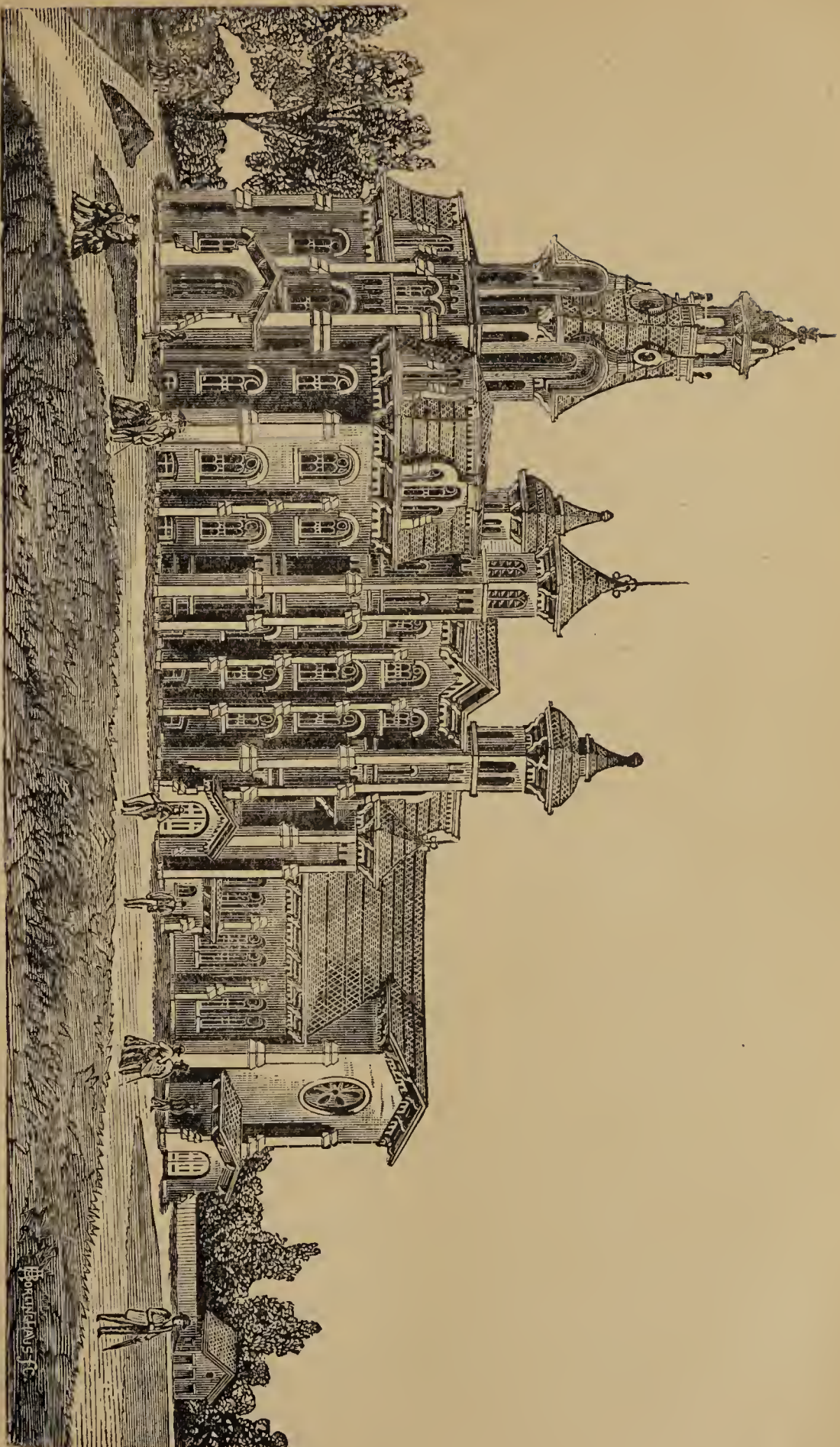
All the States of the Union have in practical operation the public-school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught; but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws, since 1839, have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keeping pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators in the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did her present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the State revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

The officers having in charge the public school interests are the State “Board of Education,” the State Superintendent, County Commission-





NORMAL SCHOOL AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

ers, County Clerk and Treasurer, Board of Directors, City and Town School Board, and Teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General, the executive officer of this Board being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law ; keeps a record of the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties ; supervises the work of county school officers ; delivers lectures ; visits schools ; distributes educational information ; grants certificates of higher qualifications, and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Commissioners are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks, and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this, they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually, on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district, at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not exceeding one dollar on the hundred dollars' valuation, and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the



qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business, such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Commissioners.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examination in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any public school of the State without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year, belong to the first class and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by the General Government, consisting of section sixteen in each congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent; the tax permitted for school house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University located at Columbia, Boone County. When the State was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (46,080 acres) for the support of "A Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the State. These lands were put into the market in 1832 and brought \$75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of \$100,000. In 1839, by an act of the General Assembly, five commis-



sioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named, and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of \$117,921, some \$18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the University is nearly \$65,000. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly \$400,000. This University with its different departments, is open to both male and female, and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the University, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College; and the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institutions of the State, as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875:—

#### UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University.....	Canton.
St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
Central College.....	Fayette.
Westminster College.....	Fulton.
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute.....	Glasgow.
Lincoln College.....	Greenwood.
Hannibal College.....	Hannibal.
Woodland College.....	Independence.
Thayer College.....	Kidder.
La Grange College.....	La Grange.
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.
Baptist College.....	Louisiana.
St. Joseph College.....	St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.
Washington University.....	St. Louis.
Drury College.....	Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College.....	Warrenton.

#### FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary.....	St. Joseph.
Christian College.....	Columbia.

Stephens' College.....	Columbia.
Howard College .....	Fayette.
Independence Female College.....	Independence.
Central Female College.....	Lexington.
Clay Seminary.....	Liberty.
Ingleside Female College.....	Palmyra.
Lindenwood College for Young Ladies.....	St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy .....	St. Louis.

## FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College.....	Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy.....	Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy.....	Chillicothe.
Grand River College.....	Edinburgh.
Marionville Collegiate Institute .....	Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary.....	Palmyra.
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy .....	Rensselaer.
Shelby High School.....	Shelbyville.
Stewartsville Male and Female Seminary.....	Stewartsville.

## SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (University of Missouri).....	Rolla.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.

## SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department).....	Cape Girardeau.
Westminster College (Theological School). .....	Fulton.
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College) .....	Liberty.
Concordia College.....	St. Louis.

## SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
Law School of the Washington University.....	St. Louis.

## SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	St. Joseph.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Kansas City.
Hospital Medical College.....	St. Joseph.
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph.
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Missouri School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.....	St. Louis.
Missouri Central College.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....	St. Louis.

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Name.	Location.	Volumes.
St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau..	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau..	1,225
University of Missouri.....	Columbia .....	10,000
Athenian Society.....	Columbia .....	1,200
Union Literary Society.....	Columbia .....	1,200
Law College.....	Columbia .....	1,000
Westminster College.....	Fulton.....	5,000
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.....	3,000
Mercantile Library.....	Hannibal.....	2,219
Library Association.....	Independence....	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute .....	Jackson .....	1,000
State Library.....	Jefferson City...	13,000
Fetterman's Circulating Library.. ..	Kansas City.....	1,300
Law Library .....	Kansas City.....	3,000
Whittemore's Circulating Library.....	Kansas City.....	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School.....	Kirksville.....	1,050
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.....	4,000
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.....	2,000
Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.....	Rolla.....	1,478
St. Charles Catholic Library.....	St. Charles.....	1,716
Carl Frielling's Library.....	St. Joseph.....	6,000
Law Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,000
Public School Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,500
Walworth & Colt's Circulating Library....	St. Joseph.....	1,500
Academy of Science.....	St. Louis.....	2,744
Academy of Visitation.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.....	22,000
Deutsche Institute.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
German Evangelical Lutheran, Concordia College.....	St. Louis.....	4,800
Law Library Association.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary (Young Ladies).....	St. Louis.....	1,500
Odd Fellow's Library.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
Public School Library.....	St. Louis.....	40,097
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library.....	St. Louis.....	45,000
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.....	17,000
St. Louis University Society Libraries.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
Washington University.....	St. Louis.....	4,500
St. Louis Law School.....	St. Louis.....	3,000
Young Men's Sodality.....	St. Louis.....	1,327
Library Association.....	Sedalia .....	1,500
Public School Library.....	Sedalia .....	1,015
Drury College.....	Springfield .....	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and Periodicals.....	481
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CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.....	Fulton.
St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	St. Louis.
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	St. Louis.
State Asylum for Insane.....	Fulton.
State Asylum for the Insane.....	St. Louis.



## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute.....	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute.....	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored).....	Jefferson City.
City Normal School.....	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School.....	Warrensburg.

IN 1880.

Number of school children..... ———

IN 1878.

Estimated value of school property.....	\$8,321,399
Total receipts for public schools.....	4,207,617
Total expenditures.....	2,406,139

## NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male teachers.....	6,239; average monthly pay.....	\$36.36
Female teachers.....	5,060; average monthly pay.....	28.09

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals, shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate “The Press,” and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:—

But mightiest of the mighty means,  
On which the arm of progress leans,  
Man’s noblest mission to advance,  
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,  
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—  
Mightiest of mighty is the Press.

## CHAPTER XII.

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist Church—Its History—Congregational—When Founded—Its History—  
Christian Church—Its History—Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Its History—  
Methodist Episcopal Church—Its History—Presbyterian Church—Its History—  
Protestant Episcopal Church—Its History—United Presbyterian Church—Its  
History—Unitarian Church—Its History—Roman Catholic Church—Its History.

The first representatives of religious thought and training, who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, were Pere Marquette, La Salle, and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary

labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period -

“A church in every grove that spread  
Its living roof above their heads,”

constituted for a time their only house of worship, and yet to them

“No Temple built with hands could vie  
In glory with its majesty.”

In the course of time, the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and still a little later they were sown upon her hill-sides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest anti-Catholic religious denomination, of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau county in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816, the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the State. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. In 1834 a general convention of all the churches of this denomination, was held in Howard county, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time was commenced what is now known as the “General Association of Missouri Baptists.”

To this body is committed the State mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay county. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri, at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the State in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregational Home Missionary Society during

that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Samuel Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational Church was founded until 1852, when the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis" was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria in 1864, and after the close of the war, fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the State. In 1866, Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868, to General Association. In 1866, Hannibal, Kidder, and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associations. This denomination in 1875, had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Calhoun, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836 by Elder R. B. Fife. The first State Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, was held in Mexico in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions, this denomination has three State Institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, "*The Christian*," which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the State and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

#### CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820, the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, western Illinois and Arkansas and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at



that time in Missouri. There are now in the State, twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the "Western Conference," which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year, he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1810, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1812, two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1820, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1824, there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1820, there were four traveling preachers and in 1824, fifteen travelling preachers, with over 2,000 members. In 1836, the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the State. In 1840 there were 72 traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850, the church was divided by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850, the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1860, the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church South, reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church dates the beginning of its missionary efforts in the State as far back as 1814, but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816 at Bellevue settlement, eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and 1817 at Bonhomme, Pike County. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Gidding. The

first Presbytery was organized in 1817 by the Synod of Tennessee with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1819 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis, and St. Charles. These were erected with a Synod comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synod together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School, or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870, the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874 when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The *St. Louis Presbyterian*, a weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

#### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the State in 1819, when a parish was organized in the City of St. Louis. In 1828, an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary and in 1825, he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836, there were five clergymen of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Boonville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal, and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution, and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks. Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of

pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans' Home, a charitable institution, was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges, and one newspaper.

#### UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the members of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern States, which two bodies united in 1858, taking the name of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson County, in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers, and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

#### UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by the Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the State, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770, Father Menrin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818, there were in the State four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana seven priests. A college and seminary were opened in Perry County about this period, for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi River. In 1824, a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and through his instrumentality the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the State. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Archbishop.

In Kansas City there were five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the State was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph,



and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the city of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools:

Number of Sunday Schools in 1878	. . . . .	2,067
Number of Teachers in 1878	. . . . .	18,010
Number of Pupils in 1878	. . . . .	139,578

#### THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

Central College (M. E. South)	. . . . .	Fayette.
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church)	. . . . .	Warrenton.
Christian University (Christian)	. . . . .	Canton.
Concordia College Seminary (Evangelical Lutheran)	. . . . .	St. Louis.
Lewis College (M. E. Church)	. . . . .	Glasgow.
St. Vincent College (Roman Catholic)	. . . . .	Cape Girardeau.
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist)	. . . . .	Liberty.

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN.

Nomination and election of Thomas T. Crittenden—Personal Mention—Marmaduke's candidacy—Stirring events—Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Death of Jesse James—The Fords—Pardon of the Gamblers.

It is the purpose in this chapter to outline the more important events of Governor Crittenden's unfinished administration, stating briefly the facts in the case, leaving comment and criticism entirely to the reader, the historian having no judgment to express or prejudice to vent.

Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson county, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri at the convention at Jeffer-

son City, July 22d, 1880. Democratic nomination for a State office in Missouri is always equivalent to election, and the entire State ticket was duly elected in November. Crittenden's competitors before the convention were Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway county. Before the assembling of the convention many persons who favored Marmaduke, both personally and politically, thought the nomination of an ex-Confederate might prejudice the prospects of the National Democracy, and therefore, as a matter of policy, supported Crittenden.

His name, and the fame of his family in Kentucky — Thomas T. being a scion of the Crittendens of that State, caused the Democracy of Missouri to expect great things from their new Governor. This, together with the important events which followed his inauguration, caused some people to overrate him, while it prejudiced others against him. The measures advocated by the Governor in his inaugural address were such as, perhaps, the entire Democracy could endorse, especially that of refunding, at a low interest, all that part of the State debt that can be so refunded; the adoption of measures to relieve the Supreme Court docket; a compromise of the indebtedness of some of the counties, and his views concerning repudiation, which he contemned.

#### HANNIBAL & ST. JOE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

By a series of legislative acts, beginning with the act approved February 22, 1851, and ending with that of March 26, 1881, the State of Missouri aided with great liberality in the construction of a system of railroads in this State.

Among the enterprises thus largely assisted was the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, for the construction of which the bonds of the State, to the amount of \$3,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, were issued. One half of this amount was issued under the act of 1851, and the remainder under the act of 1855. The bonds issued under the former act were to run twenty years, and those under the latter act were to run thirty years. Some of the bonds have since been funded and renewed. Coupons for the interest of the entire \$3,000,000 were executed and made payable in New York. These acts contain numerous provisions intended to secure the State against loss and to require the railroad company to pay the interest and principal at maturity. It was made the duty of the railroad company to save and keep the State from all loss on account of said bonds and coupons. The Treasurer of the State was

to be exonerated from any advance of money to meet either principal or interest. The State contracted with the railroad company for complete indemnity. She was required to assign her statutory mortgage lien only upon payment into the treasury of a sum of money equal to all indebtedness due or owing by said company to the State by reason of having issued her bonds and loaned them to the company.

In June, 1881, the railroad, through its attorney, Geo. W. Easley, Esq., paid to Phil. E. Chappell, State Treasurer, the sum of \$3,000,000, and asked for a receipt in full of all dues of the road to the State. The Treasurer refused to give such a receipt, but instead gave a receipt for the sum "on account." The debt was not yet due, but the authorities of the road sought to discharge their obligation prematurely, in order to save interest and other expenses. The railroad company then demanded its bonds of the State, which demand the State refused. The company then demanded that the \$3,000,000 be paid back, and this demand was also refused.

The railroad company then brought suit in the United States Court for an equitable adjustment of the matters in controversy. The \$3,000,000 had been deposited by the State in one of the banks, and was drawing interest only at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. It was demanded that this sum should be so invested that a larger rate of interest might be obtained, which sum of interest should be allowed to the company as a credit in case any sum should be found due from it to the State. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, who heard the case upon preliminary injunction in the spring of 1882, decided that the unpaid and unmatured coupons constituted a liability of the State and a debt owing, though not due, and until these were provided for the State was not bound to assign her lien upon the road.

Another question which was mooted, but not decided, was this: That, if any, what account is the State to render for the use of the \$3,000,000 paid into the treasury by the complainants on the 20th of June? Can she hold that large sum of money, refusing to make any account of it, and still insist upon full payment by the railroad company of all outstanding coupons?

Upon this subject Mr. Justice Miller, in the course of his opinion, said: "I am of the opinion that the State, having accepted or got this money into her possession, is under a moral obligation (and I do not pretend to commit anybody as to how far its legal obligation goes) to so use that money as, so far as possible, to protect the parties who have paid it against the loss of the interest which it might accumulate,



and which would go to extinguish the interest on the State's obligations."

March 26, 1881, the Legislature, in response to a special message of Gov. Crittenden, dated February 25, 1881, in which he informed the Legislature of the purpose of the Hannibal and St. Joseph company to discharge the full amount of what it claims is its present indebtedness as to the State, and advised that provision be made for the "profitable disposal" of the sum when paid, passed an act, the second section of which provided.

"SEC. 2. Whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to redeem or purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri, such sum is hereby appropriated for such purpose, and the Fund Commissioners shall immediately call in for payment a like amount of the option bonds of the State, known as the "5-20 bonds," provided, that if there are no option bonds which can be called in for payment, they may invest such money in the purchase of any of the bonds of the State, or bonds of the United States, the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bonds excepted."

On the 1st of January, 1882, the regular semi-annual payment of interest on the railroad bonds became due, but the road refused to pay, claiming that it had already discharged the principal, and of course was not liable for the interest. Thereupon, according to the provisions of the aiding act of 1855, Gov. Crittenden advertised the road for sale in default of the payment of interest. The company then brought suit before U. S. Circuit Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, to enjoin the State from selling the road, and for such other and further relief as the court might see fit and proper to grant. August 8, 1882, Judge McCrary delivered his opinion and judgment, as follows:

"*First.* That the payment by complainants into the treasury of the State of the sum of \$3,000,000 on the 26th of June, 1881, did not satisfy the claim of the State in full, nor entitle complainants to an assignment of the State's statutory mortgage.

"*Second.* That the State was bound to invest the principal sum of \$3,000,000 so paid by the complainants without unnecessary delay in the securities named in the act of March 26, 1881, or some of them, and so as to save to the State as large a sum as possible, which sum so saved would have constituted as between the State and complainants a credit *pro tanto* upon the unmatured coupons now in controversy.

“*Third.* That the rights and equity of the parties are to be determined upon the foregoing principles, and the State must stand charged with what would have been realized if the act of March, 1881, had been complied with. It only remains to consider what the rights of the parties are upon the principles here stated.

“In order to save the State from loss on account of the default of the railroad company, a further sum must be paid. In order to determine what that further sum is an accounting must be had. The question to be settled by the accounting is, how much would the State have lost if the provisions of the act of March, 1881, had been complied with? \* \* \* \* I think a perfectly fair basis of settlement would be to hold the State liable for whatever could have been saved by the prompt execution of said act by taking up such 5-20 option bonds of the State as were subject to call when the money was paid to the State, and investing the remainder of the fund in the bonds of the United States at the market rates.

“Upon this basis a calculation can be made and the exact sum still to be paid by the complainant in order to fully indemnify and protect the State can be ascertained. For the purpose of stating an account upon this basis and of determining the sum to be paid by the complainants to the State, the cause will be referred to John K. Cravens, one of the masters of this court. In determining the time when the investment should have been made under the act of March, 1881, the master will allow a reasonable period for the time of the receipt of the said sum of \$3,000,000 by the Treasurer of the State — that is to say, such time as would have been required for that purpose had the officers charged with the duty of making said investment used reasonable diligence in its discharge.

“The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is advertised for sale for the amount of the instalment of interest due January 1, 1882, which instalment amounts to less than the sum which the company must pay in order to discharge its liabilities to the State upon the theory of this opinion. The order will, therefore, be that an injunction be granted to enjoin the sale of the road upon the payment of the said instalment of interest due January 1, 1882, and if such payment is made the master will take it into account in making the computation above mentioned.”

#### KILLING OF JESSE JAMES.

The occurrence during the present Governor's administration which did most to place his name in everybody's mouth, and even to herald

it abroad, causing the European press to teem with leaders announcing the fact to the continental world, was the "removal" of the famous Missouri brigand, Jesse W. James. The career of the James boys, and the banditti of whom they were the acknowledged leaders, is too well-known and too fully set forth in works of a more sensational character, to deserve further detail in these pages; and the "removal" of Jesse will be dealt with only in its relation to the Governor.

It had been long conceded that neither of the Jameses would ever be taken alive. That experiment had been frequently and vainly tried, to the sorrow of good citizens of this and other States. It seems to have been one of the purposes of Gov. Crittenden to break up this band at any cost, by cutting off its leaders. Soon after the Winston train robbery, on July 15, 1881, the railroads combined in empowering the Governor, by placing the money at his disposal, to offer heavy rewards for the capture of the two James brothers. This was accordingly done by proclamation, and, naturally, many persons were on the lookout to secure the large rewards. Gov. Crittenden worked quietly, but determinedly, after offering the rewards, and by some means learned of the availability of the two Ford boys, young men from Ray county, who had been tutored as juvenile robbers by the skillful Jesse. An understanding was had, when the Fords declared they could find Jesse — that they were to "turn him in." Robert Ford and brother seem to have been thoroughly in the confidence of James, who then (startling as it was to the entire State) resided in the city of St. Joseph, with his wife and two children! The Fords went there, and when the robber's back was turned, Robert *shot him dead in the back of the head!* The Fords told their story to the authorities of the city, who at once arrested them on a charge of murder, and they, when arraigned, *plead guilty to the charge.* Promptly, however, came a full, free and unconditional pardon from Gov. Crittenden, and the Fords were released. In regard to the Governor's course in ridding the State of this notorious outlaw, people were divided in sentiment, some placing him in the category with the Ford boys and bitterly condemning his action, while others — the majority of law-abiding people, indeed, — though deprecating the harsh measures which James' course had rendered necessary, still upheld the Governor for the part he played. As it was, the "Terror of Missouri" was effectually and finally "removed," and people were glad that he was dead. Robert Ford, the pupil of the dead Jesse, had



been selected, and of all was the most fit tool to use in the extermination of his preceptor in crime.

The killing of James would never have made Crittenden many enemies among the better class of citizens of this State; but, when it came to his

#### PARDON OF THE GAMBLERS.

The case was different. Under the new law making gaminghouse-keeping a felony, several St. Louis gamblers, with Robert C. Pate at their head, were convicted and sentenced to prison. The Governor, much to the surprise of the more rigid moral element of the State, soon granted the gamblers a pardon. This was followed by other pardons to similar offenders, which began to render the Governor quite unpopular which one element of citizens, and to call forth from some of them the most bitter denunciations. The worst feature of the case, perhaps, is the lack of explanation, or the setting forth of sufficient reasons, as is customary in issuing pardons. This, at least, is the burden of complaint with the faction that opposes him. However, it must be borne in mind that his term of office, at this writing, is but half expired, and that a full record can not, therefore, be given. Like all mere men, Gov. Crittenden has his good and his bad, is liked by some and disliked by others. The purpose of history is to set forth the facts and leave others to sit in judgment; this the historian has tried faithfully to do, leaving all comments to those who may see fit to make them.



# HISTORY

OF

## AUDRAIN COUNTY, MISSOURI.

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### CHAPTER I.

Introductory — What Time has Done — Importance of Early Beginnings — First Settlements made in the Timber — Daniel Boone and Others — Who the First Settlers were — Postal and Mill Facilities — County Organized.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

History “is but a record of the life and career of peoples and nations.” The historian, in rescuing from oblivion the life of a nation, or a particular people, should “nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.” Myths, however beautiful, are but fanciful; traditions, however pleasing, are uncertain; and legends, though the very essence of poesy and song, are unauthentic. The novelist will take the most fragile thread of romance, and from it weave a fabric of surpassing beauty. But the historian should put his feet on the solid rock of truth, and turning a deaf ear to the allurements of fancy, he should sift with careful scrutiny the evidence brought before him, from which he is to give the record from what has been. Standing down the stream of time, far removed from its source, he must retrace with patience and care, its meanderings, guided by the relics of the past which lie upon its shores, growing fainter, and still more faint and uncertain as he nears its fountain, oftentimes concealed in the *debris* of ages, and the mists of impenetrable darkness. Written records grow less and less explicit, and finally fail altogether, as he approaches the beginning of the community whose lives he is seeking to rescue from the gloom of a rapidly receding past.



Memory, wonderful as are its powers, is yet frequently at fault, and only by a comparison of its many aggregations can he be satisfied that he is pursuing stable-footed truth in his researches amid the early paths of his subject. It cannot then be unimportant or uninteresting to trace the progress of Audrain county from its embryotic period to its present proud position among its sister counties. To this end, therefore, we have endeavored to gather the scattered and loosening threads of the past into a compact web of the present, trusting that the harmony and perfectness of the work may speak with no uncertain sound to the future.

#### WHAT TIME HAS DONE.

Forty-seven years have passed since Audrain county was organized. Most wonderful have been the changes, and mighty have been the events and revolutions, the discoveries and inventions that have occurred within this time.

Perhaps since "God formed the earth and the world," and tossed them from the hollow of his hand into space, so many great things have not been accomplished in any forty-seven years. Reflection cannot fail to arouse wonder, and awaken thankfulness, that God has appointed us the place we occupy in the eternal chain of events. Tennyson and Browning, Bryant and Whittier, Lowell and Longfellow have sung. The matchless Webster, the ornate Sumner, the eloquent Clay, the metaphysical Calhoun and Seward have since reached the culmination of their powers and passed into the grave. Macauley, Thiers, Gizot and Froude have written in noble strains the history of their lands; and Bancroft and Prescott and Hildreth and Motley have won high rank among the historians of the earth. Spurgeon and Beecher and Moody have enforced with most persuasive eloquence, the duties of morality and religion. Carlyle and Emerson, Stuart Mill and Spenser have given the results of their speculations in high philosophy to the world. Mexico has been conquered; Alaska has been purchased; the center of population has traveled more than 250 miles along the thirty-ninth parallel, and a majority of the States composing the American Union have been added to the glorious constellation on the blue field of our flag. Great cities have been founded and populous countries developed; and the stream of emigration is still tending westward. Gold has been discovered in the far West, and the great Civil War—the bloodiest in all the annals of time—has been fought. The telegraph, the telephone and railroad have been added to the list of the most important inventions. In

fact, during this time, our country has increased in population from a few millions of people to fifty millions. From a weak, obscure nation it has become strong in all the elements of power and influence, and is to-day the most marvelous country for its age that ever existed.

#### IMPORTANCE OF EARLY BEGINNINGS.

Every nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin. Neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with first causes. Should these facts be lost in the mythical traditions of the past, as is often the case, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman was not content until he had found the "first settlers," and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a wolf, and located on a drift, which the receding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to preempt.

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country, and one seldom appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginning. We are thus enabled to not only trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mold these causes. We observe that a State or county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position in its settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results, in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Audrain county we may trace its early settlers to their homes in the Eastern States and in the countries of the Old World. We may follow the course of the hardy backwoodsman, from the "Buckeye" or "Hoosier" State, and from Kentucky and Virginia on his way West, "to grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and willing heart to work out his ambition for a home for himself and wife, and a competence for his children. Again, we will see that others have been animated with the impulse to move on, after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer portions of the extreme West, where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native heath.

We shall find something of that distinctive New England character, which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of the West. We shall also find many an industrious native of Germany, as well as a number of the sons of the Emerald Isle, all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here. Those who have noted the career of the descendants of these brave, strong men, in subduing the wilds and overcoming the obstacles and hardships of early times, can but admit they are worthy sons of illustrious sires. They who in the early dawn of Western civilization first "bearded the lion in his den," opened a path through the wilderness, drove out the wild beast and tamed the savage Indian, are entitled to one of the brightest pages in all the records of the past.

The old pioneers of Audrain county — the advance guard of Western civilization — have nearly all passed away; those remaining may be counted on the fingers of one hand. A few more years of waiting and watching, and they, too, will have joined —

"The innumerable caravan, that moves  
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

Fresh hillocks in the cemetery will soon be all the marks that will be left of a race of giants who grappled nature in her fastnesses, and made a triumphant conquest in the face of the greatest privations, disease and difficulty. The shadows that fall upon their tombs as time recedes, are like the smoky haze that enveloped the prairies in the early days, saddening the memory and giving to dim distance only a faint and phantom outline, to which the future will often look back and wonder at the great hearts that lie hidden under the peaceful canopy.

#### FIRST SETTLEMENTS MADE IN THE TIMBER.

The first settlements in the county were invariably made in the timber or contiguous thereto. The early settlers did so as a matter of necessity and convenience. The presence of timber aided materially in bringing about an early settlement, and it aided in two ways: first, the county had to depend on emigration from the older settled States of the East for its population, and especially Kentucky and Tennessee. These States originally were almost covered with dense forests, and farms were made by clearing off certain portions of the timber. Almost every farm there, after it became thoroughly improved, still retained a certain tract of timber commonly known as "the woods." "The woods" was generally regarded as the most important part of the farm, and the average farmer regarded it as indispensable. When he



emigrated West, one objection was the scarcity of timber, and he did not suppose that it would be possible to open up a farm on the bleak prairie. To live in a region devoid of the familiar sight of timber seemed unendurable, and the average Kentuckian could not entertain the idea of founding a home away from the familiar forest trees. Then again the idea entertained by the early immigrants to Missouri, that timber was a necessity, was not simply theoretical. The early settler must have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to inclose his claim. At that time there were no railroads by which lumber could be transported. No coal mine had yet been opened, and few if any had been discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which material improvement was an impossibility.

No wonder that a gentleman from the East, who in early times came to the prairie region of Missouri on a prospecting tour, with a view of permanent location, returned home in disgust and embodied his views of the country in the following rhyme:—

“Oh! lonesome, windy, grassy place,  
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;  
The first with dreadful looking face,  
The last with dreadful sounding tail!  
I'd rather live on camel hump,  
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,  
Than where I never see a stump,  
And shake to death with fever'n ager.”

The most important resource in the development of this Western country was the belts of timber which skirted the streams; and the settlers who first hewed out homes in the timber, while at present, not the most enterprising and progressive, were, nevertheless, an essential factor in the solution of the problem.

Along either side of the various streams which flow across the country, were originally belts of timber; at certain places, generally near the mouths of the smaller tributaries, the belt of timber widened out, thus forming a grove, or what was frequently called a point, and at these points or groves were the first settlements made; here were the first beginnings of civilization; here “began to operate those forces which have made the wilderness a fruitful place and caused the desert to bud and blossom as the rose.”

Much of the primeval forest has been removed for the building of houses and the construction of fences; other portions, and probably the largest part, have been ruthlessly and improvidently destroyed. This destruction of timber has been somewhat compensated for by the planting of artificial groves.

## DANIEL BOONE AND OTHERS.

The soil of the present territory of Audrain county was doubtless pressed by the feet of many white men before any permanent settlement had been made within its limits. That mighty Nimrod of the forest — Daniel Boone — had no doubt explored the country, not only lying along the banks of the Missouri, but, it is supposed, the crack of his unerring rifle often resounded far out among the hills and valleys of the surrounding country, and that he more than once, during his hunting and trapping expeditions, passed through portions of Audrain county. It is a fact that, in the summer of 1812, James Murdock, Temple and Stephen Cole, James Patton and John Gooch, left the settlements on Loutre Island and went in pursuit of a party of Indians who had stolen some horses from them and other settlers. They followed their trail to Grand Prairie, now in Audrain county, and night coming on they camped on the bank of a small stream. It appears that the savages were in the vicinity and watching them, for soon after they had fallen asleep, they were fired upon, and three of their number, Patton, Gooch and Stephen Cole, were instantly killed. Temple Cole engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand contest with one of the Indians, and was wounded, but succeeded in making his escape. Murdock escaped unhurt. Many years afterward the skulls of the murdered men were found near where they fell, and the stream upon the bank of which they had camped was called Skull Lick, the latter part of the name being derived from a deer lick not far distant on the same stream.

Temple, or William T. Cole, above named, was the father of Samuel Cole, who now resides in Cooper county, at the advanced age of 82 years.

## WHO THE FIRST SETTLERS WERE.

From the best and most reliable information that can be obtained, the first white man to permanently pitch his tent within the present limits of Audrain county, was Robert Littleby, an Englishman, who settled upon what was afterwards called, "Littleby Creek" in 1816. He built a cabin in what is now known as Prairie township, on the above named stream near its confluence with Salt river. Littleby is said to have been an eccentric, misanthropical man, and lived the life of a hermit, until 1822, when he moved to Platte river, where he soon after died. His dogs were his only companions. He hunted and trapped extensively, and sold his furs and peltries in St. Charles. His

food consisted of game, wild fruits, and the vegetable portion of the earth's natural productions. He cured his meat by soaking it a week in a strong concoction of lye. Beaver, otter, muskrats, raccoons, etc., surrounded him in great numbers, and he reaped a rich harvest from their furs.

The next settler was Benjamin Young, who located in Audrain county in 1821; and Young's creek was named for him. He was a native of Stokes county, North Carolina; had been raised by the Indians, and married a squaw. In the same county there lived a woman named Mary Ring, who was captivated by Benjamin's prepossessing appearance, and proposed matrimony to him. He frankly told her that he was already married to the squaw, but had no desire to see her carried to an untimely grave from the effects of a broken heart, and if she would whip the squaw she might take him. She accepted the proposition, defeated the squaw, and claimed her reward. Young was not the man to "go back" on his word, so he dismissed the squaw and married the white woman. The result was, they lived pleasantly and happily together, and the devotion of his new wife increased, as they passed down the stream of life together. In 1809 Mr. Young placed his wife and worldly goods on a little pony, and started on a journey to Kentucky, which he performed on foot, with his rifle on his shoulder. They lived in Kentucky two years, and then settled in Howard county, Mo., where they lived until 1821, when they removed to what is now Audrain county, and built their cabin on the bank of the stream since known as Young's creek. For many years they were the only persons who lived in that part of the county, and they never saw the face of a fellow-creature, except when some traveler would get lost and wander that way, or a solitary hunter would by chance stop at their humble habitation.

Col. Thomas H. Benton used to stop at Mr. Young's house, and pay him a visit whenever he was out on an electioneering tour, and the old hunter felt so much honored by the kind attentions of the great man, that he named one of his sons Thomas Benton, in honor of him. Benton also sent him a great many public documents, which he could not read, but would place in prominent positions about the house as ornaments.

Mrs. Young, who was a very large woman, was almost as good a hunter as her husband, and would frequently go into the woods and camp for weeks at a time on hunting expeditions. She was also an excellent bee hunter, and always kept her family supplied with nice, fresh honey. One day she went into the woods, accompanied by her



son, Thomas Benton Young, on a bee-hunt, and while they were wandering about, Thomas saw a nice, straight grape vine, that he thought would make a good clothes line. He climbed the vine some twenty feet, and cut it off above his head, without stopping to consider the law of gravitation, or the effect of being suspended in the air, with nothing to sustain him. The natural result was that he fell to the ground and received such a severe jolt that he never entirely recovered, and the supposition was, that for this reason he never became as great as the distinguished Senator whose name he bore.

When Mr. Young's eldest daughter was married, the wheat from which the bread and cakes were made for the festive occasion was ground on a hand-mill and the flour bolted through Mrs. Young's muslin cap. They had no sieve or bolting chest, but the muslin cap answered the purpose very well. Mr. Young was killed in 1833, by a pet bull. His coffin was made by Rev. Mr. Asaph Hubbard, under directions from the widow, who stood by and told him to make it large and roomy, as her old man never did like to be crowded. It was accordingly made "large and roomy," and the old hunter was buried in a decent manner. Let us hope that he sleeps well in

"The grave, where ev'n the great find rest."

The next earliest settlers were John and William Willingham, who came from Boone county to Audrain in 1825. Richard Willingham built the first mill in the county.

In 1830, Joseph McDonald moved in and settled on the farm now owned by Garland Sims, and about the same time one, Wainscot, came and settled what is now known as the Clem Smith place, but soon after sold to John Martin.

In that same year came William Levaugh, John Barnett, Caleb Williams, Black Isam, Fiddler Isam and John Kilgore and Richard Willingham. Levaugh settled what is now known as the Powell place—owned at present by M. Y. Duncan. Willingham took a claim on the place known as the Kirtly farm. This he sold in 1831 to Reuben Pulis.

John Kilgore settled on the north side of Davis' fork, on the farm known as the McIlhany farm. It was on this place, early in the year 1831, that the first white person was born in the county. This was our fellow-citizen, Frank Kilgore, who, perhaps, has the best claim to that much-coveted title, "The oldest inhabitant."

Next after these came Roland McIntyre, Thomas Barnett, Richard Pearson, Charles McIntyre, Roland and Joseph Watts, William and

Richard Byrns — a Mrs. Throckmorton, Judge James Jackson, John A. Pearson, Judge James Harrison, Joel Haynes and James E. Fenton. Later came Judge J. B. Morris, William and Jerry West, Wm. White, Robert C. Mansfield and the ubiquitous Smith — this one was James H.

In 1834 there were not exceeding thirty families in the entire limits of the county. Settlements were ten and fifteen miles apart, but this great distance did not cool their friendship or blight their hospitality. With the inseparable and trusty old flint-lock rifle, a man, regarding it as a solemn duty as well as real pleasure, would go ten and fifteen miles to aid his neighbor to rear the rude cabin or garner the crop, and at the conclusion of their labor they would enjoy a wholesome, if not elegant, repast of corn bread and fried venison, with rye coffee, but sugar was wholly unknown.

#### POSTAL AND MILL FACILITIES.

The early settlers of the county, for several years after they built their cabins, had neither postal nor mill facilities, and were compelled to travel from 25 to 50 miles in order to reach a post-office, or to get their meal. Their usual way of sending or receiving tidings from their friends and the news of the great world, which lay towards the east and south of them, was generally by the mouth of the stranger coming in, or by the settler who journeyed back to his old home, in Kentucky or Virginia. Those who did not grate their corn, or grind it upon a hand mill, took it either to Boone or Callaway county, whither they also occasionally went to obtain their mail. Postage at that time was very high, and if the old settler sent or received two or three letters during the year, he considered himself fortunate. His every-day life in the wilds of the new country to which he had come to better his condition, was so much of a sameness, that he had, indeed, but little to communicate. His wants were few, and these were generally supplied by his rod and his gun, the latter being considered an indispensable weapon of defense, as well as necessary to the support and maintenance of himself and family. No wonder that the pioneer loved his "old flint lock," and his faithful dog, whose honest bark would so often —

"Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as he drew near home."

#### COUNTY ORGANIZED.

The county of Audrain was organized December 17, 1836, and named in honor of Col. James H. Audrain, of St. Charles county, Mis-

souri, who was a member of the Legislature at that time. It was the fifty-second county organized in the State — the space of 25 years having intervened between the date when the two first counties were formed and the period of its organization. Since then 62 additional counties have been added to the list, which now aggregates 114. Audrain, although not having any separate existence until 1836, is now the thirtieth county in population in the State, and ranks among the best in pluck and enterprise.

#### THE NAME.

A great dramatist intimates there is nothing in a name; but a name sometimes means a great deal. In many instances it indicates, in a measure, the character of the people who settle the country, and have given to it its distinctive characteristics. Names are sometimes given to towns and countries by accident; sometimes they originate in the childish caprice of some one individual, whose dictate, by reason of some real or imaginary superiority, is law. Whether the policy of naming counties after statesmen and generals be good or bad, the Missouri Legislature has followed the practice to such an extent that fully three-fourths of the counties composing the State bear the names of men who are more or less distinguished in the history of the country.

In this instance, the county of Audrain was not named by accident, but the christening took place after mature deliberation.

Col. Charles H. Audrain, after whom the county was named, was a man of nerve and enterprise. He located in St. Charles county, Missouri, at an early day, and did much for the improvement of the country and the material prosperity of the people with whom he had cast his lot.

As Col. Audrain was bold and fearless in his character and possessed of many of the sterling characteristics of a noble manhood, so were the early settlers of Audrain county fearless in their attempts to conquer the wilderness, and so did they possess, in a large measure, the distinguishing traits of a superior manhood.



## CHAPTER II.

### PIONEER LIFE.

“Times change, and we change with time”—The Customs of Early Days—The Manner of Building—Furniture, etc.—Pioneer Women—Their Dress—Table Supplies—Cloth, How Made—House-raising—Log-rollings—Corn shuckings—Dances—Shooting Matches—Settlement of Disputes—Pioneer Mills—Hunting and Trapping—Serpents—Hunting Bee Trees—Bees—Quilting Parties—Wolves.

It is a trite but true proverb that, “Times change, and we change with time;” and this is well illustrated in the changes in dress, condition and life, that have taken place in this country in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes, as a whole, are for the better. To the old man, indeed, whose life work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in the heart as “Auld Lang Syne.” The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did, when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when in the gayety of boyhood he courted their cool depths, and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less melodiously upon his ear. He marks the changes that are very visible, and feels like crying out in the language of the poet—

“Backward, turn backward, Oh, Time in thy flight.”

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that, with the changes of the years, there has come an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the “light that never was on sea or land,” if, withdrawing ourselves from the activities of the present, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead us back into the regions of his youth, that

we may observe the life of those who founded a great empire in a great wilderness.

Let us leave the prow of the rushing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future, rich in promise and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern, and gaze backward into the beautiful land of the past.

No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of those who lived in the early days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler's cabin an inn, where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation. Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity, which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer. So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago, seems like the study of a remote age.

It is important to remember that, while a majority of the settlers were poor, poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation, like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin, 'tis true, but it was their own, and had been reared by their own hands. Their home, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and compared favorably with the homes of their neighbors. They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to brighter days. They had plenty to wear as a protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon — the flesh of the deer or bear, of the wild duck or turkey, of the quail or squirrel — was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the settler or that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green earpet of grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.

The settler brought with him the keen ax, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle — the first his weapon of offense against the forests that skirted the water courses, and near which he made his

home — the second that of defense from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and the prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and very frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks. The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewn puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached, then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called “butting-pole sleepers;” on the projecting ends of these was placed the “butting pole,” which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge pole. The house was then chinked and daubed. A large fire-place was then built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes (for the settlers were without stoves), and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was somewhat covered with the pelts of the racoon, opossum and of the wolf, and to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of bass wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper well greased with “coon” grease or bear oil would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the earliest times, before the buzzing of the saw-mill was heard within our borders. The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools, having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room for the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an ax and auger. Each man was his own carpenter, and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture and utensils and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they some-



times had and sometimes had not. The common table knife was the jack-knife or butcher knife. Horse collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize, sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and, if tug traces were used, would last for a long time. Horses were not used very much, however, as oxen were almost exclusively employed. In some instances carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler, and the wonderful creakings of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the virtuous women spoken of in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." "They looked well to the ways of their household and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing." In these days of furbelows and flounces, of lace and velvet trimmings, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain, with four widths in the skirt and two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw string. The sleeves were enormously large and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable — for fashion, like love, rules alike the "court and grove" — were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton legs" or "sheep shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow sleeves." Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow-dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was arranged a copperas colored neckerchief. In going to church or other public gathering, in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefooted till near their destination, when they put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by ladies, and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and

jewels were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a dry goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity and were happy in simplicity. It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were grown, which, in the earliest days of the settlement, was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into a coarse but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained.

Johnny-eake and pones were served up at dinner, while mush and milk made the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the Dutch oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fishes, which formed a healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and poke, were eaten. The "truck-patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings and house-raisings, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them fit only for women and children. They said they would not "stiek to the ribs." Maple sugar was much used and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were only three cents a dozen. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs, all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway, and the gobble of the turkey and the quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits. Wild grapes and plums were to be found in their season along the streams. The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather, gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the different colors were blended according to the taste of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey red, light blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning wheel, which were considered by the women as necessary for them, as a rifle was for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun on little and big wheels into two kinds of thread, one the "chain," and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain, the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The most primitive in construction was called the side loom. The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from



the floor to the wall. Later the frame loom, which was a great improvement over the other, came in use. The men and boys wore jeans and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The jeans was colored either light blue or butternut. Many times, when the men gathered to a log-rolling or a barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning wheels with them. In this way, sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners would mingle with the low hum of the spinning wheels. Oh! golden early days!

Such articles as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then roamed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating in the eyes of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasant effect. Meal sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the fox, of the wolf, wildcat and muskrat, tanned with fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church houses, or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house-raising, or a log-rolling, or a corn husking, or a bee of any kind. To attend these gatherings, they would sometimes go ten or more miles. Generally with the invitation to the men, went one to the women, to come a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place, would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception. The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on johnny or journey-cake boards, and is the best corn bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long and eight inches wide, the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked and the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented in its turn to the fire. This is johnny-cake, and is good, if the proper materials are put in the dough and it is properly



baked. At all the log-rollings and house-raising it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddle was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, outdoors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly out-door life, clad in fringed buckskin trowsers and gaudily colored hunting shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly fitting, linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of tenderer emotion. In pure pioneer times, the crops were never husked on the stalks as is done at this day, but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears when husked could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the "shucking," as it was called. The girls and many of the married ladies generally engaged in this amusing work.

In the first place, two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the piles, so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose alternately his corps of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *taffa*, or Monongahela whisky, was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle; each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his or her neighbor, without using any glass or cup. This custom was common and not considered rude. Almost always these corn-shuckings ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement, fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand, and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

About dark, when the supper was half over, the bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of the tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn-shucking,—the young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case in nine times out of ten, but one dwelling-house was on the

premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing. But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument, the music always gained the victory for the younger side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes and the room was cleared, the dogs driven out, and the floor swept out, ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid; sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler, on these occasions, assumed an important bearing, and ordered in true professional style, so and so to be done, as that was the way in North Carolina where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes, three-handed reels were danced. In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from beginning to end. In the jigs the bystanders cut one another out, so that this dance would last for hours. The bottle went around at these parties, as it did at the shuekings, and male and female took a dram out of it, as it was passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally homespun. The hunting shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. In the morning, all would go home on horseback or on foot. No carriages, wagons, or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best reasons — because they had none.

Dancing was a favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

“Alike all ages; dames of ancient days  
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,  
And the gray grandsire, skilled in jestic lore,  
Has frisked beneath the burden of three score.”

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among the settlers of a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity and swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot-racing was practiced, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle and always kept it in good order; his flints, bullets, bullet-molds, screw-driver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap, or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practiced, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flint-lock rifles, that cannot be ex-

celled by their descendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day.

At all gatherings, jumping and wrestling were indulged in ; and those who excelled were henceforth men of notoriety. At their shooting matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whisky, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were often settled by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule, if a fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated, as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

#### PIONEER MILLS.

Among the first were the "band mills," a description of which will prove not uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horse-power consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet high, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored in the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was about twenty feet in diameter. The raw-hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches wide ; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run round a drum, or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw-hide tugs ; then walking in a circle, the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the grater, whereby the meal was forced through the holes and fell down in a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the hand mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band mill, and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone, and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill with the hand,



in small quantities, to suit the mill instead of a hopper. A mortar wherein corn was beaten into meal is made out of a large round log, three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground, and the upper end to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar, so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn that after much beating the meal is manufactured.

#### HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

The sports and means of recreation were not so numerous and varied among the early settlers as at present, but they were more enjoyable and invigorating than now. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, who enjoyed the sport as much as any can at the present time.

Wild animals of almost every species known in the wilds of the West were found in great abundance. The prairies, and woods, and streams, and various bodies of water, were all thickly inhabited before the white man came, and for some time afterward. Although the Indians slew many of them, yet the natural law prevailed here, as well as elsewhere—“Wild man and wild beast thrive together.”

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers, and of such immense size, that some stories told by the early settlers would be incredible, were it not for the large array of concurrent testimony which is to be had from the most authentic sources. Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese, squirrels, and various other kinds of choice game were plentiful and to be had at the expense of killing only. The fur animals were abundant, such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

#### HUNTING BEE TREES.

Another source of profitable recreation among the old settlers was that of hunting bees. The forests along the water-courses were especially prolific of bee trees. They were found in great numbers upon all the important streams of the country. Many of the early settlers, during the late summer, would go into camp for days at a time for the purpose of hunting and securing the honey of the wild bees, which was not only extremely rich, and found in great abundance, but always commanded a good price in the home market.

The Indians have ever regarded the honey-bee as the forerunner of the white man, while it is a conceded fact that the quail always follows the footprints of civilization. The following passage is found in the "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1842, by Capt. John C. Fremont," page 69: —

"Here on the summit, where the stillness was absolute; unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the regions of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rocks, a solitary bee came winging his flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men. We pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier, a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization."

Gregg, in his "Commerce of the Prairies," page 178, vol. 1, says: —

"The honey-bee appears to have emigrated exclusively from the East, as its march has been observed westward. The bee, among Western pioneers, is the proverbial precursor of the Anglo-American population. In fact, the aborigines of the frontier have generally corroborated this statement, for they used to say that they knew the white man was not far behind when the bees appeared among them."

There were other recreations, such as quilting parties, which obtained in those days, and which were enjoyed to the fullest extent. These parties were especially pleasant and agreeable. The established rule in those days at these parties was to pay either one dollar in money or split 100 rails during the course of the day. The men would generally split the rails, and the women would remain in the house and do the quilting. After the day's work was done, the night would be passed in dancing.

"All the swains that there abide,  
With jigs and rural dance resort."

When daylight came, the music and dancing would cease, and the gallant young men would escort the ladies to their respective homes.

#### WOLVES.

An old pioneer tells us that for several years after he came to what is now known as Audrain county, wolves were very numerous, and that he paid his taxes for a number of years in wolf scalps. His cabin was in the edge of the timber that skirted Cuivre creek, and at

night the howls of these animals were so loud and incessant that sleep at times was out of the question. Often at midnight, all

“ At once there rose so wild a yell,  
Within that dark and narrow dell,  
As all the fiends from heaven that fell,  
Had pealed the banner cry of hell.”

At such times, the whole air seemed to be filled with the vibrations of their most infernal and diabolical music. The wolf was not only a midnight prowler here, but was seen in the daytime, singly or in packs, warily skulking upon the outskirts of a thicket, or sallying cautiously along the open path, with a sneaking look of mingled cowardice and cruelty. The pictures here drawn of the pioneers, the modes of living, their customs and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel are accurate and truthful.





## CHAPTER III.

### EARLY RECORDS.

First County Court—County Court Justices Produce their Commissions—First Order—An Incident—James Harrison Appointed President of the Court—The County Divided into Townships—Different Elections Ordered in the Various Townships—James E. Fenton Granted a License to Sell Liquor—Ackley Day Appointed Commissioner to Lay Out Mexico—John A. Henderson Appointed Treasurer—Commissioners Appointed to Superintend the Building of a Court-House—The Boundary of Salt River Township Changed—The First Petition for a Road Presented—First Sale of Town Lots—County Expenses—First Elections—First Circuit Court—Its Organization—First Cases—First Grand Jury—First Attorneys—First Indictment—Instructions to the Jury—The Verdict—Powell's Sentence—First Deed Recorded—Early Marriages—Public Buildings—Court-Houses—County Poor Farm.

### FIRST COUNTY COURT.

The first county court of Audrain county was held on the 6th day of February, 1837. The following is the record of the same:—

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
AUDRAIN COUNTY. } set.

Be it remembered that on Monday the 6th day of February, in the year 1837, at the house of Edward Jennings, in the county of Audrain and town of New Mexico, James Harrison and James E. Fenton, Esqs., produced their commissions from his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Missouri, appointing them county justices in and for the said county of Audrain, which, together with the certificate of their qualifications, was duly read. Whereupon, proclamations being made by William Levaugh, elisor, court was duly opened and proceeded to business. James Jackson, the person commissioned by the Governor as sheriff of said county, having failed and refused to qualify—and thereupon Joel Haynes of the said county of Audrain and State aforesaid, was by the court appointed clerk of the county court of Audrain county, and thereupon the said Haynes took the necessary oath required by law, and together with John B. Morris, George W. Turley and James Jackson as his securities, entered into an acknowledged bond in the penal sum of \$5,000, for the due and faithful discharge of the duties of said office, which said bond follows in the words and figures to wit:—

“Know all men by these presents, that we, Joel Haynes, principal, and John B. Morris, George W. Turley and James

Jackson, securities, are held and firmly bound to the Governor of the State of Missouri in the penal sum of \$5,000, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, our heirs and administrators, firmly by these presents, signed with our hands and seals dated at Mexico, this 6th day of February, 1837.

“The condition of the above bond is such, if the above bound Joel Haynes shall faithfully discharge all the duties required by law to be performed by him, as clerk of the county court of Audrain county, and pay over all money which may come to his hands, by virtue of his office; that he, his executors and administrators will deliver to his successor safe and undefaced, all books, papers, records, seals, apparatus and furniture, appertaining to his office; then the above bond to be void. Otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Joseph Pearson and John Turner.

“JOEL HAYNES, [L. S.]  
 “JOHN B. MORRIS, [L. S.]  
 “GEORGE W. TURLEY, [L. S.]  
 “JAMES JACKSON. [L. S.]”

Court met again February 7, 1837. Hezekiah I. M. Doan, Esq., the absent justice, was present and produced his commission.

The first order made by the court was an order granting James E. Fenton, one of the justices of the court, a license to sell spirituous liquors.

#### THE ORDER.

On the motion of James E. Fenton, leave is granted him for selling and retailing spirituous liquors and groceries at his house, in the town of New Mexico, in this county, for six months from the 17th day of December, 1836, upon his paying a tax of five dollars; also a tax of one-eighth per cent on every \$150.

#### AN INCIDENT.

Mr. Fenton, the justice to whom the order referred to above was granted, kept a tavern in Mexico. In 1839, Samuel Newland, who resided near Fulton, in company with several of his neighbors, came to Fenton's tavern, on their way to Palmyra, Mo., on business, late one afternoon and put up for the night. Their coats and saddle bags were put into a closet and locked up, and Fenton carried the key. Newland was not pleased with the fare. Next morning the party paid their bills, called for their coats and saddle bags, and thought strange of finding them under lock and key, and took it rather as a reflection on their honor, and as an insinuation that they would leave without

paying their bills. To set matters right, Fenton apologized to his guests and said no insult was intended; that he did so to protect them from the rats, with which his house was terribly afflicted. Newland said if Fenton would treat his company to liquor, he would give him a receipt which he would guarantee would free his house from the presence of every rat in it. Fenton agreed to this, set out his bottle, and after they had all drank, Newland turning to Fenton said — “Just give the rats such fare as you gave us, and I’m d — if every one of them don’t leave you in a week.”

James Harrison, Esq., was appointed president of the county court.

The court then proceeded to divide the county into townships as follows: —

It is ordered by the court, that this county be distrieted, divided and laid off into five townships, to-wit, No.

First. — Beginning at the north-west corner of township 52; thence east with said township line, between ranges 9 and 10; thence south with said range line to the township between townships 51 and 52; thence west to the range line between ranges 12 and 13; thence north to the beginning, shall be known by the name of Saling township.

No. Second—Known by the name of Wilson township. Beginning on the range line between 9 and 10; thence south with said line to the township line between 49 and 50; thence west to the Boone county line; thence north with said line to the township line between 51 and 52; thence east with said line to the beginning.

No. Third — Beginning on the range line between 9 and 10; thence south with said range line to where it intersects the township line 49 and 50; thence east to where it intersects the section line between 8 and 9; thence north with said line to where it intersects the township line between 52 and 53; thence west with said township line to the beginning, shall be known by the name of Salt River township.

No. Fourth — Prairie township — Beginning at the north-east corner of Salt River township; thence east to west line of Pike county; thence south with said line to the township line between 50 and 51; thence west to the section line one mile east of the range line, between 8 and 9; thence north with said line to the beginning.

No. Fifth — Loutre township — Beginning at the section one mile east of the range line, between 8 and 9, on the township line between 50 and 51; thence east with said township line to where it intersects the range line between 4 and 5; thence south with said township line to where it intersects the township line between townships 49 and 50; thence west with said township line to the section line one mile east of the range line between ranges 8 and 9; thence north with said line to the beginning.



The court then ordered an election to be held on the 28th of February, at the house of John J. Lorton, in Loutre township, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace and two constables. William McCormack and Andrew B. Hays were appointed judges of the election.

The election in Prairie township was to be held at the house of Isham Willingham. Isham Willingham, William B. Evans and Daniel McSwain were the judges.

The election for Salt River township was held at the house of James E. Fenton. Thomas Kilgore, George L. Smith and John C. Martin were the judges.

The election for Saling township was held at the house of Esquire Mahan. Esquire Mahan, Jesse Perkins and Miller Barnes were the judges.

The election for Wilson township was held at the house of James Jackson. James Jackson, Drury Mays and Thomas Strickling were the judges.

The second license to sell liquor was granted to George W. Turley.

The above is the business of the entire term of the court.

The next term of the court commenced March 20, 1837, all the judges being present. Ackley Day was appointed commissioner to lay off the town of New Mexico, and dispose of the lots.

John A. Henderson was appointed county treasurer.

George W. Turley and James E. Fenton were appointed commissioners to superintend the building of a temporary court house upon the north-east corner of lot number 6, in block number 8, fronting the public square.

At this term of the court a change was made in the boundary of Salt River, Loutre and Prairie townships.

The first petition for a road was presented by H. W. Hudnall and others. This road was to "commence at the west end of Love street, in the town of New Mexico, and extend westwardly to intersect the road leading from Columbia, at the Paris road, about four miles from James Jennings', crossing the South fork of Salt river, between Ackley Day's and Thomas Hooks', and up the prairie between the South fork and Skull lick." Thomas M. Barnett, Isham B. Kilgore and Isham Willingham, Sr., were appointed commissioners to mark out and view this road.

The first sale of town lots, in the county seat, took place on the 4th day of May, 1837.

The amount found necessary to defray county expenses in 1837 was \$204.36.

An election was held on the first Monday in August, 1837, to elect a county assessor for 1838.

The second sale of town lots, in the county seat, took place on Tuesday after the second Monday in November, in 1837.

We would be glad to follow up the proceedings of these primitive county courts, and to draw more largely from the yellow, faded records, which contain their orders, as they met from term to term, but for want of space, we shall here take our leave of this first tribunal of justice of Audrain county, and briefly refer to another and more elevated forum, where more important causes were heard and decided.

#### FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the Circuit Court within and for Audrain county was commenced in Mexico, March 13, 1837, at the house of Edward Jennings. Hon. P. H. McBride, judge; James M. Hicks, clerk or sheriff; John Heard, Esq., prosecuting attorney; Joel Haynes, clerk.

As was usual upon the establishment of these courts, the presiding judge produced his commission which was read and recorded.

The first case called, was entitled: "The State of Missouri *v.* Richard Bryant, upon indictment for larceny."

The next term of the court was held in the new court-house, which had just been prepared, commencing on the 10th of July, 1837.

#### FIRST GRAND JURY.

Thomas Kilgore, (foreman), William Wood, Eli Smith, William C. West,\* Adam Cluck, Joseph McDonald, John Peery, Deloney Wilingham, John Wood, John H. Kilgore, Rowlin McIntire, James Davis, Jno. B. Kilgore, John W. Barnett, Joseph Brown and Harrison Norvel.

The following attorneys were enrolled at this term of the court: John Heard, James R. Abernathy, Sinclair Kirtley, Wm. H. Russell, Henry Cave, Phillip Williams, W. R. Vanarsdall and Thomas Miller.

Among the old cases of indictment, which engaged the attention of the first courts, we find the following: State of Missouri *v.* Samuel Turner, Betting on Poker. State of Missouri *v.* Vincent Moore, Betting at Three Up.

\* Wm. C. West still resides in Mexico.

Among the old attorneys who attended this court we have also the names of John D. S. Dryden, Wm. J. Howell, Preston B. Reed, James H. Tuel, M. C. Goodlet, Z. M. P. Hand, G. H. Burckhardt, J. F. Jones, P. B. McCord, John B. Duncan, T. B. Archer, W. C. Reed, W. R. Jones, Chas. H. Hardin, John Scott, Benj. Sharp, George Dillon, Smith S. Allen, T. J. C. Fagg, Alexander L. Slayback.

#### FIRST INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

The following is the indictment :—

STATE OF MISSOURI	} <i>In the Audrain Circuit Court, July term,</i>
<i>against</i>	
MONROY POWELL.	

*A. D. 1840.*

The grand jurors for the State of Missouri impaneled, sworn and charged to inquire in and for the body of the county of Audrain aforesaid, upon their oaths present that Monroy Powell, late of said county, on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, with force and arms at the county of Audrain aforesaid, in and upon one George Eubanks, in the peace of the State, then and there being, feloniously, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that he the said Monroy Powell, with a certain weeding hoe, of the value of one dollar, which he the said Monroy Powell, in both his hands then and there had and held the said George Eubanks, in and upon the back part of the head of him, the said George Eubanks, one mortal wound of the length of three inches, and of the depth of one inch, of which said mortal wound, the said George Eubanks, from the said first day of July, in the year aforesaid, at the county of Audrain aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live; on which said sixth day of July in the year aforesaid, the said George Eubanks at the county of Audrain aforesaid, of the said mortal wound, died, and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said Monroy Powell, the said George Eubanks in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State.

JAMES B. ABERNATHY,  
*Circuit Attorney.*

#### INSTRUCTIONS.

Believing that the instructions in the case, will be read by the attorneys of to-day, with some interest we here insert them.

Instructions asked for by the prosecution and given by the court :—

1. The attorney for the State moves the court to instruct the jury, that if they find from the evidence that Monroy Powell inflicted a blow upon the head of George Eubanks, with a deadly weapon which



produced his death, they are bound to find the prisoner guilty, unless the jury further find from the evidence, that at the time he so inflicted the blow, there was reasonable cause to apprehend design by George Eubanks to kill him, or to do him some great personal injury, and that there was imminent danger of such design being accomplished at the time the blow was struck, or unless it is clearly shown that he died from bad treatment by his physicians or attendants.

2. That if the jury find from the evidence that Monroy Powell inflicted a blow upon the head of George Eubanks, of which he afterwards died, and that at the time the blow was inflicted, there was no reasonable cause to apprehend design by Eubanks to kill him, or do him some great personal injury, and that he was not in imminent danger of being killed by him, or of receiving some great personal injury at the time he struck the blow, they will find the prisoner guilty, unless it is clearly shown, that he died from bad treatment of physicians or others.

3. That if the jury find from the evidence that Powell killed Eubanks, they are bound to presume that it was done with malice aforethought, and that it is incumbent on the prisoner to make out by facts and circumstances, to the satisfaction of the jury, the facts and circumstances of alleviation, excuse or justification, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him.

4. That if the jury find from the evidence that George Eubanks used provoking language to Powell, however aggravated, that is no excuse or justification to Powell to kill Eubanks.

5. That if the jury find from the evidence that Powell inflicted a blow upon George Eubanks, which produced his death a short time thereafter, and that Powell had time to think, and did for a moment or any other length of time, however short, it may have been before the blow was struck, intend to kill Eubanks, it is a willful, deliberate, premeditated killing — constituting murder.

6. If the jury are satisfied from the evidence that the wounds inflicted upon the head of George Eubanks, were adequate to produce death, and that Eubanks died of inflammation of the brain or head, or any other disease produced by those wounds, it will be homicide, unless Eubanks died from bad treatment of physicians or other persons.

7. That if the wounds were in their nature dangerous and upon a vital part, likely to take away life, and that deceased had the prompt attention of surgeons and physicians of such skill and capacity as the county afforded, and that deceased died from inflammation of the brain or head, or any other disease induced by the wounds, it is not enough to raise a doubt whether a different mode of treatment might not have cured the patient, but the accused must clearly show such *palpable* evidence of mal-practice, as to satisfy the minds of the jurors that Eubanks died of bad treatment — not of the wounds — otherwise it will be homicide.

8. That although the jury may believe that Powell struck Eubanks in the heat of passion without any design to kill him, and that Eu-

banks died soon after from the wounds inflicted, they will find him guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, unless they find that at the time the blow was struck, there was reasonable cause to apprehend a design by Eubanks to kill him, or to do him some great personal injury.

9. That the jury may find under this indictment, the defendant guilty, either of murder in the first or second degree, or of manslaughter.

#### DEFENDANT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

1. If the jury believe from the evidence that the wound inflicted by Milroy Powell upon the head of George Eubanks was given by the prisoner in self-defense, when there was reasonable cause to apprehend that Eubanks had a design to do him some great personal injury, then they will acquit the prisoner.

2. That a design, if any existed, to gonge out an eye of Powell, would have been a design to do some great personal injury.

3. That if Milroy Powell involuntarily killed George Eubank not in a cruel or unusual manner in the heat of passion, they should find defendant guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree—then the punishment would be imprisonment in the penitentiary, or in the county jail, or a fine only in the discretion of the jury, unless they find that said killing was in the lawful defense of prisoner's person—then they should find the defendant not guilty.

4. Before the jury can find the defendant guilty of either murder or manslaughter, they must be satisfied from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, of the guilt of Powell of such crime.

The four instructions above asked for by the defendant were refused by the court.

The following instructions were given:—

1. That the prisoner is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt.

2. That if they believe from the evidence in this cause, that George Eubanks died by mismanagement of physicians, or their nurses, they must find the defendant not guilty.

3. If they believe from the evidence that Powell killed Eubanks involuntarily with a weapon in the heat of passion, it is manslaughter in the fourth degree, unless the jury also finds that Powell did so in self-defense, when there was a reasonable cause to apprehend that Eubanks designed to do him some great personal injury, and there was imminent danger of said design being accomplished.

KIRTLY & ABERNATHY,

Attys. for Deft.

#### THE JURY.

Wm. M. Jones, John W. Truett, Joseph Smith, Thomas Larkin, Wm. Hayse, James McCormack, Joseph Surber, Robert Todd, Thomas R. Musick, Wm. Sox, Parish Garner, and Wm. Doolin.



## VERDICT.

We, the jury, find the defendant, Milroy Powell,\* guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and do find him in the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

WM. M. JONES, Foreman.

Powell was sentenced by the court to six months' imprisonment in the county jail, and was sent to Monroe county for safe keeping. He was, however, released before the expiration of his sentence.

## FIRST DEED RECORDED.

The following was the first deed recorded after the organization of the county: —

This indenture made this 5th day of February, 1837, between William Wood, of the county of Audrain and State of Missouri, of the one part, and John B. Morris, of the county and State aforesaid, of the other part, witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, in hand paid to the said William Wood, by the said John B. Morris, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained and sold to John B. Morris, the following lot or parcel of land, viz.: The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section 36, township 51, and range 9, containing forty acres, be it more or less, to have and to hold with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging to the said John B. Morris, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said William Wood and Isabella Wood, his wife, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, covenant and agree to and with the said John B. Morris, to warrant and forever defend the title to the above described lot or parcel of land, with the appurtenances thereunto appertaining. In testimony whereof, the said William Wood and Isabella Wood, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year above written.

WILLIAM WOOD. [Seal.]

ISABELLA WOOD. [Seal.]

## EARLY MARRIAGES.

Cupid, the god of Love, whose universal sway over the hearts and affections of mankind has been commensurate with the history of our race, early manifested his presence among the pioneers of Audrain county, as will be seen from the following verbatim copies of a few of the certificates of the earlier marriages: —

Be it remembered that I, Robert A. Younger, one of the ministers of the M. E. Church, did on the 2d day of February, 1837, solemnize

\* It was ascertained the prisoner's name was Milroy Powell during the progress of the trial.



the rites of matrimony, between Samuel Riggs and Nancy Dollins, of Audrain county, and joined them together as man and wife.

Given under my hand, February 2d, 1837.

ROBT. A. YOUNGER.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF AUDRAIN. }

This is to certify, that I, Michael Perkins, justice of the peace, have solemnized the rites of matrimony between Jesse Robards and Barthena Smith, and joined them together as man and wife, on the 22d day of June, 1837.

MICHAEL PERKINS, J. P.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF AUDRAIN. }

I, Benjamin Canterbury, a justice of the peace for Prairie township, and county of Audrain aforesaid, do hereby certify that I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Joseph A. Peery and Harriet Talley, on the 19th of September, 1837; both of the county of Audrain.

BENJAMIN CANTERBERRY, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF AUDRAIN. }

I do hereby certify that on the 21st of December, 1837, I, the undersigned, solemnized the rites of matrimony between John Pearson and Mary Barson.

J. B. HATTON, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
AUDRAIN COUNTY. }

This is to certify that on the 8th day of February, 1838, Lyeurgus L. Ramsay and Jane Fenton, in the presence of many witnesses, presented themselves before me, a minister of the Gospel, to be joined together in the bonds of matrimony, which I did accordingly.

ROBERT C. MANSFIELD.

AUDRAIN COUNTY, }  
MISSOURI. }

This is to certify that by the authority vested in me, a preacher of the Gospel, I joined together as man and wife, Daniel Patterson, of Monroe county, and Mary Smith, of Audrain county, on the 21st of October, 1837.

ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI. }  
COUNTY OF AUDRAIN. }

I, Greenberry Johnson, a justice of the peace within and for Prairie township, and county aforesaid, do hereby certify that I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Jesse C. Clarkson and Maryan Dieken, on the 16th of April, 1838.

GREENBERRY JOHNSON, J. P.

The marriages above recorded occurred forty-six years ago. The parties, if living, would be more than three-score years of age. In those

primitive days, among the early settlers marriages were the result of love. There was not only a union of hands, but a union of hearts. The pioneer maiden made the faithful wife, and the sturdy backwoodsman the fond and trusted husband.

From that day forth, in peace and joyous bliss,  
They lived together long without debate;  
Nor private jars, nor spite of enemies,  
Could shake the safe assurance of their state.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number, probably a majority, of the people in every county have very little practical experience in the courts, and although they have the legal capacity to sue and be sued, never improve their opportunities and never appear in court, unless it be on compulsion as witnesses and jurors; yet as the one great conservator of the peace, and as the final arbiter, in case of individual or neighborhood disputes, the court is distinguished above and apart from all and every other institution of the land, and not only the proceedings of the court, but the place of holding the court, is a matter of interest to the average reader. Not only so, but in many counties the court-house was the first and usually the only public building in the county. The first court-houses were not very elaborate buildings, to be sure, but they are enshrined in memories the present can never know. Their uses were general, rather than special, and so constantly were they in use, day and night when the court was in session, for judicial, educational, religious and social purposes, that the doors of the old court-houses, like the gates of gospel grace, stood open, night and day, and the small amount invested in those old hewn logs and rough benches, returned a much better rate of interest on the investment than do the stately piles of brick or granite which have taken their places. The memorable court-house of early times was a house adapted to a variety of purposes and had a career of great usefulness.

School was taught, the gospel preached and justice dispensed within its rude, but substantial walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for weary travelers, and, indeed, its doors always swung on easy hinges.

If the old settlers are to be believed, the old court-houses, when first erected in this Western country, often rang on the pioneer Sabbath with a more stirring eloquence than that which enlivens the pulpits of the present time. Many of the earliest ministers officiated

within their walls, and if they could but speak they would doubtless tell many a strange tale of pioneer religion, that is now lost forever.

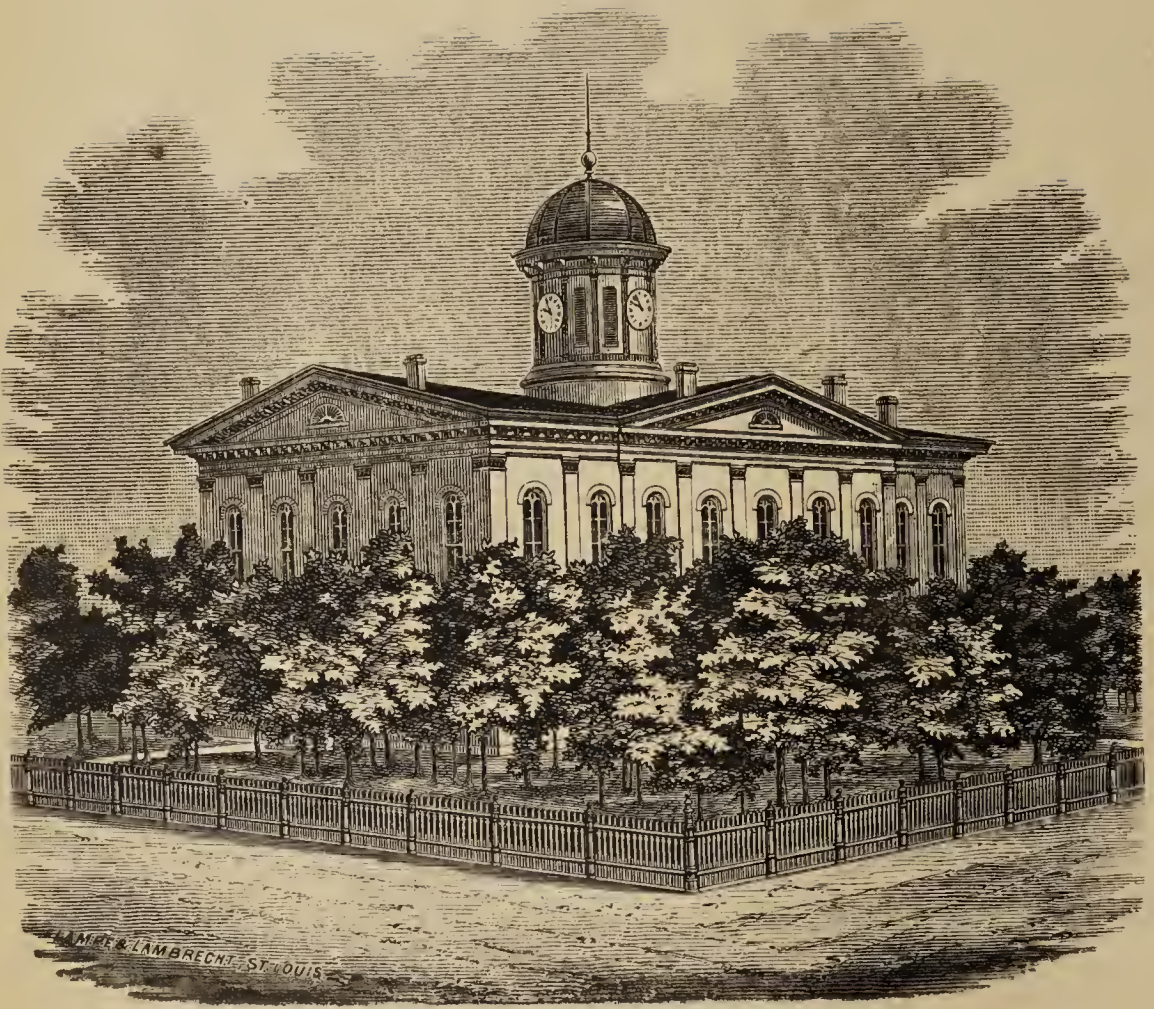
To those old court-houses came ministers of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of a sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty and the primrose way of dalliance. Often have the walls of the old court-house given back the echoes of those who sang the songs of Zion, and many an erring wanderer has had his heart moved to repentance thereby more strongly than ever by the strains of homely eloquence. With Monday morning the old building changed in character, and men went thither, seeking not the mercy of God, but the justice of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Those who presided knew every man in the county, and they dealt out substantial justice and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed.

Children went there to school and sat at the feet of teachers who knew little more than themselves; but, however humble the teacher's acquirements, he was hailed as a wise man and benefactor, and his lessons were heeded with attention. The old people of the settlement went there to discuss their own affairs, and learn from visiting attorneys the news from the great world so far away towards the East. In addition to the orderly assemblies which formally gathered there, other meetings no less notable occurred. It was a sort of a forum, whither all classes of persons went for the purpose of loafing and gossiping, and telling and hearing some new thing.

There is little of the poetic and romantic in the make up of Western society, and the old court-house, after the building of the new one, ceased to be regarded with reverence and awe. In a new country, where every energy of the people is necessarily employed in the practical work of earning a living, and the always urgent and ever present question of bread and butter is up for solution, people cannot be expected to devote much time to the poetic and ideal. It therefore follows that nothing was retained as a useless relic which could be turned to some utility; but it is a shame that the people of modern times have such little reverence for the relics of former days. After these houses ceased to be available for business purposes, they should have been preserved to have at least witnessed the semi-centennial of the country's history. It is sad, in their hurry to grow rich, so few have care even for the work of their own hands. How many of the early settlers have preserved their first habitations? The sight of that humble cabin would be a source of much consolation in old days, and its presence would go far toward reconciling the present generation







AUDRAIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MEXICO, MO.

with their lot, when comparing its lowly appearance with the modern residence whose extensive apartments are beginning to be too unpretentious for the enterprising and irrepressible "Young Americans."

#### COURT-HOUSES.

Audrain county has had three court-houses. The first one was erected in 1837. The following is the order of the court in reference to the same: —

MARCH 20, 1837.

It is ordered by the court that George W. Turley and James E. Fenton be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to superintend the building of a temporary court-house, in the town of New Mexico, upon the north-east corner of lot No. 6, in block No. 8, fronting the public square, of the following description: To be of good white oak hewed logs, one story high, 10 feet between floor and ceiling; 36 feet long; 18 feet wide, with a partition of logs through it, making one room 22 feet long; 2 outside doors, 1 inside door, good walnut batten doors; 4 fifteen light windows; a good, square, joint floor of plank; the ceiling to be lathed and plastered, with one good coat of plastering; cracks chinked and seamed with lime and sand, with a good roof of shingles; 1 good chimney of brick, 1 plane chimney piece, and wash board all round. Said house and the said commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to give notice of the building of said house by advertising the same upon some of the most public houses in the town of New Mexico, at least ten days before the letting of said building, which is to be done by crying and knocking off the same to the lowest bidder.

#### SECOND COURT-HOUSE.

The second court-house was constructed of brick, and was two stories in height. The building contained four rooms; the court-room below and three rooms above. It was commenced in November, 1838, and finished in 1839. The first amount appropriated by the county court, for its erection, was \$1,600. Wm. White was the superintendent of the building. This served the county until the present and

#### THIRD COURT-HOUSE

was erected. This was commenced June 17, 1868, and finished in 1869, at a cost of \$42,870.71. It is brick, two stories high, and contains ten rooms, including the court-room, which is in the second story. E. P. Cunningham was the superintendent. The building is large and imposing in appearance, and is surmounted by an attractive



and substantial dome, which contains a town clock, the face of which may be seen at a considerable distance. When the clock strikes the hours, its intonations may be heard, on a calm, clear day, throughout every portion of the city, thus making it a matter of convenience as well as of great practical utility to business men, to mechanics, to laboring men of all classes, and to housekeepers.

#### COUNTY POOR FARM.

The county poor farm was purchased in July, 1870, and includes the S. W. of N. W. and the N. W. of the S. W. of section 21, and the N. E. of the S. E. of section 20, township 51, range 9.



## CHAPTER IV.

### TOWNSHIP SYSTEM AND GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

Original and Present Townships — County and Township Systems — Government Surveys — Organization of Townships.

#### ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS.

The county was originally divided into five townships, to wit: Saling, Wilson, Salt River, Prairie and Loutre. The townships of Linn and Cuivre have since been added, making seven municipal townships. Salt River is the largest and contains an area of 153 square miles, and extends the entire width of the county. It occupies the central portion of the same, and contains the seat of justice. Loutre and Linn are the smallest, each being about 54 square miles in extent.

Before proceeding any further, we deem it proper, since we are about to enter upon the history of the townships, to give some explanations of the county and township systems, and government surveys, as much depends in business and civil transactions upon county limits and county organizations.

#### COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEMS.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual States into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the State and general government, of which they both form a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says:—

"The county system originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence, on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand; the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

“The county organization, where a few influential men managed the wholesale business of a community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentleman felt so much pride. In 1834, eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into ‘districts,’ in South Carolina, and that into ‘parishes’ in Louisiana, from the French laws.

“Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other States adopting it, much local business was transacted by the commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

“During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system ‘equal and exact justice’ to all parts of the county could not be secured.

“The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

“The first legal enactment concerning the system provided that, whereas, ‘particular townships have many things which concern only themselves and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,’ therefore the ‘freemen of every township, or a majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well ordering of their own towns not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.’



“They might also,” says Mr. Haines, “impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and ‘choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highway and the like.’

“Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

“Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

“The New England colonies were first governed by a general court or legislature, composed of a Governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

“They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.”

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution in Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the immigrants from New England into New York, Ohio, and other Western States.

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Missouri, or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi river. But as the new country began to be opened, and as Eastern people began to move westward across the mighty river, and formed thick settlements along its western bank, the Territory and State, and county and township organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less improved, according as deemed necessary by the experience and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage of advancement and efficiency. In the settlement of the Territory of Missouri, the Legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi river. As each new county was formed, it was made to include under legal jurisdiction all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the actual settlers electoral privileges and an equal share of the county government with those who properly lived in the geographical limits of the county.

The counties first organized along the eastern borders of the State were given for a short time jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own.

#### GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

No person can intelligently understand the history of a country without at the same time knowing its geography, and in order that a clear and correct idea of the geography of Audrain county may be obtained from the language already used in defining different localities and pieces of land, we insert herewith the plan of government surveys as given in Mr. E. A. Hickman's property map of Jackson county, Missouri: —

“Previous to the formation of our present Government, the eastern portion of North America consisted of a number of British colonies, the territory of which was granted in large tracts to British noblemen. By treaty of 1783, these grants were acknowledged as valid by the colonies. After the Revolutionary War, when these colonies were acknowledged independent States, all public domain within their boundaries was acknowledged to be the property of the colony within the bounds of which said domain was situated.

“Virginia claimed all the north-western territory, including what is now known as Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. After a meeting of the representatives of the various States to form a Union, Virginia ceded the north-west territory to the United States government. This took place in 1784; then all this north-west territory became government land. It comprised all south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi river and north and west of the States having definite boundary lines. This territory had been known as New France, and had been ceded by France to England in 1768. In the year 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte sold to the United States all territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Mexico, extending to the Rocky mountains.

“While the public domain was the property of the colonies, it was disposed of as follows: Each individual caused the tract he desired to purchase to be surveyed and platted. A copy of the survey was then filed with the registrar of lands, when, by paying into the State or Colonial treasury an agreed price, the purchaser received a patent for the land. This method of disposing of public lands made law suits numerous, owing to different surveys often including the same

ground. To avoid the difficulties and effect a general measurement of the territories, the United States adopted the present mode or system of land surveys, a description of which we give, as follows:—

“In an unsurveyed region, a point of marked and changeless topographical features is selected as an initial point. The exact latitude and longitude of this point is ascertained by astronomical observation, and a suitable monument of iron or stone to perpetuate the position is there reared. Through this point a true north and south line is run, which is called a *principal meridian*. This principal meridian may be extended north and south any desired distance. Along this line are placed, at distances of one-half mile from each other, posts of wood or stone, or mounds of earth. These posts are said *to establish* the line, and are called section and quarter section posts. Principal meridians are numbered in the order in which they are established. Through the same initial point from which the principal meridian was surveyed, another line is now run and established by mile and half mile posts, as before, in a true east and west direction. This line is called the *base line*, and like the principal meridian may be extended indefinitely in either direction. These lines form the basis of the survey of the country into townships and ranges. Township lines extend east and west, parallel with the base line, at distances of six miles from the base line and from each other, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called townships. Range lines run north and south, parallel to the principal meridian, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called ranges. Township strips are numbered from the base line, and range strips are numbered from the principal meridian. Townships lying north of the base line are ‘townships north;’ those on the south are ‘townships south.’ The strip lying next the base line is township *one*, the next one to that township *two*, and so on. The range strips are numbered in the same manner, counting from the principal meridian east or west, as the case may be.

“The township and range lines thus divide the country into six-mile squares. Each of these squares is called a congressional township. All north and south lines north of the equator approach each other as they extend north, finally meeting at the north pole; therefore north and south lines are not literally parallel. The east and west boundary lines of any range being six miles apart in the latitude of Missouri and Kansas, would, in thirty miles, approach each other at 2.9 chains, or 190 feet. If, therefore, the width of the range when started from the base line is made exactly six miles, it would be 2.9

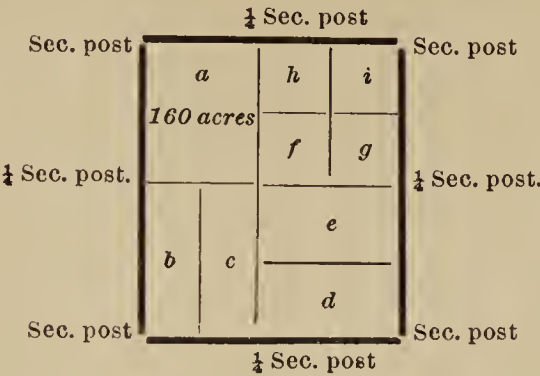


chains too narrow at the distance of thirty miles, or five townships north. To correct the width of ranges and keep them to the proper width, the range lines are not surveyed in a continuous straight line, like the principal meridian, entirely across the State, but only across a limited number of townships, usually five, where the width of the range is *corrected* by beginning a new line on the side of the range most distant from the principal meridian, at such a point as will make the range its correct width. All range lines are corrected in the same manner. The east and west township lines on which these corrections are made are called correction lines, or standard parallels. The surveys of the State of Missouri were made from the fifth principal meridian, which runs throughout the State, and its ranges are numbered from it. The State of Kansas is surveyed and numbered from the sixth. Congressional townships are divided into thirty-six square miles, called *sections*, and are known by numbers, according to their position. The following diagram shows the order of numbers and the sections in congressional townships:—

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

“Sections are divided into quarters, eighths and sixteenths, and are described by their position in the section. The full section contains six hundred and forty acres, the quarter one hundred and sixty, the eighth eighty, and the sixteenth forty. In the following diagram of a section, the position designated by *a* is known as the north-west quarter; *i* is the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter; *d* would

be the south half of the south-east quarter, and would contain eighty acres.



“Congressional townships, as we have seen, are six-mile squares of land, made by the township and range lines, while civil or municipal townships are civil divisions, made for purposes of government, the one having no reference to the other, though similar in name. On the county map we see both kinds of townships — the congressional usually designated by numbers and in squares ; the municipal or civil township by name and in various forms.

“By the measurement thus made by the government the courses and distances are defined between any two points. St. Louis is in township 44 north, range 8 east, and Independence is in township 49 north, range 32 west ; how far, then, are Kansas City and St. Louis apart on a direct line? St. Louis is forty townships east — 240 miles — and five townships south — thirty miles ; the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle, the hypotenuse being the required distance.”

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The “township,” as the term is used in common phraseology, in many instances is widely distinguished from that of “town,” though many persons persist in confounding the two. “In the United States, many of the States are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are vested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads and providing for the poor. The township is subordinate to the county.” A “town” is simply a collection of houses, either large or small, and opposed to “country.”

The most important features connected with this system of township surveys should be thoroughly understood by every intelligent farmer and business man ; still there are some points connected with the understanding of it, which need close and careful attention. The law which established this system required that the north and south

lines should correspond exactly with the meridian passing through that point; also, that each township should be six miles square. To do this would be an utter impossibility, since the figure of the earth causes the meridians to converge toward the pole, making the north line to each township shorter than the south line of the same township. To obviate the errors which are, on this account, constantly occurring, correction lines are established. They are parallels bounding a line of townships on the north, when lying north of the principal base from which the surveys, as they are continued, are laid out anew; the range lines again starting at correct distances from the principal meridian. In Michigan these correction lines are repeated at the end of every tenth township, but in Oregon they have been repeated with every fifth township. The instructions to the surveyors have been that each range of townships should be made as much over six miles in width where it closes on to the next correction line north; and it is further provided that in all cases, where the exterior lines of the townships shall exceed, or shall not extend, six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted, or added to or deducted from the western or northern sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north. In order to throw the excess or deficiencies on the north and on the west sides of the township, it is necessary to survey the section lines from south to north, on a true meridian, leaving the result in the north line of the township to be governed by the convexity of the earth, and the convergency of the meridians.

Navigable rivers, lakes and islands are "meandered" or surveyed by the compass and chain along the banks. "The instruments employed on these surveys, besides the solar compass, are a surveying chain thirty-three feet long, of fifty links, and another of smaller wire, as a standard to be used for correcting the former as often at least as every other day, also eleven tally pins, made of steel, telescope, targets, tape measure and tools for marking the lines upon trees or stones. In surveying through woods, trees intercepted by the line are marked with two chips or notches, one on each side; these are called sight or line trees. Sometimes other trees in the vicinity are blazed on two sides quartering toward the line; but if some distance from the line, the two blazes should be near together on the side facing the line. These are found to be permanent marks, not wholly recognizable for many years, but carrying with them their old age by the rings of growth around the blaze, which may at any subsequent time be cut out and counted as years; and the same are recognized



in courts of law as evidence of the date of survey. They cannot be obliterated by cutting down the trees or otherwise without leaving evidence of the act. Corners are marked upon trees if found at the right spots, or else upon posts set in the ground, and sometimes a monument of stones is used for a township corner, and a single stone for section corner; mounds of earth are made when there are no stones nor timber. The corners of the four adjacent sections are designated by distinct marks cut into a tree, one in each section. These trees, facing the corner, are plainly marked with the letters B. T. (bearing tree) cut into the wood. Notches cut upon the corner posts or trees indicate the number of miles to the outlines of the township, or, if on the boundaries of the township, to the township corners.



## CHAPTER V.

### CUIVRE TOWNSHIP.

Its Pioneers and Early Settlers — Vandalia — Its History and First Business Men — Newspapers — Daniel's Bank — Vandalia's Growth — Shipments from August 1, 1882, to August 1, 1883 — Vandalia Triple Alliance — Vandalia Lodge No. 491, A. F. and A. M. — A. O. U. W. — Vandalia Lodge No. 335, I. O. O. F. — Covenant Encampment No. 82, I. O. O. F. — Public Schools — Business Directory — Farber — Business Directory.

About the last of the seventeenth century, a small boy was found in Wales who could give no account of his parents or himself, except that his first name was George. George manifested a fondness for music, and his friends surnamed him Musick, as the word was then spelled. He emigrated to Virginia in the beginning of the eighteenth century, where he raised five sons, viz.: Daniel, George, Alexis, Ephraim and Abraham. He also raised some daughters, but of these we know neither the number nor names. Ephraim married a Miss Roy, and raised a family in Spottsylvania county. He raised two daughters, one of whom married a Jenkins, and one a Cauthorn. He raised four sons, viz.: Abraham, John, Thomas R. and Ephraim. Thomas R. Musiek was born October 10, 1757. He joined the Baptist church, and commenced preaching at about 17 years of age. He went to North Carolina during the Revolutionary War, where he married Mary Nevel. Thomas served a part of the time in the American army. He removed to South Carolina in the year 1789, and in 1794, he removed to Barren county. He visited Missouri several times while it was under the Spanish government, and preached in St. Louis county as early as the year 1797. While preaching there he was frequently threatened with violence. In the spring of 1804 he removed with his family to Missouri and settled in St. Louis county, one mile north of the present town of Bridgeton. Shortly afterward he instituted Fee Fee Creek Baptist Church, which was doubtless the first Baptist church west of the Mississippi river, of which he was pastor for many years. In the year of 1823 or 1824 his wife Mary died at home in St. Louis county. After the death of his wife, he made his home at the house of his nephew, Ury Musick, a son of Abraham Musick. He continued to preach in various parts of Missouri and

Illinois until a short time previous to his death, which occurred on the 2d of December, 1842, at the house of Ury Musick. The family of Thomas consisted of three sons and six daughters, viz.: William, Nancy, Lewis, Mary, Charlotte, Sarah, Drucilla, Joyce and Thomas. William died at seven or eight years of age, and Thomas at sixteen; all the others lived to be grown and married. Lewis Musick was born the 1st day of February, 1784. He came with his father to Missouri in 1804, and married Nancy Martin, who died some years afterward, after which he married Mary Fitzwater. Lewis removed to Pike county in the fall of 1819, and from there to Audrain county in the spring of 1839. From Missouri he went to California, starting on the 15th of April, 1849. He died in Sacramento Valley, October 27, 1849. He was engaged in trading in live stock during the greater part of his life, and in the course of his business, was occupied in driving horses and cattle in various directions, all the way from Texas to Selkirk's colony on North Red river. Lewis raised ten children: Lawson T., Elvira, Lafrenier C., Mary Ann, Charlotte M., Sarah T., Thomas R., Ephraim L., James J., and Mandana A. Lafrenier was born in St. Louis county on the 29th day of July, 1815, and married Jane D. Hayden. He joined the Baptist church in March, 1833, commenced preaching immediately afterward, and was ordained in October, 1835.

John Fike, Sr., of Chatham county, N. C., had Aaron, James, John, Jr., and Nathan. John, Jr., married Mary Rowe, and settled in Ralls county, Mo., in 1817. They had Sally, Hastings, Elizabeth, Aussy H., Nelson, Dillard, Robert, Martha A., and Lucy. Aussy H. married Mary Thompson, and they had a son named John, who married Virginia Fish. Aussy H. Fike was married the second time to Mary Tipton. Martha A. married William Powell, of Montgomery county, and after his death she married William H. Martin, of Audrain county. Lucy married Caleb Martin, of that county. Nelson, son of John Fike, Sr., married Mary J. Hughes, and settled in Montgomery county. Dillard, his brother, married the widow McConnell, whose maiden name was Ann Scott. Robert married Mecha Holmes, and was afterward killed by lightning.

Josiah Fuget, of Virginia, settled first in Kentucky, and removed from there to Missouri in 1836. He married Jane Musick, and they had Jonathan, Sally, Josiah, Elizabeth, Ellen, Hiram, Polly, Hattie, James, Louisiana, Virginia and Nancy.

Jonathan Crouch, of Bath county, Ky.; was of German descent. He married Hannah Wells, and they had Joseph, Isaac, Jonathan,



Andrew, James and Rebecca. Joseph was drafted in the War of 1812, but obtained his exemption papers because he walked in his sleep. He married Nancy Murie, of Kentucky, and they had Thomas, Frank, Ellen and William, all of whom came with their parents to Missouri in 1823, and settled in Ralls county, where they remained 13 years, and then removed to Montgomery county. Thomas married Louisiana Fuget, and they had 10 children. He served as justice of the peace for 16 years. Frank married Nancy J. Johnson. Ellen was married first to Hiram Fuget, and second to Samuel Davis. William was married first to Phoebe A. McDaniel, and second to Sally Lovelace. All of the above live in Audrain and Montgomery counties.

At an election held in Cuivre township in 1840, the following persons voted for President and Vice-President of the United States. They were the early settlers of the township:—

Samuel Still, James Field, Wm. Sox, Jr., Jno. H. Middleton, Samuel Nourse, Meredith Still, Matthew Smith, Armstead Sims, Francis Wisdom, Fielding Middleton, Lewis Music, L. C. Music, Miles Johnson, M. H. Smith, Thompson Brooks, Josiah Fuget, Robert Iler, David Davis, Coonrod Ensley, John J. Jackson, Wm. Sox, Sr., Jacob Hardinger, Charles Sox, Jackson Sox, Samuel Sox, James Strawberry, Christian Strawberry, Wm. Straub, Thomas Norris, Simon Davis, Thomas Crouch, Landon T. Music.

The following are some of the settlers of 1845:—

Rev. Wm. B. Douglass; Spencer Davis; Wm. H. Clark, native of Virginia; John A. Coil, Kentucky; John Lakin, Kentucky; B. B. Hall, Virginia; Samuel Birch; Dorris Lawton, Kentucky; Thomas Lawton, Kentucky; John Lawton, Kentucky; John Lawton, Jr., Kentucky; Andrew Hays; Richard P. Adams, Alabama; James Reid; Alvin Cobb; Martin Vaughan; Haden Smith, Monroe county; John A. Reid, Callaway county; Laban T. Brown, Kentucky; Alfred Petty, Kentucky; Sanford Jameson; David J. Fort, Kentucky; Alexander Reid, Kentucky; Coulbourn Brown, Kentucky; Shelby Clark, Callaway county; Samuel Brown, Kentucky; St. Clair Wilburn. The last named five are now living.

#### VANDALIA.

Twenty-three miles east of Mexico, and 27 miles west of Louisiana and the Mississippi river, on the Chicago and Alton Railway, is Vandalia, a town of 800 souls, and the most important trading and shipping point between the cities named. It is 30 miles distant from

Hannibal, on the north, the same distance from Montgomery City on the south, and has in all directions a splendid farming country, rich in grasses, grain fields, herds and farm improvements; and abundantly capable of giving impulse to a city of 4,000 people. The town was laid out in 1870 by Aaron McPike, Judge Caldwell, Amos Ladd and Col. Haden, is substantially and tastefully built and besides a fortunate location, has two newspapers, three pretty churches, a substantial and attractive school building, a steam flouring mill and two steam grain elevators, an encampment and lodge of Odd Fellows, a Masonic lodge, and flourishing organizations of the A. O. U. W. and Good Templars. Vandalia is a strong commercial town, the trade in general merchandise, lumber, hardware and farming machinery being very heavy for a town of this class. From 300,000 to 400,000 bushels of grain are annually shipped by the Alton road from this point, the yearly export of live stock closely approximating 275 ear loads, and it is probably within the bounds to estimate the total yearly trade of the city, in all lines, at \$600,000. Vandalia enjoys a high measure of prosperity in all departments. The municipality is out of debt, with a surplus in the treasury. The merchants are generally substantial men of prime ability and credit, carry large stocks, discount their bills of credit and do business by the best modern methods. The trade of the town is annually increasing by about 25 per cent, and everything about the city indicates solid and permanent thrift.

The first three houses in the town were erected by Aaron McPike, and constructed of lumber hauled from Louisiana, a distance of 36 miles. The first building completed was used as a business house — general store — by King & Bros., who were the pioneer merchants. The next general stock was opened by Pearson & Jeffries. Riney & Bro., operated the first drug store. Charles Hart was the first blacksmith. Martin Collins opened the first hotel, and was the first carpenter in the town. John Keisel was the first shoemaker and Dr. H. S. Walrath, the first physician. Dr. Walrath's wife taught the first school. The first death was that of Charles Hart, the blacksmith. Judge Foster preached the first sermon. The town has been improving rapidly since 1878. It was incorporated in 1874, and was organized in 1880, as a city of the fourth class. Among the early business men of the town were: Pearson & Jeffries, Rose & Parker, B. J. Riney, C. P. Pearson, Canter & Co., K. A. Laird, Worsham & Johnson, Beshears & Hart, Purse, Parker & McPike, J. P. Ladd, Rice Bros.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are two newspapers in Vandalia. This fact is sufficient of itself to show that the people of the town and vicinity are a reading, reflecting people, and that they believe in supporting and encouraging newspapers.

One of these papers—the *Vandalia Leader*—was established in 1875, by J. Linn Ladd, who ran it till April, 1876, when he sold to R. W. Morrow. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Ladd repurchased the paper, and continued to be its proprietor until the winter of 1881, when he sold to White & Simpson. White & Emmons succeeded White & Simpson; White & Emmons were succeeded by Mr. Emmons, and in May, 1883, Emmons sold to Thos. R. Dodge & Son, who are now the proprietors.

The *Argus* was started in May, 1883, by Port. A. Emmons, the first issue appearing on the 24th day of that month. They are both excellent country papers, and are Democratic in politics.\*

DANIEL’S BANK.

C. G. Daniel, in January, 1883, succeeded Mays & Buckhartt, who had for some time operated a private bank up to that date.

Official statement of the financial condition of Daniel’s Bank, at Vandalia, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the 25th day of August, 1883.

Resources:—

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security.	\$37,849 53
Overdrafts by solvent customers	1,250 15
Due from other banks, good on sight draft	24,821 75
Furniture and fixtures	800 00
Checks and other cash items	3,058 35
Bills of National Banks and legal tender United States notes.	2,705 00
Gold coin	1,644 50
Silver coin	245 20
Total	\$72,374 48

Liabilities:—

Capital stock paid in	\$ 5,000 00
Surplus funds on hand	1,747 00
Deposits subject to draft—at sight	46,856 48
Deposits subject to draft at given dates	18,771 00
Total	\$72,374 48

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF AUDRAIN. }

I, C. G. DANIEL, owner of said banking business, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. G. DANIEL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

[L.S.] WITNESS my hand and notarial seal hereto affixed, at office in Vandalia, the date aforesaid.

(Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring 5th May, 1886.)

W. ELLIS, Notary Public.

\* See Biographical Department of this work.



This statement makes a good financial showing, especially for a bank which has been so recently established.

We take the following from the *Leader* of a recent date :—

VANDALIA'S GROWTH.

The growth of a town is indicated by the nature of the country surrounding it, and it is not the town, usually, that springs up like a mushroom, that developes into a point of commercial interest. The town that grows gradually as the country progresses is the place that grows into prominence.

Vandalia was laid out as a town in 1872 and incorporated in 1875, containing 640 acres, since which time it has sustained a gradual growth—a growth which has been a pride to its founders. Taking into consideration the absence of manufactories and other matters which excite the attention of capital, its advancement has been marvelous. Being of this character, it of course has had to depend upon the development and success of agriculture, which, so far, has proved to be equal to the occasion ; and for the past eight years the advancement in agricultural interests has, indeed, been wonderful ; and to-day these interests indicate far greater gains for the future. With an enterprising class of farmers who push their business with their own hands, own their lands and promptly pay their taxes, the community is bound to prosper.

The prosperity of the past two years has doubled the population of the town and brought thousands of dollars into the community ; and the present season is yet more encouraging. Property in that time has advanced 15 per cent, while taxes have decreased. No town in the State with the same advantages can begin to compare with it, as the shipments and receipts will plainly show :—

GRAIN.

Following are the number of cars of grain shipped from August 1, 1882, to August 1, 1883 :

August . . . . .	42
September . . . . .	21
October . . . . .	27
November . . . . .	148
December . . . . .	116
January . . . . .	76
February . . . . .	68
March . . . . .	104
April . . . . .	31
May . . . . .	68
June . . . . .	20
July . . . . .	22
Total . . . . .	743

STOCK.

Stock shipped from August 1, 1882, to August 1, 1883 :

August . . . . .	21
September . . . . .	22
October . . . . .	21
November . . . . .	16
December . . . . .	27
January . . . . .	40
February . . . . .	44
March . . . . .	15
April . . . . .	3
May . . . . .	17
June . . . . .	14
July . . . . .	25
Total . . . . .	263

Below will also be found statistics of business for 1883, as published in the *Argus* of January 19, 1884 : —

We find that about 50 buildings were erected in 1883, at a cost of about \$20,000, as near as it could be calculated, a large portion going to pay the mechanics of our city, who are an excellent class of hard working citizens, and yet there is a great cry for residences, and at least 25 dwellings could be rented at a fair price in the next three months.

The following amounts show the mercantile trade of the town from January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884, and other business : —

Dry goods . . . . .	\$68,639 27
Groceries . . . . .	58,960 39
Drugs, medicines, etc . . . . .	22,500 00
Hardware . . . . .	43,500 00
Lumber . . . . .	36,390 00
Bakery and confectionery . . . . .	2,944 40
Blacksmithing and woodwork . . . . .	6,700 00
Harness and saddlery . . . . .	3,050 00
Barbering . . . . .	1,706 00
Tailoring . . . . .	1,200 00
Millinery and dressmaking . . . . .	2,285 00
Sewing machines . . . . .	2,433 00
Livery business . . . . .	5,060 00
Total . . . . .	\$225,337 97

The above is the sum total of the mercantile trade with the exception of a grocery firm, furniture house, two hotels and two printing offices, which would probably swell the sum to \$245,437.00.

INSURANCE.

Amount of premiums earned, 1883 . . . . .	\$ 1,850 00
Amount of policies carried in nine different companies . . . . .	109,652 00

Our public school has been wonderfully increased in the mcantime, necessitating the addition of a fourth room. The number of pupils enrolled are as follows : —





Allison, S. D.; Thomas Cowley, J. D.; W. A. Harris and D. P. Daniels, stewards; J. M. Boyden, tyler. June 24, 1879 — R. R. Bird, W. M.; D. L. S. Bland, S. W.; S. D. Ely, J. W.; K. A. Laird, Treas.; W. A. Flynn, Secy.; W. A. Harris, S. D.; E. H. Allison, J. D.; H. A. Thole, tyler; Daniel and J. W. Hughes, stewards. June 24, 1880 — J. H. Thole, W. M.; S. D. Ely, S. W.; E. H. Allison, J. W.; W. A. Flynn was elected secretary but was never installed; G. H. Smith, P. T.; K. A. Laird, Treas.; H. A. Thole, S. D.; W. A. Harris, J. D.; T. B. Cowley, tyler. December 27, 1881 — S. D. Ely, W. M.; E. H. Allison, S. W.; J. F. Crawford, J. W.; K. A. Laird, Treas.; J. B. Madison, Secy.; J. H. Thole, S. D.; Jesse Irvin, J. D.; W. A. Harris, tyler. June 27, 1882 — Jeremiah Rose, W. M.; E. H. Allison, S. W.; S. W. Harris, J. W.; K. A. Laird, Treas.; G. H. Smith, Secy.; J. H. Laird, S. D.; D. D. Graffort, J. D.; W. H. Watson, tyler. The lodge numbers fifty-two members.

*Vandalia Lodge, A. O. U. W.* — Was organized August 29, 1878, with the following charter members: Geo. H. Smith, J. Linn Ladd, J. W. Balthrope, Jno. Pence, Jno. Schultz, H. H. Zumwalt, J. H. Thole, Jno. Hughes, J. C. Parrish, H. C. Hufhines, A. I. Satterlee, M. C. Pearson, C. P. Pearson, A. W. Robinson, W. H. McFarland, R. H. Johnson. Officers for 1878 — Jno. H. Thole, P. M. W.; R. H. Johnson, M. W.; Geo. H. Smith, G. F.; W. H. McFarland, O.; J. Linn Ladd, recorder; J. W. Balthrope, guide; Geo. W. Parker, receiver; J. W. Hughes, I. W.; Jno. M. Beshears, O. W. Officers for 1879 — G. H. Smith, M. W.; J. H. Thole, G. F.; A. I. Satterlee, O.; J. W. Balthrope, G.; J. L. Ladd, Rec'd.; J. C. Parrish, Fin.; G. W. Parker, Rec.; Henry Clay Hufhines, I. W.; H. H. Zumwalt, O. W. Officers for 1880 — H. M. Myers, P. M. W.; J. F. Crawford, M. W.; C. Blackburn, G. F.; W. Ellis, O.; A. W. Robinson, Fin.; H. T. Davis, Rec'd.; Geo. W. Daniel, G.; J. Linn Ladd, Rec.; E. D. Wells, O. W.; J. B. Balthrope, I. W.; Dr. Bland, Phys. Officers for 1881 — J. F. Crawford, P. M. W.; C. Blackburn, M. W.; Geo. Smith, G. F.; W. Ellis, O.; J. Linn Ladd, Rec'd.; C. P. Pearson, F.; J. W. Balthrope, Rec.; E. D. Wells, Guide; W. A. Harris, I. W.; R. H. Johnson, O. W. Officers for 1882. — C. Blackburn, P. M. W.; C. G. Daniel, M. W.; Wm. W. Watkins, G. F.; W. A. Harris, O.; S. D. Ely, Rec'd.; R. S. Alcock, Rec.; C. P. Pearson, Fin.; Ed. Tawler, guide; J. E. Eddleman, I. W.; O. P. Turner, O. W.; Dr. Bland, Phys. Officers for 1883 — C. G. Daniel, P. W. M.; R. S. Alcock, W. M.; M. C. Pearson, G. F.; W. A. Harris, O.; Ed. F. Towler, G.; S. D. Ely, Rec'd.; R.

H. Johnson, Rec. ; C. P. Pearson, Fin. ; C. W. Dickerson, I. W. ; J. M. Culbertson, O. W.

*Vandalia Lodge, No. 335, I. O. O. F.* — Was organized May 19, 1876. Charter members — M. C. Pearson, E. H. Signor, Geo. W. Signor, C. G. Canter, Henry L. Hart. Officers, first term, 1876 — Eli H. Signor, N. G. ; M. C. Pearson, V. G. ; J. P. Ladd, Sec. ; C. G. Daniel, P. Sec. ; J. H. Thole, Treas. Officers, second term, 1877 — M. C. Pearson, N. G. ; J. P. Ladd, V. G. ; J. M. Boyden, Sec. ; C. P. Pearson, P. Sec. ; C. G. Daniel, Treas. Officers, third term, 1878 — T. L. Easley, N. G. ; C. P. Pearson, V. G. ; J. Linn Ladd, Sec. & P. Sec. ; C. G. Daniel, Treas. Fourth term, 1879 — C. P. Pearson, N. G. ; E. P. King, V. G. ; C. G. Daniel, Sec. & P. Sec. ; M. C. Pearson, Treas. Fifth term, 1879 — C. G. Daniel, N. G. ; J. L. King, V. G. ; G. W. Pigg, Sec. and P. Sec. ; Jesse Barnett, Treas. Sixth term, 1880 — J. L. King, N. G. ; G. W. Pigg, V. G. ; E. P. King, Sec. and P. Sec. ; B. J. Riney, treasurer. Seventh term, 1881 — G. W. Pigg, N. G. ; E. P. King, V. G. ; B. J. Riney, Sec. and P. Sec. ; C. P. Pearson, treasurer. Eighth term, 1882 — E. P. King, N. G. ; W. A. Mason, V. G. ; D. Satterlee, Sec. ; M. C. Pearson, Treas. Ninth term, 1882 — J. M. Culbertson, N. G. ; Demas Satterlee, V. G. ; W. W. Watkins, Sec. ; C. G. Daniel, treasurer. Present Officers, term 1883 — Demas Satterlee, N. G. ; W. W. Watkins, V. G. ; G. W. Pigg, Sec. ; M. C. Pearson, treasurer. C. P. Pearson, G. L. D.

*Covenant Encampment, No. 82, I. O. O. F.* — Vandalia, Missouri, was organized May 18, 1877. Charter members — M. C. Pearson, C. G. Daniel, J. M. Boyden, E. H. Signor, C. M. Fry, E. P. King, J. L. King, J. H. Thole, C. G. Canter. Officers elected 1877 — C. G. Canter, C. P. ; M. C. Pearson, H. P. ; E. H. Signor, S. W. ; J. H. Thole, J. W. ; C. M. Fry, scribe ; J. M. Boyden, Treas. 1878 — T. L. Easley, C. P. ; J. P. Ladd, H. P. ; C. P. Pearson, S. W. ; Jesse Barnett, J. W. ; G. W. Pigg, scribe ; M. C. Pearson, Treas. 1879 — C. P. Pearson, C. P. ; James M. Boyden, H. P. ; G. W. Pigg, S. W. ; M. C. Pearson, J. W. ; E. P. King, scribe ; J. L. King, Treas. 1880 — G. W. Pigg, C. P. ; M. C. Pearson, H. P. ; J. L. King, S. W. ; C. G. Daniel, J. W. ; J. M. Beshears, scribe ; Jesse Barnett, Treas. Fifth term — M. C. Pearson, C. P. ; J. L. King, H. P. ; C. G. Daniel, S. W. ; J. M. Beshears, J. W. ; Jesse Barnett, scribe ; C. P. Pearson, Treas. ; G. W. Pigg, D. D. G. P. Sixth term — J. L. King, C. P. ; C. G. Daniel, H. P. ; J. M. Beshears, S. W. ; Jesse Barnett, J. W. ; C. P. Pearson, scribe ; G. W. Pigg,

Treas. Seventh term — C. P. Pearson, C. P. ; J. M. Beshears, H. P. ; Jesse Barnett, S. W. ; M. C. Pearson, J. W. ; E. P. King, scribe ; J. L. King, Treas. Present officers — M. C. Pearson, C. P. ; E. P. King, H. P. ; Jesse Barnett, S. W. ; J. M. Beshears, J. W. ; C. P. Pearson, scribe ; C. G. Daniel, Treas. ; G. W. Pigg, D. D. G. P.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Vandalia Public School was organized under the village act in April, 1880. The following gentlemen were elected as members of the Board of Education: Mr. S. D. Ely, Pres. ; Hon. C. G. Daniel, clerk ; J. F. Crawford, Treas. ; D. L. S. Bland, M. D., Capt. R. S. Aleoke and B. F. Warford. A fine brick school-house, costing about \$5,000, was erected, and H. A. Gass and Geo. D. Bowman were employed to take charge of the school.

The enrollment for the first year was 164.

The next term, beginning September, 1881, was given to H. A. Gass and Misses Nannie Pulis and Maggy Torreyson. The enrollment this year was 180.

In September, 1882, H. A. Gass again took charge of the school, with Misses Maggy Torreyson and Mamie Clark as assistants. Miss Clark resigned at Christmas, and Mr. L. P. Crigler was employed for the remainder of the term. Enrollment for the year, 206.

September, 1883, H. A. Gass, with Mr. R. T. Martin and Miss Torreyson, again took charge of the school. So far the enrollment is 190, and the school has become so crowded that it was necessary to have another teacher. The board, therefore, selected Miss Anna Rodney to take charge of the fourth room.

The school is thoroughly graded, and we are confident that it is doing excellent work.

There have been but two changes made in the board since its organization under the village act — Mr. B. F. Warford moved away, and his place was filled by Mr. Cash Blackburn, who has since been clerk of the board ; Mr. J. F. Crawford also moved away, and Mr. J. M. Culbertson was appointed in his place.

This we believe to be one of the best school boards in the State. Under their management the school has grown rapidly, and in a year or two it will be necessary to build an addition to the house. They are liberal with their teachers, and give them all the assistance in their power.

There is also a good colored school in operation in the town.



## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The *Argus* (weekly), Port. A. Emmons, proprietor; J. W. Balthroe, saloon; C. Blackburn & Bro., druggists; Dalzell L. S. Bland, physician; Thomas Binkley, shoe-maker; J. M. Culbertson, grain elevator; Charles G. Daniel, lawyer and banker; Ely & Utteback, hardware; L. M. Burgess, barber; J. H. Thole, blacksmith; R. O. Neeley, contractor; J. H. Terrill, physician; Mrs. G. D. Martin, millinery; J. M. Evans, furniture; I. Roland, produce; S. U. Branstetter, grocer; Bratton, grocer; W. E. Riney, livery; Jesse Barnett, livery; J. D. Hanna, live stock dealer; W. R. Gwillim, harness and saddlery; Jno. V. Kisel, shoe-maker; Geo. W. Daniel, grain dealer; Pearson & Bro., general store; Lewellyn & Coontz, lumber; Riney, Roberts & Co., general store; Alfred W. Robinson, druggist; Jno. A. Smith, general store; C. E. Blain, saloon and billiards; Daniel & Towler, dry goods; Vandalia House, Abraham L. Liter, proprietor; Wm. W. Watkins, justice of the peace, notary public, real estate agent and lawyer; Whittaker & Hendrix, blacksmith; Mrs. L. E. Pigg, millinery store; A. Eddleman, grocer; A. Sickles, blacksmith; J. R. Pitzer, grocer; Mrs. D. E. Barnett, millinery; K. A. Laird & Son, general merchandise; Phillip Forbach, boots and shoes; H. S. Greer, lumber; W. A. Harris, marshal and livery; C. B. Jamison, barber; August A. Hesse, tailor; J. T. Sharp, dentist; J. R. Bratton, ———; The *Leader* (weekly), T. R. Dodge & Son, proprietors; F. Leigle, Central Hotel; Jno. K. Matcer, hardware; A. Mergell, baker; Hisey & James, grain elevator; John C. Parrish, physician.

## FARBER

is a station on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, eighteen miles north-east of Mexico, the county seat, and 142 miles from St. Louis.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

T. K. Gilliland, postmaster; Day & Gilliland, general store; Minor, Crow & Lee, general store; Martin & Llewellyn, drugs; Crow & Sutton, drugs; Isaac Kilby, furniture; A. W. Thomas, blacksmith; Wm. Kinker, blacksmith; W. Riney, blacksmith; Mrs. Earhart, Farber Hotel; J. A. Elzea, hotel; S. C. Adams, physician; W. E. White, physician; ——— Blount, physician.

## CHAPTER VI.

### LOUTRE TOWNSHIP.

Its Area — Water Courses — Old Settlers — Residents of the Township in 1848 — Benton — Its History — Business Directory.

Loutre was one of the original townships of the county; its area, however, was considerably reduced by taking from it a portion of the territory which forms Linn township. It contains fifty-four square miles and is watered by Loutre creek, with one or two of its tributaries, and by one of the affluents of Salt river.

#### OLD SETTLERS.

Frederick Vaughan was a soldier of the Revolution and resided in Henry country, Virginia. He married Nancy Boulware, and they had Catherine, Polly, Nancy, Fannie, Patsey, Robertson, Frederick and Martin, all of whom settled in Shelby county, Kentucky. Martin, Frederick, Polly, Fannie and Patsey came to Missouri with their parents. Martin was married three times: first, to Rebecca Taylor, second, to Susan Proffit, and third to Caroline Wilborn. He had only three children, and was still living in Audrain county in 1874.

George Douglass, whose parents were Scotch, settled first in Amherst county, Virginia, and removed from there to Bedford county. He married Mary Tucker, and they had Lucinda, David, John, Murphy, William, Polly, Susannah and Sally. Lucinda, John, Polly and Susannah remained in Virginia, where they married and raised large families. Murphy married and settled in the northern part of Alabama. William married and settled in Byron county, Kentucky. Sally married John Coward, who settled in Shelby county. David was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Sally White, a daughter of Jacob White and Rebecca Hollaway, by whom he had Nancy, Elizabeth, William B., Louisa, Edward H., Mary A., Martha, Lumira, Sarah, Edith, Robert H., Edna and Keran. William B., who is a minister, settled in Missouri in 1830. He was married in 1832 to Lucy Chick, the ceremony being performed by Esquire Enoch Fruite. They had six sons and two daughters. Mr.

Douglass taught school for some time after he came to Missouri, and he had a great many grown pupils who did not know their letters. It was the fashion then to study out loud in the school-room, and each one would try to get his lessons in a louder tone than the others, and sometimes the noise would be so great that it could be heard half a mile. After Mr. Douglass began to preach he was frequently called upon to marry people. On one occasion he went seven miles to marry a couple, through a drenching rain, swimming several creeks that lay in his route, and returned the same day, for which he received the magnificent sum of fifty cents. He then had to go thirteen miles on a cold rainy day and pay that fifty cents to have the marriage recorded. Such were the trials of pioneer preachers. Edward H. Douglass settled in Audrain county in 1837. He married Mary J. Ogden, of Virginia, by whom he had two sons. He died in 1838. Sarah Douglass married her cousin, Robert Douglass, and settled in Johnson county, Missouri.

William Hall, of England, settled in Pennsylvania, and was killed by the Indians. His son John married Magdalene Smith, and they had John, William, Matthew, Jesse, Hezekiah, Elisha, Tabitha and Keziah. Elisha married Sarah Bent, and they had ten children. Two of their sons, John and Banks B., settled in Missouri in 1832. John married Elizabeth Moon. She is dead, but he is still living.

Coulbourn Brown, of Pennsylvania, was killed in the Revolutionary War. He had a son named Solomon, who settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, when he was a boy. He married after he was grown, and had two sons, William and Coulbourn. The former lived and died in Kentucky. Coulbourn married Jane Taylor, who was of Irish descent, and they had William, Samuel, Alexander, Clarissa, George, Laban I. T., Coulbourn, Jr., Jane, Milton and Elijah, all of whom, except Alexander and Eliza, settled in Missouri.

Daniel Clark and his wife, who was a Miss Shelton, were natives of Scotland. They emigrated to America and settled first in Lancaster county, Virginia, from whence they removed to Culpeper county, where they both died about 1799. They had six children — William, John, George, Robert, Elizabeth and Polly. William married Elizabeth Hudnall, and settled in Mason county, Virginia, where his wife died December 14, 1816, and he died at the same place July 4, 1826. Their children were John H., Frances S., Jemima J., Elizabeth, Nancy, William M., and Polly A. William M. married Elizabeth H. McMullin, and settled in Audrain county in 1839. Mr. Clark is a good neighbor and citizen, hospitable, industrious and persevering. He



has a remarkable memory in regard to dates, and can remember the date of nearly every event that has occurred during his life.

The following persons were residing in Loutre township in 1848: R. P. Adams, J. D. Lorton, Jas. H. Claughton, Lewis Young, L. R. Turner, C. M. Hall, Wesley B. Smith, Matthew H. Smith, J. W. Barry, Thomas Lorton, John Hasler, Spencer Davis, Henry J. Williams, Hugh A. Todd, John W. Kemp, James Nichols, John Lorton, Spencer B. Anderson, Alexander Thomas, Alexander Reed, Thomas J. Crane, Shelby Clark, Mastin Vaughan, Joseph Howard, Banks B. Hall, A. M. Petty, George Cail, George W. Brown, William N. Clark, David J. Fort, D. J. Cail.

#### BENTON CITY.

Some time (probably a year) previous to the building of the C. & A. R. R. to Mexico, there was talk by the company of running said road through Benton up to Clinton, in Callaway county; accordingly, one A. G. Mason, from the East, bought 1,300 acres of land where Benton now stands, and on one-half section laid out a handsome town, with a view of inducing the C. & A. to come through here, but failing in this the enterprise was abandoned. Soon after this Samuel Barker moved from Lincoln county, Missouri, and built the first business house here, which was occupied by himself and son, Theodore, as a general store up to 1874, when he rented this building and built another business house, both houses still standing. In June, 1881, Maj. J. S. Rollins, of Columbia, had the town resurveyed and platted and plat recorded. The town embraces about 50 acres.

The first blacksmith shop was started by B. F. Griggs, about the year 1870.

There are three general stores, to wit: Messrs. Whiteside & Orr, Messrs. Barker & Brett, and Charles Gray. The latter is also express agent and postmaster. There is a grain elevator, owned by Hisey & James, of Mexico; also another grain house owned by Whiteside & Orr; a hotel and boarding-house, owned by H. N. Neely; a blacksmith and wagon shop, owned and run by J. A. Lanig; a neat little school-house, built two years ago. The Presbyterians will build a church next year. The Presbyterians are the only organized denomination in the town.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

John Cail, hotel proprietor; C. B. Clark, hotel proprietor; G. R. Romans, druggist; E. R. Douglass, physician; J. W. Douglass &

Co., general store ; Gantt & Fish, general store ; Rev. W. T. Henson ; O. Kreiger & Co., grocers ; T. J. Lowder, grocer ; Rev. T. J. Marlow ; Andrew Pihala, hardware ; James Murry, hay press ; J. S. Muster, undertaker ; Miss Ida Overbagh, milliner ; S. V. Overbagh, postmaster ; Louis Winters, shoe-maker ; T. D. Owen, lumber yard ; M. Rogers & Co., milliners ; C. E. Burchard, railroad and express agent ; A. W. Tappscott, justice of the peace ; Wm. F. Taylor, physician ; J. R. Torreyson, blacksmith ; Frank Soil, blacksmith ; John Weischouse, blacksmith ; N. F. Aubrey, saddler ; Geo. W. Ousley, livery stable.



## CHAPTER VII.

### LINN TOWNSHIP.

Its Boundary — Old Settlers — Mills — Churches.

#### LINN TOWNSHIP.

Linn township is bounded on the north by Prairie, on the east by Cuivre, on the south by Lontre, and on the west by Salt Creek townships. It embraces an area of fifty-four square miles, and is a fine agricultural district. It is watered by Cuivre creek and one or two tributaries of Salt river. It is traversed almost its entire length, from east to west, by the Chicago and Alton Railroad — the road entering the township at section 22, and passing out at section 2.

#### OLD SETTLERS.

Many of the old settlers of Linn township are mentioned in the history of Prairie township. Linn was for many years a part of Prairie.

Shorten Blankenship came to Audrain county in the spring of 1837, and located on Littleby creek on the 11th day of April of that year. His father's name was Eli, and his mother's name was Mary. The family came from Logan county, Virginia. There were sixteen children, all of whom lived to be grown. Their names were: Shorten, Jesse, Claiborne, Thomas, John, Reuben, Henry, Levi, Chloe, Polly, Lavina, Esther, Annie, Rachael, Nancy, and ———.

Duncan Blue, of Scotland, married his cousin, Effie Blue, and came to America and settled in North Carolina before the Revolution. He joined the American army, when the war began, and served during the struggle for independence. After the war, he moved to Christian county, Kentucky. His children were: Daniel, Neal, and Peggy. Neal was in the War of 1812. He married Elizabeth Galbreth, of North Carolina, and they had Duncan, John, Sally, Effie A., Peggy, Flora, Eliza, Emeline, Caroline and Charlotte E. Several of the children died young, and in 1831, Mr. Blue and the rest of his family came to Missouri and settled in Audrain county.

The first and only mill that was ever erected in the township was a horse-mill and put up by Neal Blue about 1840, near the mouth of Littleby creek.



David Martin came to the township in 1836, and raised the first crop of tobacco in that section of country. The seed was brought to the county by him, and the tobacco was known as the "Yellow Pryor."

James Harrison, or as he was called, "Jeems" Harrison, by the old pioneers, was one of the earliest settlers in the township. He came from Virginia, and after living in Audrain county a number of years, he moved to Callaway, and there died before the War of 1861. He was one of the most noted hunters in the country, having acquired his reputation by spending much of his time in the woods. The last elk that was killed in the county was shot by Mr. Harrison. His old flint-lock gun was very homely in appearance, but possessed rare virtues in the estimation of its owner, who seldom failed to bring down the deer upon which he drew a bead. He killed the elk referred to in March, 1837.

The first double barrel shot-gun that was brought to Linn township, and probably the first that was brought into the county, was owned by an old settler whose name was McCamey. It was a great curiosity in the way of a fire-arm, and those who were fond of hunting, and who were living in the neighborhood of McCamey's cabin, all tried his gun. McCamey died on Cuivre creek before the last war.

Douglass Murray, another early settler, was the recognized fiddler of the community.

His fiddle was his inseparable companion, and when spending an evening with his friends, he possessed the happy faculty of discoursing to them the most delightful music, always accompanying his instrument with an unique and improvised song, which was replete with wise and startling hits and felicitous inuendoes, touching the vulnerability of some one or more of his entranced and rustic auditors. Douglass was especially happy when playing for a dance. Upon such occasions the scintillations of his wit were resplendently luminous, and even the instrument itself seemed to be inspired with new life, and gave back its most thrilling notes to the amorous touch of this rustic musician. Never did *Troubadour* sweep the strings of his harp with half as much pride and self-assurance as did Douglass, when he sounded the notes of his violin at a country dance. He played many pieces to the delight of the dancers, but none permeated their very souls like that old familiar tune, called in yeoman parlance, "Chicken Pie." So irresistibly happyfying in its effects was this tune, that even old age forgot its wonted infirmities, and was often found treading the mazes of the dance. The words of this

remarkable song were very suggestive, the first two lines of which ran as follows :—

Chicken pie and pepper, oh!  
Are good for the ladies, oh!

While “Chicken Pie” was universally liked as a favorite dish, and as a favorite dance song, there was another song that always enlivened the dancers, as they listened to its inspiring measures. This was “Buffalo Gals,” and seemed to be played especially on moonlight nights, when the weather would permit of a dance under the bewitching beams of a silver moon.

In the dances the women would often take part in the jigs, and although they did not make as much noise as the men, they successfully vied with them in the intricacies and evolutions of the dance.

The first church edifice (log cabin) was erected by the Methodists, on Littleby creek, just below the forks. Solomon Peery was among the first ministers to hold services in that humble house.

The pioneers went to Monroe county, near the town of Florida, to get their grain ground. In cultivating their fields they used the old Cary plow with wooden mold-board. Their fields were generally small in area, and abounded with stumps, because their farms were invariably selected from the timbered lands—the virtues of the prairie not being appreciated at that time. Settling on the banks of Littleby creek, and its tributaries, they were greatly afflicted with chills and fevers, and suffered in this way for many years after their arrival in the country. Quinine was used by many families, but the most noted remedy was Smith’s Tonic Syrup, which is still a favorite medicine in some portions of the country.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Boundary — Early Settlers — Voters of 1839 — By An Old Stager — Laddonia — Its History — Business Directory.

George, Abraham, Richard and William Talley were born and raised in England, but settled in Halifax county, Virginia, at a very early date. George and William came to Missouri in 1817, and settled in Howard county, where they remained two years, and then moved to Boone county.

William settled in Audrain in 1829, and George in 1831. The latter married Martha Wilson; their children were William, Jr., Sally, James, Martha, Harriet, George, Boswell W., Wiley and Judith. William Talley, Sr. married Judith Wilson, of Virginia, and they had Elizabeth, John, Daniel, Wiley, Berry, Jennie, George, William and Lethe.

Hugh Stephenson, of Ireland, settled in Pennsylvania, and fought under Washington during the Revolutionary War. His children were John, Hugh, Richard and Marcus. The three latter also served in the Revolutionary War. Marcus married Agnes Hinkson, and they had Polly, Elizabeth, Hugh, Nancy, Marcus, Peggy and Garret. Mr. Stephenson removed to Missouri in 1807, and died in 1814, while on his way to Howard county. His widow afterward married Thomas Reynolds, of Kentucky, and died in 1865. Garret, son of Marcus Stephenson, married Effie A. Blue.

Duncan Blue, of Scotland, married his cousin, Effie Blue, and came to America and settled in North Carolina before the Revolution. He joined the American army when the war began, and served during the struggle for independence. After the war he removed to Christian county, Ky. His children were Daniel, Neal and Peggy. Neal was in the War of 1812. He married Elizabeth Galbreth, of North Carolina, and they had Duncan, John, Sally, Effie A., Peggy, Flora, Eliza, Emeline, Caroline, and Charlotte E. Several of the children died young, and in 1831 Mr. Blue and the rest of his family came to Missouri and settled in Audrain county.



Gideon Canterbury, of Canterbury, England, emigrated to America and settled in North Carolina. He served three years and a half in the Revolutionary War, and afterward married Nancy Franklin, by whom he had Reuben, John, Nimrod and Benjamin. Reuben and John settled first in Virginia, and afterward removed to Kentucky, where they died. Nimrod married Mary Franklin, and settled in Monroe County, Mo., in 1835. Benjamin married Susannah Hooser, of Tennessee, and settled in Audrain county, Mo., in 1836. His children were Franklin P., Reuben M., John C., Benjamin F., Narcissa, Mary, Susan, Nancy J. and Elizabeth. Mrs. Canterbury died in August, 1875, in the 94th year of her age.

Thomas Hubbard was a Hard-Shell Baptist preacher. He bought a Bible that was published in London in 1708, for which he paid \$100 in Continental money. The Bible is now in possession of his great grandson and namesake, Thomas Hubbard, of Audrain county, and it contains the genealogy of the Hubbard family from 1718 to the present time. Thomas Hubbard had a son named Thomas, who also was a Baptist preacher. He was born in 1722, and learned the ship carpenter's trade. He married Anna Brent, of Pennsylvania, and they had one son, James. Mr. Hubbard was married the second time to Anna Yerby, and they had Gilbert, Thomas, Hill and Estell. He was married the third time to Anna Yarp, by whom he had Jabez, Mary, Asap, Ebenezer, Nancy, Hulda and Harriet. James, the eldest son, settled in Kentucky. Gilbert settled in Howard county, Missouri, in 1807. Thomas settled in Washington county, Missouri. Hill died while he was a boy. Estell married St. Clair Ledger, of Kentucky. Jabez was a member of the Legislature from St. Charles county in 1823-24. He died from the effects of intemperance. Asap settled in Howard county in 1808, and participated in the Indian War of 1812. He was a carpenter, and a Hard-Shell Baptist preacher. He married Mary Stephenson, who was living in New Madrid at the time of the great earthquakes. She was a granddaughter of Col. Hugh Stephenson, of Revolutionary fame. The children of Asap Hubbard were Henry C., Thomas J., Agnes E. and Fannie F. He settled in Audrain county in 1830.

James Peery and his wife, who was a Miss Jameson, were natives of Ireland. They settled in Tazewell county, Virginia, and had Thomas, James, John, William, and Samuel. Mr. Peery and his son Thomas were both soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The former was wounded severely, and the latter was killed. Samuel Peery married Sarah Cartman, by whom he had John, William, Joseph,

Thomas, Martha, Elizabeth, Althamira and Matilda. Thomas married Narcissa Canterbury, and split rails at 50 cents per 100 to get money to pay the parson. He paid his first taxes in Audrain county in 1837 to Jack Willingham, who was the first sheriff. His taxes amounted to two wolf scalps and half a pound of powder. Mr. Peery is a devoted Methodist, and loves to attend camp-meetings. He was present at a camp-meeting a good many years ago, when a violent rain and wind storm came up and broke the ridge pole of the large tent, which let the canvas sink down in the shape of a funnel, into which a large quantity of water gathered, when some one cut a hole in the canvas and the water rushed out with such violence that the preachers were washed out of the pulpit and the women away from the altar.

In addition to the names of the old settlers above mentioned, we give another short list of names, which includes the name of every man who was living in the township in 1839. In August of that year, an election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. A. G. Harrison, member of Congress from Callaway county. At that election the following votes were cast: J. C. Canterbury, D. Galbreath, R. M. Canterbury, J. Speery, David Martin, Thomas Peery, Calvin M. McCarty, D. G. Blue, R. L. Thompson, N. Blue, F. P. Canterbury, B. Canterbury, Solomon Peery, B. McCarty.

#### HISTORY OF CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 7.

[By An Old Stager.]

The first settlement was made about the year 1850, by Jacob Harlinger, who had but a short time before laid down his arms in that little "unpleasantness" of the United States against the Mexican government. Jacob took up his claim on the north-east quarter of section 2, now known as the Allison, or Moss farm. But little is known of this man beyond this: After building a cabin and fencing a small field, he offered his claim to one Abner Smith for the sum of \$300. Abner was a mighty hunter, and called himself the modern Esau. His reply to Jacob, who from his name we might suppose was a lineal descendant from Israel, was, that he would not give \$300 for all the land within the sound of a bugle blown from his cabin door on a calm morning. Abner afterwards changed his mind, first taking a trip to Texas. Harlinger sold out finally to Jas. Allison and Frank Wicks. When James Allison and Elizabeth, his wife, first moved to what was then known as the "Lick Creek Country" it was a dreary looking place indeed, especially so to one who had been used to the



cultivated and well improved farms further east. But it was a paradise for the hunter and sportsman. Nothing but grass as far as the eye could reach. As Mrs. Allison stood in her cabin door and watched the teams that had brought a portion of their household goods slowly returning after more storage, winding their way over what seemed to be a boundless sea of grass, and at last fading out of sight, she sometimes thought "farewell."

James, or "Jim," as he was called by all who knew him, lost no time in getting to work with his ax and maul in making rails to enclose his farm. Hard labor drove dull care away during the week, and Sunday was his hunting day. He was seldom if ever out of meat. Many an old buck stopped short at the crack of his gun, and many an old gobbler gobbled his last gobble to grace Jim's table.

If a stranger came to Jim's cabin, he was sure to find the latch-string on the outside, and upon entering, he always found good cheer and hearty welcome. He was hospitable to strangers, good to his friends, but had no love for his enemies. He could tell a good story, and in this way often entertained his friends. The writer heard him relate the following: One Sunday Jim wounded a large buck, which doubled up and started for the creek (which was out of its banks), the dog and Jim close behind it. As the deer plunged into the water, the dog caught it by the tail, and Jim, seeing that the deer and dog were having a lively time, and believing that his dog needed his assistance, he also plunged into the water and caught the deer by the horns, getting the animal between himself and a sapling. The deer fought desperately, but Jim and his dog proved too much for him in the end. Just as the deer was about to give up the battle, Bill Ellis, who had just settled on what is now known as the Asher farm, came by. Jim seeing him, said, "Hello, Bill, got him, by jingo! Come in and cut his throat, and I will give you half of him." Bill said he did not have any meat at home, but would not spoil his Sunday clothes for all of the deer. Jim finally managed to cut the deer's throat, by opening his own knife with his teeth, and then pulled him to the shore. After the deer had been brought to the shore, it proved to be so large and fine that Ellis asked Jim to give him a part of it. Whereupon Jim told him to go to that country where he would not need any Sunday clothes.

When the war broke out Jim went with the Union, and made a good and faithful soldier. He died at Pilot Knob, and was buried in the cemetery one mile south of Perry, in Ralls county, Mo.; a



marble monument marks his last resting place. His widow married Thomas Rice, and they now reside in the Indian Nation.

Next to claim our attention is F. C. Wicks. He and Allison were brothers-in-law, Wicks having married Allison's sister. He owned and improved the Moss place, but not having room enough, he sold out to Henry Norris and went to Louisiana, where he tried keeping hotel, but not making money as fast as he desired, he erected a steam mill six miles north of this township. This investment, like the other, was a failure, for one day the boiler "busted," and blighted Wicks' hopes. In 1859 we find him again a citizen of the township, and living on a place on West Liek, now owned by Joel Moomow. He then moved to Santa Fe, Monroe county, before the war, where he again commenced the mill business. He was a Union man. There is a story that the militia were dressed in citizens' clothes; the only thing to distinguish them from the rebels was a white band on their hats. Wicks was one of the militia, and being out one day buggy riding with his wife, he neglected to take off his white hat band. A squad of "Rebs" saw him and stopped him, and wanted to know why he was wearing a piece of his shirt on his hat? Wishing to have a little fun, they gave Wicks his choice, to either eat his hat band, or go with them. He preferred to do the former thing, and actually ate and swallowed the hat band.

After the close of the war, Wicks went into the claim agency business at Salisbury, Mo., and from that place he went to St. Louis, where he again engaged in hotel keeping. Henry Norris remained long enough to plant and raise one crop, but taking the Kansas fever, he sold to Abner Smith and left the country. Abner was originally from Virginia, and came to Missouri in 1834, and settled in the village of Bowling Green. He came to this township in 1854, and was the most noted character that ever settled in this section. He was fond of fishing and hunting, liked a good joke, and was an excellent judge of pure whisky. He told the following story on W. R. Cook: Cook was like a great many other Eastern boys. He stopped a few weeks at Uncle Abner's house, hearing him tell his hunting stories. William concluded to go hunting, and accordingly he and Uncle Abner started one morning to try their luck. They had not gone more than a quarter of a mile from the house when three deer jumped up in about 20 feet of William, who yelled out, "There they go, see!" "Why don't you shoot?" shouted Abner, at the same time firing his own gun and killing one of the deer. "Why didn't

you shoot?" said Abner. "Oh! I'm hunting snipe, *I* am; a deer looks too innocent to be shot down in that way."

In the fall of 1856 the Martinsburg and Ralls county road was laid out. The county court appointed Abner Smith road overseer, to open said road through this township. He was instructed to go before a justice of the peace and get his allotment of hands. The nearest justice was Strahan Erp, who lived about ten miles away, on a straight line. Upon his arrival at the justice's, that dignitary inquired of Smith what township he lived in. "Township! why I live on Lick creek." The justice told him that he lived in either Prairie or Cuivre, and Abner returned without getting his allotment of hands.

Abner went back the second time and got his allotment of hands, and a few days thereafter put them to work cutting out the road. The northeast corner of section 2, on the Ralls county line, was the starting point. John Canterbury, Jonah Hutton, and a Scotchman by the name of Ruff were the viewers and locators. Abner Smith, we believe, erected the first frame house in the township; the writer of these sketches did the carpenter work.

A boy by the name of Fike, or Pike, about twelve years old, thinking that he was badly treated at home, concluded he would run away. He left his home at the head of Spencer creek one afternoon to cross the prairie to reach the head of Cuivre creek, and from there he intended to go to Loutre creek. This was about 35 years ago. Somewhere on the prairie between the present villages of Vandalia and Farber, he saw the sun go down. The country around him was one vast prairie, with no objects to attract his eye other than a few scattered trees near by, which it is supposed then stood near the present railroad pond, on the headquarters of Hickory creek. The boy struck out for the tree highest up on the prairie, thinking that he would rest there for the night. When he reached the tree it was quite dark. He could occasionally hear a kind of scratching noise among the limbs, but would pound upon the tree at such times when everything would be quiet. He became so excited that he could not sleep, and wished a thousand times that he was at home and that he had never started away. As the light began to dawn in the east he stepped a few feet out from under the tree, and upon looking up he saw a large panther that looked like it was sleeping. This of course frightened him badly, and seeing the timber away in the distance, on Spencer creek, whence he had started, he struck a "bee line," and if ever a boy made good time he did it. It is supposed that the



boy never left home any more with the intention of running away. If, however, he did, we are sure that he never went by the way of the tree, among whose branches he saw the panther.

During the war, and being in St. Charles county, I heard some men telling hunting stories. One of the men said he knew one Abner Smith to kill eleven turkeys at one shot. Seeing Abner afterwards, I asked him how he did it. He said he did not know how many he had killed at the time spoken of at one shot, but got as many as fourteen. He said he found where the turkeys roosted; near by was a big tree which had been blown down with the leaves on. He cleared off a small spot of the ground and shelled off some corn. This he did for several days until the turkeys would come and eat of the corn every morning. He then cut two straight sticks, fastened them close together on the ground, and put some wheat between them. He had an old United States musket which he loaded with slugs, and fastened it securely in the forks of two sticks, in range with the baited place between the poles. He tied a string to the trigger, and then concealed himself in the branches of the fallen tree to await the coming of daylight. When daylight came the turkeys began to fly down from their roost, and when about as many had thrust their heads down as could well do so between the poles, Smith pulled the string and fired his gun. It was a clear, still, frosty morning, and the report of the gun sounded and reverberated like the noise of a forty-pound cannon. Smith killed so many turkeys that he could not carry them; he went home and hitched his horse to his sled and returned, and then piled on until he had counted fourteen, which was a good load for his horse to pull.

A wolf is a very cowardly, cunning, sneaking animal. A wolf had lost one of its fore feet. The farmers had tried many ways to trap it; they had tried steel traps, but with no success. The wolf would throw their traps, by digging under with its paw, and turning them upside down. They finally gave up the idea of catching it, and sent for Uncle Abner (of whom we have been speaking) to come and try his skill. He came and began operations at once. There had been a light fall of snow, and Abner went out to lay plans to trap the wolf. As he was walking along through the timber a deer jumped up near the head of a ravine, when Abner shot and killed it. He took the best part of the deer and returned to the house. Next morning he went back to the place where he had killed the deer. He saw the tracks of the wolf in the snow, and knew that he would return again in the evening to the carcass. Abner took his trap, put it into the



water which was near the place where the deer was killed, and then took the carcass of the deer and hung it up over the spot where the trap was secreted. The apron of the trap was just out of sight under the water. Abner procured some moss and put on the apron of the trap, just so as it would show on the top of the water. A wolf never wets his feet if he can prevent it. The next morning Abner made a visit to his trap, and was greatly elated to see the wolf had been caught.

One day I killed eleven deer, and sat down on a log at night to rest. Presently I heard a wolf howling to the right of me, and in a moment another one answered it to my left. It was not long before I heard them all around me, and they were constantly coming nearer and nearer. I became alarmed and did not know just what to do. I thought of climbing a tree, but concluded to fire off my gun, which I did, and then gave three tremendous whoops. Afterwards everything was as still as death, and I heard no more wolves.

Abner sold to Luther Moss, who still resides on the place. Abner is now in Alabama. Luther is a native of Gallatin county, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1865. He has made several trips to California, and is now the proprietor of a butcher shop in the town of Laddonia.

The first school meeting was held late in the fall of 1856, in a house known as the "Jackson House." All the citizens of the six miles' square, who were legitimate voters, attended. C. E. Smith was made chairman of the meeting; Jonah Hatton, secretary. The work of the meeting was the formation of a school district. Some three years after, a meeting was called to meet at Henry Beal's to divide the district, to be known as East and West. Beal was the chairman, and F. C. Wieks, secretary. At this meeting a motion was made to divide the district by a line running north and south, through the center. The district stands this way now, excepting the south half of it has been formed into another district, known as district No. 3, and a school established in the town of Laddonia.

Lawrence A. Hudson taught the first school in district No. 1, which was a subscription school. It was taught in a cabin, near the present site of Jesse Asher's house. Hudson was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and a good teacher. A man by the name of Young taught a school about the same time in district No. 2, on the farm now owned by Levi Poor, on the West Liek. Hudson and Young went to see the same young lady; her name was Delia Read. Young went to see her, and arranged for the wedding day. Hudson saw her afterwards,

when she told him that if he would come over the following Sunday he would come to her wedding. Hudson was so surprised and chagrined that when parting with her, he said: "Let me tell you something you won't forget. I have been around this world a good deal and have seen a good many boys, but very few that did not have tails; this Pennsylvania dog may not show his tail for some time." With this speech he bowed out of her presence, and he was last seen wending his way across the prairie.

The next teacher to take charge of district No. 1 was James Gililand, who is still a citizen of the township.

The following persons were living in the east part of Prairie township at the beginning of the war: Jacob Harlinger, James Allison, Elizabeth Allison,\* William Ellis, Abner Smith, Milton Cheatwood, Thomas Grimes, James Roach, Curtis E. Smith, John Thomas, James Corbett, John J. Smith, W. T. Cook, W. R. Cook, Charles Cook, W. H. Beal, G. W. Hoffman, J. J. Suter, T. C. Hudson, R. P. Safferns, Jesse R. Gililand, James Gililand, Philetus Stone, Wm. Beshears, James Carman, Tina Shoultz, F. C. Wicks, Jonah Hatton, Dr. Roe, James Shell, Wm. Stuart, Thad. Stuart, Jno. R. Smith, Luther Moss, F. B. Manuel.

The first sermon that was delivered in the township, was preached by Allen Gallagher, a Cumberland Presbyterian, a native of Tennessee. The same prayer that he opened his school with he used also at the beginning of his religious services. He went to his reward years ago. The Baptists came to the township about the same time; James Allison and wife, James Carman and wife, J. J. Suter and wife, were among the early members of the Baptist church.

James Gililand taught the first school in the new house of worship, which was erected in 1858. Gililand started also the first debating society that was organized in the township. The first question that was discussed by the society was — "Which has the greater influence over man, women or money." David Crocket and Buck Gililand were the chief disputants.

About the year 1853 Congress passed what was known as the Graduation Act, which produced a wonderful change in Audrain county. All lands that had been opened for sale and remained unsold at the time of the passage of the Graduation Act, were sold to actual settlers for the nominal sum of 12½ cents per acre. Each person who was 21 years of age could enter 320 acres. The same land is now (1884)

\* Now Mrs. Rice, in the Indian Nation.

worth \$40 per acre. The first dance in the township took place at Bill Ellis' house, now the kitchen used by Mrs. Asher. Bill had a wood-chopping and rail-splitting just before Christmas in 1856; there was also a quilting party at the same time and place. Late that fall, three boys — Guss Beal, Abe Jackson and Jake French, came from Indiana; these boys were invited to the dance. They attended, and while there introduced the cotillion, which had never possibly been known in this part of Missouri. Jackson had been attending a dancing school before coming West, and French was a musician. Bill Ellis could play the fiddle, but could play only one tune — the Arkansaw Traveler.

Tom Grimes took a squatter's claim on the land now owned by Mrs. Dr. Mitchell and Mrs. E. Tutton. James Shell entered the place now owned by Frank Akridge. The place that Amos Morey now lives on and the farm of Benjamin Canterbury were entered by James Roach. Jonathan, his son, entered the 80 acres where Mr. C. C. Smith now lives.

#### LADDONIA.

This town was laid out in July, 1871, by Amos Ladd and Col. Haydon, on the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 36, township 52, range 7.

Jasper Judkins erected the first house in the place, which was occupied as a hotel by Mrs. Judkins. It is now a part of William Bybee's hotel. The first business house was opened by Jacob Todd. Daniel Dustman was the first post-master. The first school was taught by Mrs. Julia T. Benton in 1873. The first lumber yard was started by Moore & Benton in 1875. Dr. Freeman was the first physician. The first church was erected by the Baptists. J. R. Gililland was the first blacksmith and was known as the Laddonia joker. Peter J. Pierce opened the pioneer drug store. R. C. Graham shipped the first car load of stock. The first load of corn was unloaded on the morning of December 31, 1883, by Green Smith.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Thomas Able, live stock; Ernst Ahlfeldt, corn sheller manufacturer; Elder W. G. Barker, (Christian); Rev. W. V. Briggs, (Methodist); Mrs. Ollius P. Benning, milliner; Walter Boyd, lawyer; D. C. Bridgeford, coal mine, six miles north; A. L. Bruton & Bro. (Andrew L. and William S.), grocers and notions; Benton & Gililland (James T. Benton, James A. Gililland), real estate, loans,



insurance and collections; James G. Bruton, notary public and postmaster; Wm. M. Bybee, proprietor Laddonia House; Lon D. Clark, live stock; J. W. Cox, physician; Cummings House, John T. Lewellen, proprietor; DeLaporte, Ward & Co. (J. C. DeLaporte, A. & J. Ward, Frank Barr), hardware and machinery; Marion L. Eastham, barber; Coleman Dass, boot and shoe-maker; W. L. Moss, meat market; Robert C. Graham, live stock; Hisey & James (Rufus Hisey, J. B. James), elevator; Wm. W. H. Jackman, editor and proprietor Laddonia *Enterprise*; Wm. B. Johnson, harness-maker; Archie G. Leet, agent C. & A. R. R., W. U. Tel. Co. and U. S. Express; Henry Leet, coal mine, two miles south; W. H. Logan, drugs; Moore & Kennen (David P. Moore, Edward C. Kennen), drugs and lumber; Myers & Pierce (Albert E. Myers, Joel L. Pierce), furniture; J. H. Orebaugh, shoe-maker; Pendleton & Co. (J. A. Pendleton, James Landrum), grocers; Benj. F. Proctor, livery; People's Elevator Co. (W. D. Hughes, Joel L. Pierce), grain dealers; John H. Reighley, grocer; Reed & Gililland (J. W. Reed, J. A. Gililland), blacksmiths; S. V. Scanlan & Sons (Sarah V., Wm. H. and Edward E.), general merchants; Christopher A. Smith, livery; Rev. G. B. Smith, (Baptist); Miss Ida Spencer, milliner; C. C. Stevens & Co. (Curtis C. Stevens, John M. Mitchell), general store; H. W. Tramp, harness; Julian O. Terrill, physician; Samuel W. Welch, physician; Wilder & Son, (Barnabas H. and C. Arthur), general store.

## PROGRESS,

formerly known as Littleby, is located in Prairie township, about seven miles north-east of Mexico. It has a population of 30, a Baptist church and a district school. Shipments from this point are live stock and grain. Mail stage to Mexico and Santa Fe semi-weekly.



## CHAPTER IX.

### SALING TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the original municipal subdivisions of the county, and occupies the north-western portion of the same, Randolph county lying just west of it. It is seven miles in width and 11 miles in length, and embraces 77 square miles. It is well watered, its surface being veined with Saling creek, Long branch, and a number of other smaller streams, all of which contain more or less timber. The soil is good and well adapted to grazing and agricultural purposes.

This township being contiguous to Boone and Monroe counties, it was one of the earliest and most rapidly settled in the county, many of its original inhabitants coming from those two counties.

Its early settlers were: Stanfield Porter, Benjamin McGee, James Oslin, John Harris, Wm. Croswhite, James Roberts, Wm. Shepperd, James Swinney, Joseph Roberts, Wm. Hukee, Samuel H. Earson, Augustine Swinney, Simon Earson, James Croswhite, Fountain Swinney, Martin Ebberhart, Joseph B. Harris, James B. Croswhite, Richard C. Skinner, James Jones, Christian Miller, John C. McRoberts, Elvington Mallory, James Young, Abraham Smith, Andrew Turner, James M. Earson, John M. Edwards, Joshua Owings, James Smith, Jesse Vance, John M. Houchens, Samuel H. Reece, Lewis R. Venable, Benjamin Owings, Henry Ess, Moses M. Barnes, Thomas S. Groogan, Parkerson Hocker, Housen Canada, Ephraim Turner, George Littrell, Isham A. R. Gavette, John Flanary, John Brown, Archibald H. Wayne, John R. Croswhite, P. N. Mahon, William L. Wayne, William H. Schooler, Wharton R. Schooler, Wm. Croswhite, Jr.



## CHAPTER X.

### SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Old Settlers — Settlers in the Township and City in 1844 — Salt River Tigers — From the *Industrial World* — Mexico — First Business Men — Biographical sketch of John B. Morris and Resolutions of Audrain County Bar — Business Men, Continued — Report of Sale of Lots — Lots Reserved — Additions to Mexico — City, when Incorporated — First Difficulty — Mayors of Mexico — Banks and Bankers — Secret Orders — Mexico Hospital — Audrain County Medical Society — Fires — Mexico Fire Company — Public Schools of Mexico — Directors — Pay roll of Teachers and Janitor — Report of Superintendent of the Graded Schools of Mexico — Mexico Mills — Telephone Company — From the *Industrial World* — 1874 — Review of Business — Business of 1881 — Business Directory.

John Strahan was the son of Robert Strahan and Nancy Scott, of county Down, Ireland. When John was three years old, his mother died, and in 1812 his father came to America, bringing his son with him, and settled in Beaver county, Pa. His brother William and sister Nancy also came with them. John lost his father when he was only eleven years old, at which time he was bound out to learn the carpenter's trade. But that trade did not suit him, and he left the man he was bound to and learned the boot and shoe business. He also procured books and acquired such an education as he could by his own efforts. He was naturalized in 1824, and settled in Lincoln county, Ky., in 1832, where he married Celia Canterbury, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. He came to Missouri in 1841, and settled first in Platte county, but removed from there to Audrain county in 1844. In 1849 he went to California, and during his absence his wife died. He returned home in 1854, and married Cynthia Eubank. He was elected justice of the peace in 1846, but resigned his office when he went to California. He was re-elected upon his return, and continued to hold the office for many years. He has been a great friend of public improvements, and when the North Missouri Railroad was built he subscribed largely to the capital stock, saying that if he could not pay his railroad tax when it was due, he would take his spade and work it out. The Esquire is now living on his farm in Audrain county, and is a worthy and respectable citizen.

Mr. Russell, of North Carolina, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He married in North Carolina, and settled in Campbell county,



Va. His children were Mark, Henry, Daniel and Louis. Daniel married Lucy Lane, and settled in Carroll county, Mo., in 1836. Louis married Jane Davidson, and they had Frank, David, William, Eliza, Henry, John and three others. Mr. Russell lived for many years on the Ohio river in West Virginia, and made regular trips to New Orleans with flat boats. He settled in Audrain county in 1835, and died in 1872, in the 84th year of his age.

Barnard Spencer and his wife, Mary Hampton, of Gallatin county, Ky., had Preston H., Sarah A., Joseph D., James H., Eliza, Rosa, Susannah, Henry H. and Barnard H. Joseph D. married Elizabeth Bishop, and settled in Audrain county in 1839. Barnard H., Eliza and Susannah also settled in Audrain county. Henry H. was married twice, and settled in Audrain county.

George Rose and his wife, of Germany, had three children — Louis, Martin and Matthias. Louis was colonel of a regiment in the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., and was captured and taken to Detroit where he was exchanged, and returned home in August, 1783. Matthias married Nancy Hickman, of Loudoun county, Va., and settled in St. Louis county, Mo., in 1818. His children were Louis, Elga H., Rolley F., Elizabeth, Sarah and Angeline. Louis married Elizabeth Massey, and they had one son, Frank E.

Elga H., better known as Judge Rose, lives in Mexico, Mo. He married Ellen B. Sullivan, and they had Matthias D. and Lucy E. Rolley F. was married first to Mary Clark, by whom he had Louis, William, Franklin and Nancy. He was married the second time to Adeline DeHare, a French lady. Elizabeth married James McClure. Sarah married Nicholas S. Burckhardt, Angeline married Benjamin D. Ray.

Robert Mansfield and Mourning Clark, his wife, of Virginia, had William H., James W., Thomas M., Robert C., Joseph, Mildred, Elizabeth, Nancy H., Mary, Sarah and Susannah. William H., James W. and Joseph were Baptist preachers. Thomas M. was a Methodist preacher and Robert C. was a Presbyterian preacher. The latter settled in Audrain county in 1836, and he and Mr. J. H. Smith entered the land on which the city of Mexico now stands. Robert C. Mansfield married Elizabeth S. Beatty, and they had Malinda, Mary, William, Edward, Charles and Lelia. Mildred, Elizabeth, Nancy H. and Sarah, daughters of Robert Mansfield, Sr., remained in Virginia. Mary married and settled in Illinois; Susannah married and settled in Monroe county, Missouri.

Daniel McIntire and his wife, who was a Miss Weaver, were natives of Virginia, but removed to Kentucky, and settled near Lexington. They had Charles W., Roland, Duskin, William, Catherine, Frances, Jane and Elizabeth. Charles W. settled in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1819, and in Audrain in 1836. He was married in July, 1829, to Margaret Harrison, of Callaway county, and they had Donald, Thomas, William, Eliza, Cynthia and Nancy. Mr. McIntire was very fond of a joke, and never let an opportunity pass to indulge in one; but he got badly sold on a certain occasion. The people of Callaway county had been taunting the citizens of Audrain, and saying they had no money, and in order to convince them that there was some money in Audrain, he gave a man a \$20 gold piece, and told him to go into Callaway and show it to everybody he could see, and tell them it was from Audrain. The fellow took the money and departed, and is doubtless showing it around yet, as he never returned it to its owner. On another occasion Mr. McIntire endeavored to borrow the entire revenue of the county from the sheriff, who was conveying it to Jefferson City. It consisted of \$32 in money and six wolf scalps. Roland McIntire was born in Fleming county, Ky., in 1800. He married Maria Hunter, of Ohio, and settled in Audrain county, Mo., in 1831. He hewed the logs to build his house, and while they were lying in the woods some Indians set the woods on fire, and the logs were burnt black, rendering them unfit, in that condition, for use. Mr. McIntire and a party of his neighbors pursued the Indians, and caught and whipped them, to teach them not to do so another time. He then hewed his logs again and built his house. He had eight children — Roland, Jr., Marvin, Amanda, Laura, Mary, Fleming, Catherine and Redmon. Duskin and William McIntire remained in Kentucky. Catherine married Lewis Day, who settled in Audrain county in 1830. The widow of Frank McIntire lives in Fulton, Mo. Jane married James McClannahan, of Callaway county. Elizabeth married Wiley Reynolds, of the same county.

William Murray, of Georgia, had five children — Nancy, Timothy, William, Douglas and Samuel. The latter volunteered as a soldier in the War of 1812, when he was only seventeen years of age. After he was grown he married Mary A. Binns, and settled in Audrain county, Mo., where he died in 1861, in the 65th year of his age, leaving a widow and five children.

Drury Mayes, of Ireland, settled in Halifax county, Va. His children were Drury, William, Gardner and Beverly. Drury married Nancy Douglass, who had seven brothers in the American army during



the Revolutionary War. They settled first in Tennessee, and removed from there to Kentucky, where Mr. Mayes died in 1828. He had six children, and his widow and five of the children settled in Boone county, Missouri, in 1832. The names of the children were Sally, Drury D., Nancy, Beverly S. and William M. Sally married Marion Pate, who settled in Audrain county in 1835. Drury married Mary A. Barnes, and settled in Audrain county in 1833. Nancy married Hiram G. Miller, who also settled in Audrain county. Beverly S. was married first to Martha Ridgeway, and settled in Audrain county in 1833. He was married the second time to Emelia E. Bladus. William M. married Elizabeth H. Barnes, and settled in Audrain county in 1834.

Rev. William M. Jesse, of Cumberland county, Va., was an Old School Baptist preacher. He married Polly A. Parker, and they had sixteen children: John P., Isham T., Mary A., Susan, Sally G., William J., Jesse S., Royal A., Paulina E., Cyrus S., Maria H., Alexander and James M., several of whom died in childhood. John P., Isham T., William J. and Royal A. are all Baptist preachers, and live in Audrain county.

Jonathan Kilgore, of Ireland, emigrated to America and settled in South Carolina. He removed from there to Caldwell county, Ky., where he and his wife both died, the latter being 81 years of age at the time of her death. Their children were John, David, William, Hugh, Jane, Samuel, Mary and Jonathan. John and Hugh came to Missouri, the former in 1827 and the latter in 1837. John was married first to Polly Willingham, and they had John, Samuel, Polly, Jane, Elizabeth, Nancy and Margaret. He was married the second time to Phœbe Tart, of North Carolina, by whom he had Permelia, Amaretta, Lucinda, James B., Erretta, Nathan F. and Parthena. Nathan F. married Margaret J. Eller. Permelia married John H. Kilgore. Amaretta married Alfred Powell. Hugh, brother of John Kilgore, Sr., married Phœbe Bowlin, and they had several children, all of whom are dead. John Hampton, Casana and Isabella, children of David Kilgore, of Caldwell county, Ky., settled in Missouri. John Hampton settled in Audrain county in 1830, and married Margaret Willingham, who died, and he afterward married Permelia Kilgore. He had eighteen children in all. Casana married Isham Kilgore, who settled in Boone county in 1826, and in Audrain in 1827. They had six sons and six daughters. Isabella married William Wood, who settled in Callaway county in 1837, and in Audrain in 1838. Theo had two sons and four daughters.



The parents of George and Jane McDonald were murdered by the Indians in the early settlement of Virginia. George and his sister were in the lot, playing in a horse trough, when the attack was made. They lay down in the trough and were not discovered by the savages, but both of their parents, who were in the house, were murdered. When George was grown he married Mary Murdock, of Ireland, and they had John, Peter, Thomas, James, William, Elizabeth and Ann. In 1795 they settled in Nicholas county, Ky., where Mr. McDonald died, and his widow removed with her son William to Illinois, where she died. Thomas McDonald married the Widow Gray, whose maiden name was Sarah Franklin, and settled in Missouri in 1831. They had Malinda, William H., Zerelda, Arthur, Margaret, George, Elizabeth, Amanda and Nancy, all of whom, except Zerelda, settled in Missouri.

John McClure, of Scotland, settled in Virginia, and afterward removed to Clark county, Kentucky. He had John, Andrew, Samuel, and two daughters. John married Polly Redmon, and settled in Missouri in 1832. They had John, William, Louisa, Polly A., Lucinda, Sally, Mary and Margaret. Samuel McClure married Emily Brown, and settled in Missouri in 1831. They had James, David, John, Joseph, Clay, Elizabeth Mary and Sallie.

Loyd McIntosh, of Logan county, Kentucky, married Catharine Harper, by whom he had John, George L., Julia, Rachel and Jane. John married Elizabeth Gillum, and afterward his widow settled in Missouri. George L. married Sarah Harper, and settled in Missouri in 1838. Rachel married William McIntire, of Fulton, Callaway county.

Abraham Levangh, of Woodford county, Kentucky, was of French descent. He had Rebecca, Sally, Jane, William Isaac, James and Elizabeth. William married Polly Murphy, of North Carolina, and settled in Montgomery county, Missouri, in 1823, and in 1832 he settled in Audrain county. He had but one child, a son, who married Elizabeth Hall, by whom he had three sons. He was married again to Minerva Jones, and they had three sons and one daughter. Mr. Levangh was a partner of the first merchant in Mexico, Missouri.

James Lockridge was born in Virginia, but removed to and lived in Nicholas county, Kentucky. His children were James, Jr., Robert, Andrew, William and John. James and John settled in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1828. The former married Lavinia Hall, and they had Margaret, Martha, James, Cynthia, Elihu, John, Elizabeth, Perlissa A., Robert and Melvina. John, son of James Lock-

ridge, Sr., married Mahala Brown, and they had John, Nancy, Martha, James, William, Robert and Mary.

Samuel Mundy, of Albemarle county, Virginia, married Mildred Croswhite. Two of their sons, Logan and Isaac, settled in Missouri in 1846. Isaac afterward removed to California, where he died. Logan married Lucinda Creed, and lives in Audrain county. He came to Missouri poor, but has prospered and is now possessed of a goodly supply of worldly effects.

John C. Martin, of Lincoln county, North Carolina, married Phoebe Allen, and settled in Audrain county, Missouri, in 1830. They had Allen, Thomas, Rufus, Robert, Nelson, Polly, Nancy, Elizabeth and Patsey. Mr. Martin was a devout Methodist, and held family prayers regularly, night and morning, but no one could understand his prayers, as he used language which he alone could interpret. One of his daughters married Henry Williams who, at the time, was so poor he could not pay the minister, but gave him an old spinning wheel for his trouble. Mr. Williams afterward represented the county in the Legislature.

Yosty Myers was of German descent, and lived in Maryland. His children were Louis, Jacob, John, Mike, Benjamin, Rebecca and Mary. Louis married Elizabeth McKay, of Virginia, and settled in Kentucky at a very early date. His children were Isaac M., Silas, William, Lewis, Elias B., Meredith, Harvey S., Abishai M., Mary A., Elizabeth, Sally and Rebecca. Meredith married Nancy P. Jennings, a daughter of Gen. William Jennings, of the War of 1812, and settled in Audrain county, Missouri, where his wife died. He afterward married Emeline Blue. By his first wife he had two sons and four daughters. Louis Myers came to Missouri and bought land, intending to remove his family here, but he died on his way back to Kentucky. His family came to Missouri after his death.

John Eubank, of England, came to America and settled in the State of Maryland. His children were George, John, Thomas, Richard, William, Mary, Lamar and Sophia. George married Rebecca Heringdon, of Maryland, and they had David, Martha, George, Polly, Ellen, Rebecca and Rhoda. David was a soldier of the War of 1812, and when the war was over he removed with his father to Kentucky, and from thence to Ohio. He subsequently returned to Kentucky and married Anna Wyatt, and settled in Audrain county, Missouri, in 1837. His children were Cynthia, Julia, Lina, George, Rebecca, Jonathan, David, Loyd and Ambrose.



Jacob, Joseph and Daniel Eller were born and raised in Maryland. Jacob married Margaret Willard, and they had Philip, George, Daniel, John, Sally, Susan, Margaret, Jacob, Jr., and Elias. Jacob, Jr., married Elizabeth Grimes, and settled in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1837. His children were Warner, Willard, John T., Ann M., Martha and Elizabeth. Elias Eller settled in Audrain county in 1838. He married Mary Standerford, of Virginia, and they had Abraham, Lizzie, Eleanor H., Margaret J., Mary A., Susan V., George E., Rachel and Joseph.

John Gilmer and Margaret Berry, his wife, settled in Mercer county, Kentucky. They had Joseph, James, William Alexander, Ann and Jane. James was the only one who came to Missouri. He married Nancy Wilson, and settled in Monroe county in 1831, and in Audrain in 1842. His children were Mary A., Margaret L., Eliza J., Sallie A., Harriet M., Emma C. and John J.

Thomas Hook and Sally Long, his wife, were natives of Maryland. They removed first to Kentucky, and from there to Missouri in 1828. Their children were Elizabeth, William, James, Samuel, Thomas, Patsey, Polly, Nancy and Matilda. James married Cynthia Summit, and settled in Boone county, Missouri, in 1826. Samuel married Mary Simms, and settled in Boone county in 1828. He died in 1829, and his widow married Thomas Hook, who died in 1850. The first husband's children were Martha, Mary and Samuel T., and the children of the second were Graham, Robert S., Lucullus, William H., Joseph and Martha E.

James Cauthorn, of England, came to America, and settled in Virginia. He had but one child, a son named Charles, who served seven years in the American army during the Revolutionary War. He was married first to Elizabeth Williams, and they had one son, whom they named Asa, and who was a soldier in the War of 1812. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Cauthorn married Mary Sanders, of Virginia, and they had seven sons and three daughters. Their names were Asa, Jr., David, Paul, Silas, Richard, Stephen, Celia W., Elizabeth and Martha. David and Paul married and settled in Andrew county, Mo. Peter married the widow of George Eubanks, and settled in Andrew county in 1835. Silas married Mary Jerman, and settled in Audrain county in 1835. Richard and Stephen and their three sisters settled in Indiana. Peter and Paul Cauthorn were twins, and very devoted to each other. They married widows of the same name (Eubanks), but who were not related in



any way, and the brothers each had one daughter, which were of the same age.

Jonathan and Delilah Cunningham were natives of the State of Massachusetts. They had a son named Elliott P., who came to Missouri in 1840, and settled in Audrain county. He obtained the contract for building the State University at Columbia, and was afterward elected a member of the county court of Audrain county. He married Cynthia Slocum, and they had Ellen, Clara, Russell S., Earle C. and Emmett R., all of whom live in Audrain county.

Hezekiah I. M. Doan, of Harrison county, Ky., married Matilda Berry, and removed to Boone county, Mo., in 1827, from whence they removed to Audrain county in 1831. Mr. Doan was appointed one of the first judges of the county court of that county, and was justice of the peace for many years.

Edward Dingle, of Maryland, settled in Scott county, Ky., where he married and had seven children. Three of them, Richard, Winder C. and Julia, settled in Marion county, Mo. Mr. Dingle settled in Audrain county in 1840. He was married the second time to Frances Sallee, of Virginia, by whom he had Samuel, Carter B., William S., John G., Polly S., Nancy C. and Mary A. Samuel was killed in Mexico, and left a widow and five children. Mary A. married Taswell Johnson. Carter B. married Nancy Ward, and died leaving a widow and three children. William S. Dingle died in his youth. Polly S. married Kinzey Hardister, and she is now a widow in California. Nancy C. married a Mr. Landrum.

Hugh Crockett, of Virginia, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and was distinguished for gallantry. He married Rebecca Lorton, and they had Samuel, Walter, Robert, Hugh, Nancy, Jane, Mary and Rebecca. Samuel married Margaret Rayborn, of Virginia, by whom he had Hugh, Rebecca, James, Joseph, Jane, William, Margaret, Walter, John D., Robert and Randall. Mr. Crockett removed first to Williamson county, Tennessee, where he lived nine years, and then came to Missouri, and settled in Boone county. His eldest son, Hugh, now resides in Audrain county. He has been married three times; first to Mary A. Wright, second to Rhoda B. Finley, and third to the widow Turner, whose maiden name was Nancy Price. Rebecca married Judge James Harrison, of Audrain county. Jane married John B. Morrow, and Margaret married James G. Morrow. Joseph married Nancy Kright, and settled in Audrain county in 1840. John married Mary Pool, and settled in that county the same year. The members of the Crockett family are a jovial

class of people, noted for their wit and humor and cheerful dispositions. They also love the sport of hunting.

Robert Calhoun, of Virginia, settled in Audrain county, Missouri, in 1838. He married Elizabeth Bright, a sister of Judge Michael Bright, of Callaway county, and they had Austin, Sarah, Margaret, Virginia, Samuel and William. Mr. Calhoun was an industrious, energetic man, kind and affectionate in his family, and highly respected by his neighbors. Like all the early settlers, he was fond of hunting, and was one of the best marksmen in the county.

Richard Cauthorn, of Essex county, Virginia, was a school-teacher and silversmith. He married a Miss Fisher, by whom he had Vinson, James, Reuben, Leroy, Godfrey, Amos and Patsey. James married Leah Allen, and they had Allen, Carter, James, Jr., Ross, Alfred, Nancy, Henrietta and Frances. Allen settled in Audrain county, Missouri, and married Elizabeth Harmon. At his death he left two sons and two daughters. Carter married Elizabeth Calvin, and settled in Audrain county in 1835. They had eleven sons and two daughters. James, Jr., married Frances Calvin, and settled in Audrain county in 1835. They had four sons and five daughters. Ross, Nancy and Henrietta lived and died in Virginia. Alfred married Emily Brooks, and settled in Audrain county. They had seven sons and five daughters. Frances married William Garrett, who settled in Mexico, Missouri. They had three sons and three daughters.

John Charlton, of Ireland, came to America and settled in Monroe county, Virginia. His children were Joseph, Thomas, John, Isabella, Ella, Letitia and Polly, all of whom, except John, lived and died in Virginia. John was a soldier of the War of 1812. He married Isabella Humphreys, and came to Missouri in 1820. The journey was made on a flat-boat as far as Shawncetown, Illinois, where they disembarked and came by land to St. Charles county. They settled first on Dardenne prairie, and removed from there to Audrain county in 1830. Mr. Charlton built the first hewed log house in that county, and had to go 25 miles to get hands to assist in raising it.

James Beatty was born in Maryland in 1742. He married Elizabeth Ramer, whose father fled from Germany to avoid religious persecution by Charles V. Mr. Beatty settled in Fayette county, Kentucky, among the first white people who sought homes in that State, and he experienced all the dangers and trials of the long and bloody Indian war that followed. After the return of peace, he gave his assistance to the development of the country, and was one of the party who



opened the first road to Ohio. His children were Mary, Michael, James E., Lydia, Edward, Jonathan, Ann, Ruth, Amy and Barbara. James E. married and lived in Mobile, Alabama. Edward married Malinda Price, by whom he had James E., John P., Elizabeth S., and William. He was married the second time to Anna S. Smith, and they had Joseph and Martha J. He was married the third time to Eliza J. Holmes, but they had no children. Mr. Beatty settled in Audrain county in 1837. John P. Beatty married Elizabeth J. Clarke, and they had Edward H., John W., Lycurgus, Mary E., Leonidas, Helen S., Lawrence, James and Oliver, all of whom live in Missouri.

John Barnett, of England, had a son named Hutchins, who married Polly Matthews, of Virginia, and settled in Boone county, Missouri, in 1820. Their children were John W., Thomas M., Jane W., Mildred A. and Sarah R. John W. married Arretta Willingham in 1822, and settled in Audrain county in 1831. They had Sarah J., Mary M., Mildred A., Martha E., William J., Napolcon B., Sanders, Hutchins, Athanasis, John W., Thomas and Jesse E. Thomas, son of Hutchins Barnett, Sr., settled in Audrain county in 1831. He never married. He possesses a remarkable memory, and can relate past events with great accuracy. Sarah R., daughter of Hutchins Barnett, Sr., married Daniel Ellington, of Boone county, Missouri.

Thomas R. Cardwell, of England, came to America and settled in Richmond, Virginia. His children were John, Perrin and George. John married Keziah Low, and they had John, Jr., Thomas, William, James, Wiltshire, George, Elizabeth, Nancy, Martha, Lucy and Mary. George, son of Thomas Cardwell, Sr., married Anna Hamilton, and they had John, Elizabeth, William, Keziah, Martha, Mary, George, Jr., Jane, Rebecca, Wyatt and James. George, Jr., married Ida Vansdoll, and settled in Missouri in 1832. Martha married William Shelley. Wyatt married May Woods and settled in Audrain county in 1834. Jane married William Woods. William married Barbara Sanford and settled in Audrain county in 1837. He was married the second time to Elizabeth Watts.

Jacob Helper was of German descent. He was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, but married and settled in Ohio, where his wife died. Their children were Obediah, John, Elizabeth and Anna. Mr. Helper was married the second time to Catharine Miller, of Ohio, by whom he had Joseph, Edward, William H., Mitchell, Rebecca, Eliza and Barbara. All of the children by his second wife settled in Audrain county.



James Hall, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, had Elizabeth, Polly, Cynthia, Melvina, James, John, Henry, Elihu and Moses. John and Elihu came to Missouri in 1835. The former married Kitty Squires, and they had one son and ten daughters, viz.: Cynthia, Margaret, Mary, Amanda, Robert, Ruth, Liney, Mildred A., Judith A., Sally and Caroline. Elihu Hall married Susan Bradshaw, and settled in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1835, and in 1839 he settled in Audrain county. His children were William, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Polly, Robert, John, David and James. James, David and Amanda died in Indiana. Mr. Hall died in 1850.

Stephen Pearson, of Burch county, North Carolina, married Mary Potts, and they had two sons, John A. and Joseph, both of whom settled in Audrain county, where the city of Mexico now stands, in 1835. When the town was laid off the following year, Joseph donated three acres of land to help it along. John A. married Nancy Carlton, of North Carolina, by whom he had Rufus S., Leander P., John V., Marshall C., Joseph W., Clinton P., Julia A., Mary E., Emily L. and Elizabeth L. He served eight years as a member of the county court, and was an esteemed and influential citizen.

Thomas Powell and Nancy Chaney, his wife, were natives of Maryland, but settled in Nicholas county, Kentucky, in 1796. They had eleven children, nine of whom lived to be grown: John, Charles, Jerry, Thomas, Isaac, William, Robert, Polly and Nancy. John, Isaac and Nancy settled in Indiana. Charles, Thomas and William lived in Kentucky. Polly married and she and her husband lived in Illinois. Robert was a soldier of the War of 1812, and became an early settler of Audrain county. He was married, first, to Celia Murphy, of Kentucky, by whom he had Alvin, Alfred, Monroe, Jefferson, Jameson, Columbus, Jackson, Robert T., Julia A., Nancy and Grezella. Mr. Powell was married twice beside, his last wife being the widow Hunt.

Jackson Thomas was born and raised in Mercer county, Kentucky, but moved to Monroe county, Missouri, in 1834, and to Audrain county in 1838. He married Sarah D. McGee, and they had Ida C., James S., Mary J., Louisa A., Sarah E., Susan F., Martha E. and William J.

John Wayne, of Virginia, had a son named Temple, who was of a roving disposition and passionately fond of hunting. He settled in Audrain county, Missouri, in 1827, and killed six deer the first day he stopped there. During the hunting seasons no one killed more deer and wolves than he did, and he lived for years entirely on wild game. He was never satisfied except when he was in the woods,

where he spent nearly all of his time, night and day— Sunday being like any other day to him. He was married first to Lorinda Peyton, by whom he had William, Mary, Temple, Jr., Joseph, Lorinda, Jane and James. He was married the second time to Elizabeth Gregg, and they had Lucy A., George, Elizabeth, Emily, Alfred, Franklin and Martha S.

Moses Wilson married Mary Russell, of Virginia, and settled in Boone county, Kentucky. They had John H., Sarah, Martha, William, Elizabeth, Samuel, Susan and Chrine. John H. was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Susan Simmons, and settled in Audrain county, Missouri, in 1834. They had Sally, Martha A., Esther, William W., Mary, Joseph R., Susan C. and Samuel M.

Cobb Williams was a native of Virginia, but settled in Lincoln county, N. C., where he married Patsey Brown. He settled in Audrain county, Missouri, in 1830. His children were Polly, Patsey, Delilah, Granderson, Caleb, John, William L., Gideon and Absalom. John and Delilah died in North Carolina. Polly married John Allen. Patsey married John Kilgore. Granderson and Abraham live in Monroe county. Caleb is in California. William L. was married first to Cordelia Kilgore, and second to Mary E. Evans. Gideon married Elizabeth Gulley. Caleb Williams, Sr., died in 1832, and his funeral was the first preached in Audrain county. The services were conducted by Rev. Robert Younger, a Methodist minister of Boone county.

Franklin Armistead was a soldier of the War of 1812. He married Hannah Rice, of Virginia, and their children were William, Franklin, Jr., Hannah and Delpha. Franklin, Jr., married Martha Faulkner, and settled in Audrain county in 1833. They had Franklin W., Martha, Lucy, Mary, Joseph, John, Virginia, James and Eliza.

James Bybee, of England, came to America and settled in Clark county, Kentucky. His children were Alfred, James, Thomas, Louis, John and two daughters. Alfred and John came to Missouri. The former settled in Cass county, and the latter in Howard. John was married six times; first to Polly Adams, of Kentucky, by whom he had six children; second to Nancy Adams—two children; third to Mary Myers—one child; fourth to Mary Kyle—four children; fifth to Nannette Creed—nine children; sixth to the widow McGee. He had twenty-two children in all. He settled in Audrain county in 1833, and two of his sons, Martellus and John, are still living there. One of his daughters, Mrs. Bloom, a widow, also lives in that county. Martellus is a great wit and humorist. He was the principal witness



for the defense in the celebrated Boggs breach of promise suit that came off in Mexico, Missouri, many years ago, and created a great deal of fun.

Samuel Watts, of Halifax county, Va., was born in England. He married Sally Burchett, and they had Rebecca, Daniel, Lizzie, Gillum, John, Roland, Joseph, Berry, Brackett and Sally. Roland married Polly Lane, and settled in Audrain county in 1833. Joseph was married first to Dorothea Comer of Virginia, and second to the widow of Henry Burnes, whose maiden name was Narcissa Johnson, daughter of Richard Johnson and Ann Withens, who came from Bourbon county, Ky., to Callaway county, Mo., in 1824.

Andrew Woods, of Mercer county, Ky., married Mary McGee, and they had John, James and William. John and James settled in Monroe county, Mo. William married Jane Cardwell, and settled in Audrain county in 1837. They had George A., David, James, William, Mary A., Joseph, John, Albert, Olivia, Martha J. and Susan.

The parents of Archibald Woods were Irish. He was married in Virginia, and removed to Kentucky during the early settlement of that State, where he was killed by the Indians during one of their attacks upon the fort where he and his family were staying. He left a widow and four children — William, Franklin, Nancy and Archibald. William was married in Kentucky, and settled in Missouri in 1820. Frank died unmarried in Boone county, Mo. Nancy married William Mullins, who settled in Howard county in 1820. Archibald married Fannie Hill, and settled in Callaway county in 1826. His children were David H., Elizabeth, John, Nellie, Nancy and Patsey. David H. married Sarah Reynolds, and lives in Audrain county.

Joseph Slocum, of England, settled in North Carolina, where he married Mary Riley, and they had Riley, Nancy, Robert and Cynthia. Riley married the widow Potts, whose maiden name was Nancy Crockett, of Tennessee, and settled in Boone county, Mo., in 1819. They had Nancy, Robert and Cynthia. Nancy, daughter of Riley Slocum, married Joseph M. Gray, and they had two children. Cynthia married Elliott P. Cunningham. Robert is a bachelor, and lives in Audrain county. Riley Slocum was married the second time to Annie Herring, by whom he had William, Alfred, Joseph, Susan, John C. and Amanda J. The first four died young. Amanda J. was married first to Charles V. McWilliams, and second to Oliver C. Cun-



ningham. She had two children by her second husband, Charles and Price.

Isham Bradley, of Ireland, came to America and settled in Virginia. His wife was a Miss McGee, by whom he had John, Thomas and William. John was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married Martha Mosbey, and they had David, Thomas, Edward, Isham, Nancy, Sally, Polly and Martha. David and Thomas were both soldiers in the War of 1812, the former serving in and near Norfolk, and the latter below Richmond. Thomas became tired of the smell of gunpowder, and hired a substitute at \$100 per day. He married Frankey Winler, and they had nine children. Mr. Bradley and his family settled in Audrain county in 1838.

William West married a Miss Bybee, and removed from Virginia to North Carolina, and in 1800 he settled in East Tennessee. Mr. West was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and while he was in the army his wife kept all the pewter ware, of which she had quite an amount, buried to keep the soldiers from molding it into bullets. Their eldest son, Jolley H., married Nancy Williams, of North Carolina, by whom he had James, John, Emily, William, Elizabeth, Jeremiah J. and Louisa. After the death of Mr. West his widow came to Missouri with three of her children, Jeremiah J., William and Elizabeth, and settled in Audrain county in 1834. Mrs. West afterward married Elias Gilpin, who removed to Texas. William West married Polly Mullins, of Tennessee. Jeremiah J. married Jelpha Hatton, of Kentucky, by whom he had ten children, nearly all of whom are named for Methodist preachers. Louisa West married B. A. Friel, and died in 1856, leaving seven children.

The names of the old settlers that have not already been mentioned above, as residents of Salt River township at an early day, will be found below. The list embraces the names of all the men who voted at an election, held at the court-house in 1844, for President and Vice-President of the United States. The entire township then, including Mexico, cast only 205 votes: Isaac Black, J. F. Miller, John McDonald, C. V. Williams, Presley Davis, Chas. McIntyre, R. R. Lee, W. L. Williams, Newton Berry, Henry W. DeJarnett, J. K. Malory, Edward Botey, John Green, Roland Watts, Thomas Kilgore, G. F. Muldrow, W. James, Reuben Pulis, Isaac Kelsow, Joseph Surber, Joseph Hepler, Caleb Williams, Thomas Pate, Monrow Powell, J. F. McIntosh, J. P. P. Pearson, Isham Willingham, E. R. Daniel, John Lockridge, W. C. Bug, Wm. Eubank, W. P. Harrison, J. P. Beaty, Elijah Adams, Shelton Pearson, M. Myers, William Joy, Granville Reed, G. W. Willingham,

Thomas Buckley, Thomas Keyton, W. M. Sims, W. R. Sims, A. M. Turner, G. P. Williams, William Haynes, M. B. McMullen, Alfred Powell, T. B. Evans, William Sims, Thomas Takin, Joseph Brown, Thomas Brown, George Cardwell, L. F. Canterbury, John Creasey, G. F. Williams, James Gilman, Wm. Stone, Henry Keyton, James Harrison, Richard Dollins, Levi James, Peter Creasey, G. W. Wilson, J. G. Muldrow, Hugh Crocket, Thomas Moore, David Norton, Harvey McGee, Thomas Huddle, R. M. Canterbury, John Peery, John Gregg, David Hatton, Z. J. Ridgway, W. D. Harrison, J. B. Smith, A. Cauthorn, John Allen, Jones Glass, John Dobyns, William Keiser, Richmond Pearson, G. W. Willingham, Alfred Howe, C. H. Carter, Milton Hatton, James Cauthorn, W. W. Lee, Phillip Cline, Henry Shock, John Turner, Robert Calhoun, John Jessey, L. B. Watts, Thomas Bradley, Edmund Hatton, William White, Arthur McDonald, Beauford Wilson, Cornelius Garner, J. W. Levaugh, T. T. Stone, John DeJarnett, Barnet McDonald, Johnson Eubank, J. M. Prie, W. W. Wilson, Solomon Shepherd, David Eubank, H. J. M. Doan, John Canterbury, Thomas Stricklin, Edward Vanhoy, Samuel Glass, Edward Bradley, Samuel Murry, W. B. Evans, John Hasler, Elihu Hall, Temple Wayne, B. Z. Offitt, James Reed, Joseph Crocket, Isaae Johnson, Wm. Bradley, M. Davis, Henry Haynes, J. M. Dennis, J. W. Newkirk, John Watts, Elihu Loekridge, Samuel Campbell, James Loekridge, B. Canterbury, George Davidson, Thomas Jessey, Wm. Jones, Sr., John Fosset, B. F. Mayes, Elias Elor, Joel Haynes, Delong Witheringham, Thomas McDonald, Elijah Eubank, Augustus Damrell, R. McIntyre, J. W. Barnett, W. Wood, J. Smith, George Bommer, J. Kilgore, J. Goatley, Thomas Young, H. P. L. Shock, E. Goodnight, Thomas Hook, James Oslin, W. H. McDonald, George Myers, J. Gant, Stephen Martheny, S. Jameson, J. J. West, John Turner, David Woods, John Sterrett, James Cathren, R. L. Thompson, Thomas Gauf, Minor Pate, H. Goodnight, Thomas Brashears, Joseph Beaty, J. B. Morris, W. C. West, Lewis Day, J. H. Fable, William Byrn, S. B. Murry, Joseph Watts, Benjamin Myers, Lewis Russell, Joseph Shepherd, William Pearson, William Cardwell, Richard Willingham, J. P. Cardwell, John Bradley, Jerry Shepherd, Thomas Martin, John Willingham, John Duckworth, Martin Oslin, Jackson Thomas, J. P. Clark, Richard Byrn, Archibald Gregg, Thomas Jackson, William Brown, Joseph DeJarnett, J. A. Pearson, Robert Powell, G. W. Turley, William Rock, McArthur Baldwin.

Thomas Boyd came to Audrain county in 1830, from South Carolina. J. A. Y. Boyd, his son, now resides in Callaway county.



## SALT RIVER TIGERS.

The name "Salt River Tigers," is said to have originated in this way: —

Just before the organization of Audrain county there was an election held during the month of August, 1836, in the counties surrounding the territory, which was afterwards called Audrain. A number of men who were, at the date mentioned, residing in this territory, and especially in that portion of it now known as Salt River township (so named after a small stream which enters it from the north-eastern part of the same), with Jack Willingham at their head, desired to vote, and not having a chance to exercise this prerogative at home, they went in a body to the neighboring county of Boone. Having arrived at the precinct, they attempted to vote for the men of their choice, but the judges refused them the privilege, because they were not legitimate voters. The men, however, insisted upon what they conceived to be their right, and were so pertinacious, as well as imperative in their demand, that their votes were recorded. After this was done, the parties mounted their horses and left for their homes. As they were riding away, one of the judges of the election remarked, "Ain't those men tigers?" Hence the *sobriquet* "Salt River Tigers."

We state the above incident upon the authority of John Gregg, who has been a resident of Audrain county since 1830.

In 1831 an old fashioned horse mill was built by John C. Martin, one and a quarter miles north-west of Mexico. This was the pioneer mill of this part of the county, and although it was inadequate to the demand, it was kept busy many years, from early dawn until sometimes late at night, grinding the small grists of corn which were ever in constant waiting.

About the year 1837, a man by the name of Caleb Williams erected a mill in the northern suburbs of Mexico. Williams now resides in California.

## FIRST SCHOOL.

Mr. John Gregg says: About the year 1832, the few families that had located in what is now the southern part of Audrain county and the northern portion of Callaway county, concluded to build a school house. Matthew Scott, Temple Wayne, Thomas Boyd, Mrs. Jane Gregg, Ackley Day and Lewis Day were the parties who led off in this important enterprise, and by their united efforts a house of small



round logs was constructed on the north-east corner of section 35, township 50, range 9. It was covered with four-foot clapboards, and had a dirt floor. Linn logs, split open and hewn on one side, made the seats, and a piece hewn and laid on stout wooden pins or pegs, driven into augur-holes bored into one of the logs, constituted the writing bench. The teacher employed was Archibald Gregg. This was the first school taught within the present limits of Audrain county. The teacher was fond of his gun and dog. One day at noon (having his gun at the school-house), he went into the woods and killed a wild-cat. It was a great curiosity to the pupils. The first sermon ever preached in this settlement was delivered by Rev. Hoxie, a Presbyterian minister, who was at that time pastor of the Auxvasse church, in Callaway county. This was in the fall of 1832. About the same period, Rev. Robert A. Younger and Rev. Taze, of the M. E. church, commenced holding meetings at the house of Madison Dysart, which is now known as the Calhoun place, and located about eight miles south-west of Mexico.

Mr. Gregg says: It was often the case that the settlers lived for days at a time on the meat of wild game. In every family there was some one fond of hunting, and it was amusing to hear a hunter tell of his exploits. A Mr. Davis, who took much delight in hunting, told about his killing a large fine buck; said he saw the buck in a patch of hazel brush and he quietly crept up until he got within gun shot, when he shot and killed the buck, and continued with a significant shake of his head: "That buck don't know to this day who killed him." At an early day, there was a quarter race track, the course of which ran south, beginning about where Promenade street now is in Mexico. One day, at the race track, a difficulty occurred between two men. An officer, who happened to be present, commanded the parties in a loud voice to keep the peace, and then stepped up to one of the "would be combatants," and said in a low voice: "But if he comes, John, d—n him, stretch him."

In those days of the early settlements, we were obliged to pen our hogs and sheep every night to prevent the prowling wolf from killing them; large hogs could defend themselves. The wolves have often been known to catch and kill pigs and sheep in open day within a few hundred yards of the settlers' cabins. We have often been asked the question why the first settlers all located at first in the timber near the creeks and streams. That was nothing more than natural; our reason was that nearly all the first settlers were comparatively poor people and did not have teams sufficient to break the prairie, as it

took from three to four good yoke of oxen to draw the plow, and as the most of the settlers came from timbered countries they knew nothing about prairie land; another reason is, they had to be near a creek or stream so as to have water. It appears that the nature of the prairie soil has undergone a great change for the better since the first settling of the county; it then appeared to be of a cold, wet, clammy nature, and did not have the same productive quality. As the country became settled, and the prairies were grazed and tramped by stock, and its wild nature killed out, the productive qualities improved, and with the much improved agricultural implements, and the great improvement in the science of farming, there is now no land that excels in producing all kinds of grain, vegetables, and grasses the prairies of Audrain county.

From the *Industrial World*:—

#### MEXICO

is a city of 5,000 souls and the capital of the county. This brightest of all the towns of its class in Central and North Missouri has a charming location upon the crown of the "divide," near the center of the county, at the junction of the three railways, and covers a group of fine commanding elevations, with pretty intervening valleys and ravines that give admirable natural drainage. It abounds in graceful slopes and delightful natural groves, affording scores of elegant building sites, most of which command fine, half-rural exposures. The delightful suburban surroundings abound in the finest lines of grace and beauty. Beyond them, to the eastward, is Salt creek with its accompanying woodland and valley, while northward and southward roll long reaches of graceful, billowy prairie to the timber-fringed horizon. A dozen elegant suburban farms and homes, each with its retinue of beautiful orchards, vineyards, gardens, hedge-rows, groves and blue grass lawns, lend practical and æsthetic interest to the situation. The city itself is regularly laid out and substantially built. The charming public square, like the streets and avenues, is platted with mechanical regularity on a scale that impresses the visitor with a sense of amplitude and leisure. Upwards of 80 of the mercantile, banking and hotel buildings surrounding and neighboring to the square, are solidly built of brick, stone and iron. The public and private architecture of the city is generally a decided improvement on that of the antique, old river towns, much of it indicating the good taste and culture of the builders. The court-house is one of the finest public buildings in North Missouri and cost \$50,000.



The High School building cost \$25,000, and with several of the churches and Hardin College indicates a high measure of public taste and enterprise. The Ringo and Commercial hotels, and a dozen of the newer business houses are built after modern and metropolitan styles, many of the later and finer residences also expressing the later tendency to effective style and elegance of finish. Among other characteristic features of this live and progressive city are the enterprising and influential daily and weekly newspapers, ten churches, three banks, two flouring mills, the woolen mills and several fine hotels. The fraternities are finely represented too, by the two Masonic blue lodges, a chapter and commandery, an Odd Fellows' lodge and encampment, flourishing lodges of the A. O. U. W., Knights of Honor and Sons of Temperance.

The social order of the city is rational and enjoyable. Here, as in the entire county, are the liberalizing forces of a composite population that give breadth and frankness, with a good measure of freedom from the narrow and meaningless social constraints that too often freeze all the naturalness out of social life. The people are sensible, cordial and hospitable, and accord a gracious and generous welcome to worthy new comers from every land. They have much more than the average of social and mental culture, and with it a larger measure of public enterprise and unity than any people of our acquaintance in Missouri. They are united on everything that is likely to advance the material interests of the city, have a landable pride in its prosperity and are zealous workers for their schools and churches. They are generous, too, in alms-giving, many of the representative men having given in public and private charities more than they are to-day worth in worldly possessions. Mexico has, in grand measure, the two elements of a successful city, viz., a group of splendid, active, aggressive and enterprising business men, and a first-class location. Without these, no town ever grew into commanding volume and influence. The representative business men of Mexico have energy, faith and persistence enough to build a city on the border of Sahara. If some of them are wanting in large moneyed capital, most of them have a splendid stock of the higher capital of brain and heart and muscle, with the tact to bring it into the best possible use. They have sublime faith in the future of their city, because they have faith in themselves. They do not wait to be built up by extraneous forces, but they build themselves up by such agencies as are at their command. There never congregated, in a pioneer town, better and braver business men than they who planted their



commercial standards on this beautiful divide more than a third of a century ago. Other men of kindred sympathies, impulses and habits were attracted hither by sympathetic magnetism, until the little pioneer village has grown to a strong, commanding city. The location of Mexico is a permanent good fortune. It has not only a fine railway system bringing close commercial relations with St. Louis, Chicago and the entire railway system of the State, but easily commands the largest tributary country of any town in North and Central Missouri, its trade extending over Audrain county and good portions of Monroe, Ralls, Montgomery and Callaway counties. And the sagacious business men of the city are making most of the situation. The pioneers were wise enough to lay out a broad and comprehensive work and the men of to-day, with characteristic spirit and energy, are carrying it to a splendid issue. In the quiet undercurrent of "the life they live," there is doubtless much of the ideal, but to the casual visitor the town is thoroughly materialistic. They live by stern, practical, Roman methods, and are creating facts instead of fancies. Their purpose is to build a strong central inland city that shall worthily represent the best material phases of our advancing civilization, and the observant visitor is compelled to believe in their success. It is refreshing to pass a day or a week in a city that gives no sign of halting or doubting. I confess to a life set mainly in the minor key, and to a love of sentiment that is sometimes all-absorbing; but I am compelled to admire the bravery and self-assertion of these men who live and labor and love in the stearest realism of a creative and progressive life. There is nothing stinted or sordid in the make-up of a live commercial city. Commercial life is pre-eminently liberal, progressive and humane. Commerce leads civilization. It gives the true cosmopolitan type to thought and action and begets a generous hospitality, such as I have an hundred times met in the workshops, offices, banks and sales-rooms of this driving young metropolis of the Grand Prairie. There is little hide-bound conservatism among the business men of this city, and fortunately few or none of the dead-and-alive capitalists who live upon the misfortunes of their neighbors, and to whom "2 per cent a month" is a grander prerogative than founding and building a noble city. Mexico is a growing and prosperous city. Local capital is mainly absorbed in bricks and mortar and merchandise, in machinery and motive power and the manifold ways of material progress. During the year 1879 and the last half of 1878, eight handsome brick business houses and 150 residences, with many shops and outbuildings, were constructed at an aggregate cost of \$200,000

Since then upwards of 100 new buildings, including stores, residences, shops, hotels and outbuildings have been erected at an aggregate cost of more than \$140,000. And still the work goes bravely on. Several elegant brick blocks and many fine residences, a city hospital, and any number of minor buildings are now under construction, rents are in good demand, real estate is steadily advancing, and there are many indications of a prosperous future. These upward tendencies are in no wise speculative, but represent a healthful growth predicated on the steady development of the large and productive farm country that has still undeveloped resource enough to give impulse to a town of 8,000 souls. Mexico is the banner commercial city of its class in North Missouri and probably in the entire State. The trade of the city has nearly doubled within the last two years, and in many departments has still a strong upward tendency.

The original town of Mexico was located in the central portion of the north-west quarter of section 26, township 51, range 9, and was laid out in April, 1836, by Robert C. Mansfield and James H. Smith, who entered the land at \$1.25 per acre.

After laying out the town, these gentlemen offered to give every alternate lot and a public square to the county, provided the site was selected by the county as its seat of justice. Cornelius Edwards, William R. Martin and Robert Schooling were the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat, and they selected the town of Mexico. The first sale of lots by Mansfield and Smith occurred in the fall of 1836.

#### FIRST BUSINESS MEN.

The pioneer business men of the town were Morris & White (J. B. Morris and William White).<sup>\*</sup> They commenced business (general merchandise) in 1836, and after continuing until about the year 1840, they sold out to William Levaugh, who was quite an old man. Levaugh operated his store until his death.

As John B. Morris was the pioneer business man of the town we give in this connection a brief biographical sketch of his life, as published by one of the county papers, also the resolutions of respect of the Audrain County Bar.

#### DIED.

At his home, near this city, on the morning of December 30, 1875, Judge John B. Morris.

Judge Morris was born in Pendleton county, Ky., December 3, 1806. In 1830 he emigrated to Missouri and settled near Millers-



burg, in Callaway county, where he continued to reside until 1836, when he removed to this point and erected the first house built upon the ground now included within the limits of Mexico. He afterwards built a store-room and was, for several years, engaged in mercantile pursuits; he also held the office of postmaster for about fifteen years, — continuously from the time an office was established at this place.

When Audrain county was established, Judge Morris was appointed clerk of both county and circuit court, and after the separation of these offices he continued to hold the office of clerk of the county court until 1858, at which time he was elected judge of the same court. In 1862 he was re-elected and served until May 1, 1865, when his seat became vacant under the ousting ordinance of the State Convention. In November, 1866, he was again called to the county bench, and again in 1870, and still again in 1874 — being at the time of his death presiding judge.

In all the long years and varied experiences of his official life, he adhered tenaciously to whatever he thought to be right, and was equally determined in his opposition to whatever he thought inimical to the interests committed to his charge. So outspoken and inflexible was he, that we doubt if his motives were ever questioned by any who chanced to be brought in opposition to his views.

Judge Morris was the father of thirteen children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and all of whom, save one, survive him, as also does his excellent wife. The descendants of this couple now number seventy, of whom three are great-grandchildren.

In social, as well as in business and official life, the deceased was affable and pleasant, and in all his relations he evinced that high type of manhood which always attracts and retains respect and esteem. His death is a public calamity, for he was, indeed, “The noblest work of God, an honest man!”

#### COUNTY COURT ROOM, December 31, 1875.

The members of the Audrain County Bar and county officers met in the county court room to take steps that might seem becoming to show their respect for the virtues of Judge Morris, and their grief at his death. Judge S. M. Edwards was called to preside over the meeting.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Kennan, B. L. Locke, Judge G. B. Macfarlane and Judge W. O. Forrist.

The following report of the committee was adopted: “The members of the Bar and officers of the county of Audrain, being shocked to learn of the sudden death at his residence of the Hon. J. B. Morris, presiding justice of the county court of Audrain county, a citizen of the county when organized; a man of large and varied experience; of sound judgment, undoubted integrity, large public spirit and enterprise, and who had, during a long life, labored for the



development, prosperity and happiness of his county and fellow-citizens, — in public meeting at the court-house in Mexico, to consider of the public loss and private grief, so occasioned, do resolve,

“ 1st. That in the death of Judge Morris, the county has lost an honest, faithful and valued servant; the community a kind, hospitable and precious friend, and his family an example in every domestic virtue.

“ 2d. That, as a mark of our sorrow for this public bereavement, we, the members of the bar and officers of Audrain county, attend the funeral services in a body.

“ 3d. That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased.

“ 4th. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be engrossed and delivered to the family of deceased.

“ 5th. That John M. Gordon be appointed to present the proceedings of the meeting to the county court, and ask that they be made a part of the record.

“ W. H. KENNAN,  
 “ B. L. LOCKE,  
 “ G. B. MACFARLANE,  
 “ W. O. FORRIST,  
 Committee.”

On motion the meeting adjourned.

S. M. EDWARDS, Chairman.

J. McD. TRIMBLE, Sec'y.

Mansfield & Smith \* opened the first grocery in the town, beginning business soon after Morris & White. A man by the name of Hickman was also one of the early business men. James L. Stephens sold dry goods as early as 1840. He purchased a great many hickory nuts during the fall of that year — amounting to several hundred bushels — and the price fell to almost nothing. Mr. J. B. Morris, of Mexico, purchased 100 bushels of these nuts for one dollar, and fed them to his hogs.

George W. Turley was among the first merchants. He was a large man physically, but possessed of a kind and genial disposition. He did business for many years. George Muldrow began business in 18—, and continued for a number of years. Clark & Harrison were among the early and successful merchants; as business men they were very popular. John Q. Pool, Thomas W. Gant & Co., Hord & Sander, McKee & Jeffreys, A. & C. Cauthorn (succeeded by Cauthorn & Pearson), Northcutt & Co., Henry Williams, Williams & Reed, Dyer & Fish, N. Lackland, Increase Adams and John G. Coil

\* Sold goods on lot 1, block 22.

were among the early merchants. Dr. L. N. Hunter established the first drug store in 1850. Dr. Matthew Walton was the first physician. One of the first blacksmiths in the town was C. R. Ward, who made augurs a specialty. So excellent were they, that they were sought after by a great many men, some of whom resided in other parts of the country. L. L. Ramsey was the proprietor of the first saloon; his house stood about where E. D. Graham now lives. Thomas Stone was the first cabinet-maker. Fulcher, McGrue, Joseph Malory and Mrs. Penny were the earliest school teachers in the town. McGrue died in the town, while his school was in progress.

#### REPORT OF SALE OF LOTS.

On the 5th day of November, 1837, the commissioner for the sale of lots presented his sale-book of the same. The record in reference thereto is as follows:—

This day, Ackley Day, town and county commissioner, presented his sale book of town lots, which was examined by the court and ordered to be recorded. Whereupon the number of lots sold, the amount they sold for, and the purchaser's name of each lot, read in the words and figures following, to-wit: Eli Smith purchased lot No. 1, in block No. 1, and Eli Smith purchased lot No. 8, in block No. 1, at the price and for the sum of five dollars each.

Block No. 2, and lots No. 8 and 1, Joel Haynes purchased for the sum of	\$18 50
Block No. 2, in lot No. 4, Mereto Violet	7 75
Block No. 3, in lot No. 8, Harrison Newell	20 00
Block No. 3, in lot No. 4, James E. Fenton	30 00
Block No. 3, in lot No. 5, Joseph Pearson	32 50
Block No. 3, in lot No. 6, Thomas Harrison	32 00
Block No. 3, in lot No. 7, I. M. Cunningham	20 50
Block No. 8, in lot No. 2, Henry B. Gale	17 00
Block No. 9, in lot No. 2, James H. McClear	7 50
Block No. 9, in lot No. 8, William L. Cave	6 00
Block No. 10, in lot No. 4, Jefferson Davis	5 00
Block No. 10, in lot No. 5, Franklin Burt	5 00
Block No. 4, in lot No. 8, James E. Fenton	30 00
Block No. 4, in lot No. 6, John Wood	5 25
Block No. 4, in lot No. 2, James Harrison	5 00
Block No. 4, in lot No. 4, James H. McClear	8 25
Block No. 5, in lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, John Rothwell	38 50
Block No. 7, in lot No. 1, James E. Fenton	30 00
Block No. 7, in lot No. 2, James E. Fenton	12 00
Block No. 7, in lot No. 4, James E. Fenton	12 00
Block No. 13, in lot No. 8, William S. Williams	60 00
Block No. 13, in lot No. 5, Edward Baltz	40 00
Block No. 17, in lot No. 4, Edward Baltz	63 50
Block No. 17, in lot No. 6, John M. Hicks	34 00
Block No. 12, in lot No. 4, Robert McGuire	12 00

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\$552 25

Lots 6 and 7, in block 6, were reserved for a seminary; lot 2, in block 16, was reserved for a market-house; lot 8, in block 21, for a school-house, and the block in the north-west corner of the first addition for a cemetery.

## ADDITIONS TO MEXICO.

Beatty's addition, 1856; Roberts' square, 1874; Rose's square, 1874; Ruloff's square, 1875; Landon D. Craigg's, 1875; Benner's, 1872; Clark's, 1855; Dr. L. N. Hunter's, 1856; Pearson's, 1856; Davis', 1856; Jeffries', 1857; Broadwater's, 1857; Muldrow's, 1857; Donated addition, 1856; Morris', 1857; Lander's block, 1859; Dillard's addition, 1869; Ladd's addition, 1866; Addition Bank State of Missouri, 1867; Wigginton's square, 1858; Quisenberry's, 1871; Hughes', 1871; Rawling's, 1871; Galbreath's square, 1871; Ladd's second addition, 1872; Guthrie's addition; Barnes', 1873; Muldrow's sub-division, 1872; Arthur B. Barrett's sub-division, 1874; John A. Pearson's addition, 1876; Fair Grounds addition 1875; W. D. H. Hunter's addition, 1875; Mrs. Sparks', 1865; W. C. Barnes' block, 1878; Duncan's addition, 1880; Hisey & Cassidy's, 1881; Lakenan & Barnes', 1883; Rice's sub-division, 1883.

The city was incorporated February 17, 1857.

## FIRST DIFFICULTY.

The first difficulty of any note that occurred in the town, took place in March, 1841, on the Tucker corner, where James Hall kept a tavern. During the night preceding the difficulty several parties were drinking and playing cards in the house; among these were James Hall and Samuel Dingle. On the following morning, Hall and Dingle had a spirited altercation of words, and finally struck at each other with chairs, which were demolished. Hall threw down his chair, and drew his dirk and struck Dingle several blows, one of them proving fatal—being a stab in the right breast in the region of the nipple. The parties then went out of the house. Hall got into the street. Dingle reached the edge of the porch and took hold of a post and swung himself down to the ground, but in attempting to rise, he sank upon his knees, and then fell forward on his face and expired. Hall was then tried before an examining justice, who held him over to be tried at the next term of the circuit court for murder. A change of venue was granted to Boone county. The sheriff, in company with the prisoner and several guards, started to Boone county, and while on their way thither, the party stopped over at a farmer's house for the night. The night was very dark, and while they were at supper, the prisoner stepped into an adjoining room, where there was an open door leading into the yard. Through this the prisoner swiftly passed, and was never seen or heard of afterwards.



The names of the following witnesses are endorsed upon the back of the old indictment: Avery Hall, Levi Hall, E. B. Hall, B. G. Hall, James L. Stephens, J. B. Hatton, M. Walton, A. Powell, G. W. Turley, D. T. Day.

MAYORS OF MEXICO.

Israel Landis, William Cunningham, W. D. H. Hunter, Amos Ladd, George D. Travis, A. Ringo, R. H. Fowler, three terms; W. Pollack, two terms; J. C. Bassford, two terms; Joseph B. Botkin, present incumbent.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The first bank that was established in Mexico was the private bank of A. R. Ringo. A. R. Ringo was the president, and J. E. Dearing was the cashier. He commenced business in 1861, and continued until about the year 1867, when a joint stock company was formed, called the Mexico National Savings Bank. The word "National" was immediately dropped, and the bank thereafter and since that time has been known as the Mexico Savings Bank.

*The Farmers' and Traders' Bank* — Was organized about the year 1870, with Henry Williams as president and R. R. Arnold, cashier.

*The Mexico Exchange Bank* — Was established May 20, 1876, by R. W. Tureman, as president, and R. R. Arnold as cashier. The directors were R. W. Tureman, R. R. Arnold, Edward Rines, B. B. Tureman and James M. Coons. After doing business for seven years, the bank was changed into the First National Bank of Mexico, with thirteen directors, and commenced business under this name February 13, 1883. The names of the directors at this time are R. W. Tureman, president; R. R. Arnold, cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

<i>Assets.</i> —	
Bills receivable . . . . .	\$ 97,894 77
Fixtures . . . . .	1,232 60
In other banks . . . . .	51,593 64
U. S. bonds . . . . .	12,500 00
Premium on bonds . . . . .	2,445 62
Expense account . . . . .	381 01
Redemption fund . . . . .	562 00
Cash on hand . . . . .	10,621 71
	<hr/>
	\$177,231 35
<i>Liabilities.</i> —	
Capital stock. . . . .	\$ 50,000 00
Due depositors . . . . .	113,986 99
Bills payable . . . . .	150 00
Interest and exchange . . . . .	854 36
National bank notes outstanding . . . . .	11,240 00
Surplus fund . . . . .	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$177,231 35

*Mexico Southern Bank*—Was organized in 1867. The directors are C. H. Hardin, W. M. Sims, William Harper, James Callaway and H. A. Ricketts.

## LAST OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

*Resources.*—

Loans and disbursements	\$187,978 29
Overdrafts	3,545 64
Due from other banks	93,661 59
Real estate	8,000 00
Office furniture	1,100 00
Cash	20,652 38

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\$314,937 90

*Liabilities.*—

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus funds	9,196 52
Deposits	205,741 38

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\$314,937 90

Officers—C. H. Hardin, president; H. A. Ricketts, cashier; R. Callaway, assistant cashier.

*Mexico Savings Bank*—Was organized in 1867, under the State banking law. First officers—A. R. Ringo, president; John Dearing, cashier; S. M. Lock, assistant cashier. Directors—A. R. Ringo, C. T. Quisenberry, R. W. Bourne, M. D., James E. Ross, William Stuart. Capital stock \$100,000.00; 20 per cent paid in. Present officers—William Stuart, president; J. M. Marmaduke, cashier; S. M. Lock, assistant cashier. Directors—J. M. Marmaduke, J. E. Ross, E. C. Cunningham, John Menefee, Thomas Harrison, Lewis Hord, William Stuart.

Paid up capital stock \$75,000.00; with surplus of \$20,000.00. This bank erected the block in which they do business, upon the south-east corner of the square, in 1878, and do a general banking business.

## LODGES.

*Crusade Commandry, No. 23*,—At Mexico, was organized April 19, 1873. The charter members were James Carroll, T. A. Foreman, James P. Coil, W. A. Hall, S. S. Craig, P. P. Parker, F. M. Doan, W. S. Clemens, John Sallee. First officers—James Carroll, E. C.; T. A. Foreman, Gen.; J. P. Coil, Capt.-Gen.; W. S. Clemens, prelate; W. A. Hall, S. W.; J. J. Steele, J. W.; S. M. Edwards, Treas.; S. W. Brickley, Rec'd.; B. P. Bailey, S. B.; J. D. Tucker, S. B.; J. M. Marmaduke, W.; J. M. Riley, guard. The eminent commanders since 1873, were James Carroll, three terms; S. M. Edwards, three terms; J. M. Marmaduke, two terms. Present officers, elected December, 1882—R. H. Fowler, E. C.; George

J. Tyrrell, Gen.; George A. Poteet, Capt.-Gen.; T. J. Gooch, prelate; J. M. Riley, S. W.; J. J. Steele, Treas.; J. F. Llewellyn, Rec'd.; Joseph Murray, Std. B.; M. Gorth, Swd. B.; J. M. Marmaduke, W.; D. C. Wright, guard.

*Knights of Honor, Salt River Lodge No. 1886*, — Was organized November 21, 1879. Charter members — John A. Brooks, N. B. Burkhart, John R. Bragg, James Carroll, R. Callaway, B. F. Dobyns, D. N. Evans, Pinckney French, Herman Franke, John M. Gordon, H. Glasscock, A. M. Harrison, C. S. Houston, P. W. Harding, J. H. Hayden, William Kemper, W. B. LaForce, J. C. Maple, W. W. Macfarlane, Lee McConnell, S. L. McKean, T. A. Keeton, James Pollard, C. T. Quisenberry, Edward Roth, W. J. Robinson, Jonet Tomlinson. First officers — John A. Brooks, P. D.; J. C. Maple, D.; J. H. Haydon, V. D.; H. Glasscock, A. D.; Jonet Tomlinson, reporter; W. B. LaForce, H. R.; John M. Gordon, Treas.; S. L. McKean, Chap.; Lee McConnell, G.; W. J. Robinson, I. G.; H. Franke, S.; Pinckney French, M. E. For term commencing January 1st, 1880 — John A. Brooks, P. D.; J. C. Maple, D.; J. H. Haydon, V. D.; B. F. Dobyns, A. D.; Jonet Tomlinson, reporter; W. B. LaForce, H. R.; J. M. Gordon, Treas.; S. L. McKean, Chap.; Edward Roth, G.; W. J. Robinson, I. G.; N. B. Burkhart, S.; Pinckney French, M. E. Term commencing July 1, 1880: John A. Brooks, P. D.; J. C. Maple, D.; J. R. Pollard, V. D.; B. F. Dobyns, A. D.; Jonet Tomlinson, R.; W. B. LaForce, F. R.; J. M. Gordon, Treas.; P. W. Harding, Chap.; Edward Roth, G.; N. B. Burkhart, I. G.; H. Franke, S.; W. W. Macfarlane, M. E. Term commencing January 1, 1881 — J. C. Maple, P. D.; John M. Gordon, D.; J. H. Haydon, V. D.; W. O. Vandyke, A. D.; R. Callaway, reporter; B. F. Dobyns, F. R.; James Carroll, Treas.; P. W. Harding, Chap.; H. A. Kattleman, G.; J. T. Nelson, I. G.; S. L. McKean, S.; W. W. Macfarlane, M. E. Term commencing July 1, 1881 — J. C. Maple, P. D.; J. M. Gordon, D.; W. O. Vandyke, V. D.; J. H. Haydon, A. D.; P. W. Harding, R.; B. F. Dobyns, F. R.; James Carroll, Treas.; H. Franke, G.; S. L. McKean, I. G.; M. Gorth, S.; W. W. Macfarlane, M. E. Term commencing January 1, 1882 — J. M. Gordon, P. D.; J. McD. Trimble, E.; D. D. Woodward, V. D.; Edward Roth, A. D.; P. W. Harding, R.; J. T. Nelson, F. R.; James Carroll, Treas.; S. L. McKean, G.; B. F. Dobyns, Chap.; W. J. Robinson, I. G.; Mike Gorth, S.; W. W. Macfarlane, M. E. Term commencing January 1, 1883 — J. M. Gordon, P. D.; D. D. Woodward, V. D.; G. A. Poteet, A. D.; P.



W. Harding, R. ; J. T. Nelson, F. R. ; George Robertson, Treas. ; B. F. Dobyns, Chap. ; W. J. Robinson, G. ; J. H. Haydon, I. G. ; Mike Gorth, S. ; W. W. Macfarlane, M. E.

*Mexico Division No. 31, S. T.* — Was organized April 18, 1883. Charter members : — P. W. Harding, Mrs. M. J. Harding, C. A. Keeton, Mrs. M. E. Keeton, Mrs. M. F. Gibbs, Charles O. Harding, Mrs. S. A. Chase, Carrie Chase, J. B. Allen, George Garrett, William S. Barker, Mrs. H. A. Bourne, S. H. Bell, Miss Kate Carr, L. B. Cudworth, Josie Cudworth, Mrs. Willie Campbell, Mrs. A. Campbell, George M. Haskell, Mrs. H. E. Kernan, Lida Kernan, Hettie Kernan, Mrs. S. A. Keath, W. H. H. Lee, Dr. G. S. Murdock, Mrs. E. L. Murdock, Chas. W. Mitchell, Miss Lucy Noell, W. H. Norris, J. W. Town, Miss Nannie Whisner, Miss Hattie Whisner, Miss Eva White, J. J. Winscott, Miss Alice N. Wales, G. N. Wales. Officers—P. W. Harding, W. P. ; M. J. Harding, W. A. ; C. A. Keeton, R. S. ; Mrs. M. F. Gibbs, A. S. ; Chas. O. Harding, F. S. ; Mrs. H. A. Chase, Treas. ; J. Wright, Chap. ; J. B. Allen, conductor ; Carrie Chase, A. C. ; George Garrett, I. S. ; W. S. Barker, O. S. ; Mrs. H. A. Bourne, P. W. P. Quarter beginning July 1, 1883 — P. W. Harding, W. R. ; Mrs. M. E. Keeton, W. A. ; C. A. Keeton, R. S. ; Mrs. S. A. Keath, A. R. S. ; Miss Hattie Whisner, F. S. ; Mrs. S. A. Chase, Treas. ; Thos. S. Murdock, Chap. ; R. H. Kernan, C. ; Nannie Whisner, A. C. ; Cora Campbell, I. S. ; Clarence Boyd, O. S. ; Mrs. H. A. Bourne, P. W. P. Quarter beginning October 1, 1883 — C. A. Keeton, W. P. ; Mrs. M. E. Keeton, W. A. ; R. H. Kernan, R. S. ; Miss Mary Gorth, A. R. S. ; J. H. Haydon, F. S. ; Mrs. Sallie Keath, Treas. ; Dr. T. S. Murdock, Chap. ; Walter Murray, Con. ; Miss Mary Bourne, A. C. ; Miss Mollie Hablutzel, I. S. ; J. Wright, O. S. ; P. W. Harding, P. W. P.

#### MEXICO HOSPITAL.

Mexico Hospital, established in 1881, is located on South Jefferson street. It is an institution under the auspices and personal direction of resident physicians of Mexico.

The medical staff is composed of : Consulting gynecologists—George J. Engleman, A. M., M. D., St. Louis, Mo. ; W. L. Barrett, A. M., M. D., St. Louis, Mo. Attending surgeons—Pinckney French, M. D., Mexico, Mo. ; W. V. Walker, M. D., Mexico, Mo. Consulting surgeons—Wesley Humphrey, M. D., Moberly, Mo. ; I. P. Vaughn, A. M., M. D., Glasgow, Mo. ; A. M. McAllister, A. M., M. D., Columbia, Mo. ; F. J. Lutz, A. M., M. D., St. Louis, Mo. Attending physicians—S. M. Dodson, A. M., M. D., Mexico, Mo. ; John

W. Hamilton, M. D., Mexico, Mo. Consulting physicians — Thomas P. Rothwell, A. M., M. D., Mexico, Mo.; John S. Pearson, A. M., M. D., Louisiana, Mo.; John H. Duncan, A. M., M. D., Columbia, Mo.; H. H. Middlekamp, M. D., Warrenton, Mo.; W. W. Moss, A. M., M. D., Columbia, Mo. Surgeon-dentist — John W. Reed, D. D. S.

#### AUDRAIN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in December, 1872, as a branch of the Union District Medical Society.

Article 11 of the constitution of the society defines the objects of the organization as follows: —

The objects of the society shall be to constitute a representative body of the regular medical profession of the district, which may advance the interests and encourage the unity and harmonious action of the entire profession throughout the district; to suppress empiricism as much as practicable; to restrict the practice of medicine to regularly qualified graduates; to develop talent, stimulate medical inventions and discoveries, and to maintain their rights and immunities as medical men.

At the organization of the society, the following gentlemen composed the officers and members: Dr. W. H. Lee, president; Dr. J. H. Crawford, vice-president; Dr. A. M. Vandeventer, treasurer; Dr. W. W. Macfarlane, secretary; Drs. John Bryan, J. W. Lanius, C. B. Fetter, G. P. Rothwell, S. N. Russell, Wesley Humphrey. Present officers and members: — Dr. W. L. Read, president; Dr. S. N. Russell, vice-president; Dr. S. M. Dodson, treasurer; Dr. Pinckney French, secretary; Drs. W. H. Lee, F. M. Moore, T. P. Rothwell, W. R. Rhodes, T. J. Baskett, W. V. Walker, Thomas S. Murdock, A. M. Patterson, W. W. Macfarlane, R. W. Bourne, M. Allison, A. M. Vandeventer, W. R. Blankenship, W. H. Vandeventer, Samuel Welch, J. H. Terrill, J. P. Scholl, M. M. Scott, M. E. Crawford, J. J. Halley, John McDearmon.

The following is the notice and programme of the last annual meeting of the society: —

[From Daily Intelligencer of January 14, 1883.]

The Audrain County Medical Society will celebrate its eleventh anniversary at the Central-Ringo Hotel, Thursday evening, January 17, 1884.

PROGRAMME.—The society and invited guests will meet at the parlors of the hotel at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.—1st. Audrain County Medical Society—Response by newly elected president, Dr. W. L. Reed.

2d. The Doctor and Minister — Response by Dr. T. J. Gooch.

3d. The Press, the Great Educator of the People — Response by J. N. Cross (Col. Hutton not present).

4th. Pioneer Practice in Audrain County as Contrasted with the Practice of To-day — Response by Mexico's oldest physician, Dr. W. H. Lee.

5th. The Druggist (or, if preferred, the Cyclone) — Response by J. F. Llewellyn and Dr. A. M. Patterson.

6th. Progress of the Medical Science — Response by Drs. Russell and French.

7th. The Learned Professions — Response by Judge W. O. Forrist.

8th. Professional Success — Response by Prosecuting Attorney T. B. Buckner.

9th. Some of the Achievements and Successes of the Last Century, and What may be Expected in the Next — Response by Rev. Dr. Stoddert.

10th. The Dentist — Response by Dr. W. L. Reed, D. D. S.

11th. The Written History of Audrain County — Response by Judge J. L. Berry.

12th. Doctor Hornbrook — Response by Judge J. M. Edwards.

13th. The Physician as a Visitor — Response by Rev. J. C. Armstrong.

Parties present on the evening of January 17, 1884, and invited guests: Rev Drs. T. J. Gooch, A. Stoddert. Revs. John Wayman, J. C. Armstrong, J. E. Lee. Elders A. C. Walker, J. F. Llewellyn, Renfro Gibbs, S. S. Craig, L. P. Smothers, C. C. Keoppen. Drs. W. L. Reed, James L. McWilliams, J. T. Neale, Pinckney French, W. H. Lee, S. N. Russell, T. P. Rothwell, W. R. Rhodes, T. J. Bassett, W. V. Walker, A. M. Patterson, S. M. Dodson, J. H. Terrill, W. R. Blankenship, Samuel Welch. Judges W. O. Forrist, S. M. Edwards. T. B. Buckner, prosecuting attorney. J. N. Cross, editor *Press*; R. M. White, editor *Ledger*. Judge J. L. Berry.

#### FIRES.

Mexico, like all other cities, has had some fires. The two largest and most destructive occurred in the same year; the first on June 16, 1873, and the second September 7, 1873. The fire of June 16th destroyed eight business houses. Among these were the buildings of George Kunkle, John Schumacher, J. L. Llewellyn, Daniel Leonard, Mark Roberts and others. The fire in September was the more destructive, consuming some nine or ten business houses with their contents. The damage to buildings and their contents aggregated (both fires) fully \$200,000, three fourths of which was covered by insurance.

#### MEXICO FIRE COMPANY

met on the 24th day of June, 1878, and elected the following persons as members of the Phoenix Fire Company No. 1: J. T. Jones,



T. J. Reed, P. W. Harding, Al. Towson, Harry Day, Charles Day, James J. Brophey, W. Lander, S. L. McKean, S. M. Locke, Thomas Isaacs, John T. Brooks, D. Leonard, John Ricketts, S. A. Dunn, J. P. Dobyus, R. M. Gill, D. E. Shea, B. F. Dobyus, G. Blum, George Robertson, Pomp Plunkett, Clayton Lupton, Smith Spence, George Gill, F. Coatsworth, R. M. White. Officers of Department : George Robertson, president ; S. M. Locke, vice-president ; Dick Gill, secretary ; B. F. Dobyus, treasurer.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MEXICO.

We should have been pleased to have written more of the history of the public schools of Mexico, but could not get the records of the same further back than September, 1870.

The schools were organized soon after the Civil War, and were taught in the old seminary building, which occupied the site of the present Hardin College, until the erection and completion of the present beautiful and superb building, which was finished in 1874.

The school board sold the seminary and grounds to Ex-Gov. Charles C. Hardin, in May, 1873, for \$3,500. Although the old site of the seminary was a handsome one, the location was considered too far away from the main portion of the city to be convenient for the great majority of the pupils who attended.

The lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, in block 3, county addition, were purchased of B. R. Cauthorn for \$1,200, and during the month of September, 1873, the contract for building the new school-house was awarded to George H. Ribbles & Co., for \$19,240. The building is three stories in height, and contains twelve rooms beside the basement, all of which are heated by a furnace.

The first superintendent employed by the board, after the school opened in the new building, was Prof. J. C. Davis. The schools have prospered from the beginning, and are growing more and more in favor with the people as they have become convinced of their immeasurable utility. The prejudice which at first existed among a few persons against the public school system has gradually died out, until at this time the entire community, and especially that portion of it that has witnessed its practical workings, speak of it in glowing terms of praise.

Below will be found the school directors from 1870 to 1884 : School directors for 1870 — Samuel A. Craddock, William Harper, Dr. W. Humphrey, Dr. R. W. Bowen, C. T. Quisenberry, John M. Gor-



## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC GRADED SCHOOLS OF MEXICO.

Number of white persons in the district between 6 and 20 years of age, male, 527; female, 552	1,079
Number of colored persons in the district between 6 and 20 years of age, male, 148; female, 173	321
Total enumeration white and colored, male, 675; female, 725	1,400
Total enrollment of white pupils, male, 387; female, 420	807
Total enrollment of colored pupils, male, 91; female, 117	208
Total enrollment of white and colored, male, 478; female, 537	1,015
Number of pupils enrolled between 6 and 16 years of age	973
Number of pupils enrolled between 16 and 20 years of age	42
Average number of days' attendance by each pupil enrolled	116
Number of days school has been taught	180
Total number of days' attendance by all pupils	117,961
Average number of pupils attending each day	656
Number of teachers employed in the district during the year	16
Average salaries of teachers per month	\$53 71
Highest salary paid teachers	122 20
Lowest salary paid teachers	15 00
Total salaries paid district officers, teachers and janitors per month	906 09
Number of school houses in the district	2
Number of buildings rented for school purposes	1
Number of pupils that may be seated in the various schools	750
Number of white schools	1
Number of colored schools	1
Average cost per day for tuition on enrollment	05
Average cost per day on average number belonging	07
Average cost per day on daily attendance	08
Value of school property in the district	26,000 00
Average rate per \$100 levied for school purposes in the district	75
Assessed value of property in the district	1,103,405 00
Amount on hand at beginning of school year	949 52
Amount received for tuition fees	98 50
Amount received from public funds (State, County and Township)	3,897 75
Amount realized from taxation	9,719 43
Amount paid for teacher's wages in the district during the year	7,734 30
Amount paid for fuel in the district during the year	646 43
Amount paid for repairs or rent of school houses during the year	368 08
Amount paid for apparatus and incidental expenses in the district for the year	621 33
Amount expended in defraying past indebtedness	2,850 00
Balance in hands of treasurer at close of year	2,024 56

## MEXICO CITY MILLS.

This mill, owned by Pollock & Co., was erected in 1879. It is a brick structure, four stories high above basement, with mansard roof. The building is 60x75 feet. Its machinery is propelled by a 60-horse power engine, built by L. & E. Greenwood, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They use a shell boiler water purifier. Have four French burs, made at St. Louis; double set of Stephens' rolls, manufactured at Buffalo, N. Y., by the John T. Noye Manufacturing Company; one corrugated roll for bran, three purifiers, one dollman, one Great Western bran duster, one Vandegriff smut mill, one grain separator, one centrifugal flour dressing machine, one Richmond grain cleaner, one pair scales and conveyancer in mansard room, corn-sheller in basement and con-



veyancer to garret, thence to cars. The smoke stack of the mill contains 135,000 brick and is 112 feet high. Work ten men running 12 hours year round; six months of year run day and night, doing strictly jobing business. Their mill is complete in all its parts. They have corn warehouse and dumper separate from mill, and corn is conveyed to the mill by means of belt.

They also have a large mill at Slater, Saline county, which is doing a good business.

#### MISSOURI AND KANSAS CITY TELEPHONE COMPANY,

general office, Kansas City. The office in Mexico was granted by American Telephone Company in the autumn of 1881. A franchise was granted to J. A. Glandon, who commenced with 32 subscribers. The office was opened December 1, 1881, with 50 subscribers. In less than 30 days there were 68 subscribers. In June, 1882, this was sold out to the Missouri and Kansas City Telephone Company. Mr. Glandon managed business for them until December, 1882. Rev. Charles E. McClintock is their manager at present.

Below we present a review of the business of Mexico for the year 1874. It is important, because it shows the names of the parties who were doing business in Mexico at that time, how long they had been in business, and what their sales amounted to that year. It also gives something of an insight into the character of the men who were then the merchants and tradesmen of Mexico. We copy from the *Messenger* of December, 1874:—

We lay before our readers and the general public a very extended report of the business of Mexico, "The Prairie City," for the year just closing. It embraces every mercantile house and every manufactory, together with industrial agencies, but of course does not touch upon the business done by any in the learned professions. The aggregate of sales, including the incomes to banks, and a fair percentage to agents, but not including the amount paid to railroads, express companies and post-office, amounts to \$1,546,600.

We are certain these statistics will be examined with much interest.

#### GROCERS.

*Essler & Co.* — The members of this firm are A. S. Essler, Charles Essler and George W. Chase. The Messrs. Essler have been in business in our city but a few weeks, having come here from Macon, Mo. Mr. George Chase is well known as salesman for the last three years for P. W. Harding and H. W. VanGalder. The firm may be

said to have already established itself, and is doing a business of \$100 a day. They are successors to the popular house of Harding & Humphrey, and retain most of their customers while gaining many new ones. Harding & Humphrey were partners in business for only a year, and during that time did a leading grocery trade, their aggregate sales amounting to a full \$30,000. Mr. Harding had been in business about two years and half in all, and no merchant in Mexico ever made more friends in the same length of time, or built up by energy and integrity a better trade. He will remain with Essler & Co. for a few months, till he reduces his books to order and collects numerous outstanding accounts, and then may be expected again in the marts of trade over his own proper cognomen. Mr. Humphrey's future is unsettled, but he will likely form another "partnership" soon.

*Barnes & Winegard.* — This firm, as successors to Nelson & Quisenberry — east of the square — have claimed the attention of the mercantile community for only the last three weeks. Mr. Barnes is an old hand at the bellows, however; knows what good groceries are and how to sell them. They have a full stock of groceries — staple and fancy — provisions, grain, feed, etc., buy all that comes, pay liberal prices, sell as low as possible, and have encouragement for a large trade. Since they have been in business their sales for a single day have amounted to as much as \$200. The firm which they succeed did during the last year a business of fully \$30,000.

*Null & Reily.* — These gentlemen have recently opened a new stock of groceries and queensware on the north side of the square. They carry a full stock, are selling carefully to a cash standard, and buy at fair prices all kinds of grain and farming produce. Messrs. Null & Reily are both skillful traders, have a large circle of acquaintances, and are certain to control their proportionate share of business. For the four weeks that they have been engaged in business their sales have averaged \$50 per day — an annual trade of about \$17,000.

*Wilson & Co.* — This firm is successor to Null & Wilson, who purchased of S. W. Bickly last spring. Silas Wilson is the head of the house, and is an old and valuable citizen of Mexico, has hosts of friends, and though previously inexperienced in mercantile pursuits, readily takes to the grocery business and is doing well. He carries a well-selected stock, sells reasonably, and is putting out at the rate of \$15,000 worth of goods a year.

*Casey & Billings.*—Mr. T. J. Casey came to our city about a year ago and engaged in business with Mr. Hausdorf. After a few months, becoming dissatisfied, he tried Moberly as a point of trade, but soon becoming still more dissatisfied with that place, returned to Mexico as the El Dorado after all, and resumed the grocery business with Mr. William Billings. They have since been doing a really pleasant business, which is steadily increasing. They keep a full stock of groceries, provisions, grain, etc., and evince much industry and energy. They have attained a reputation for strict integrity, and have many warm friends. Their sales for the last five months they have been in business amount to \$9,600, and they fairly estimate \$25,000 worth of business in the year.

*J. D. Tucker.*—Mr. Tucker has been one of Mexico's foremost grocers for seven years past. He now is comfortably ensconced in his handsome new building, south-west corner of the square, occupying both the first and basement stories. He has always done a careful kind of business, selling discreetly to men of undoubted responsibility only, buying for cash and discounting his own bills, and priding himself not only on doing a liberal share of the business but on having an excellent class of customers. His sagacious business habits have, of course, brought their due reward to Mr. Tucker, and a well filled exchequer places him considerably above want. He boasts of being steadily in the business longer than any other present firm, and his trade for the last year amounts to a snug \$20,000.

*D. Leonard.*—This name is a familiar one in Mexico, he having resided here 18 years and being well known in business circles for the last ten years. Always successful, the fire of June, 1873, swept away the honest earnings of many years, and left him simply a good name and a stout heart. For the last year he has been in the grocery trade, and has done a fair business. In the past three months it has vastly increased, and has more than doubled on what it was previously. He is now doing his full share, and the prospects for the next year are second to no other house in the city. His sales for 1874 amount to a net \$12,000.

*Bush.*—James M. Bush, east side of the square, leads in his line of business, groceries and provisions. He also deals in grain and seeds, and farmers at his store find a certain market for all the kinds of produce they raise. Mr. Bush has been in business in our city for the past seven years, and no merchant has made a more creditable record for integrity and fair dealing. His sales for 1874 foot up between \$30,000 and \$35,000.



*Bassford & Co.* — Mr. Bassford has been in the grocery business in Mexico, with interruptions, for nine years. He has a faithful line of tried and true customers who furnish him a steady and remunerative trade. The store of this firm on the south side of the square is well filled with groceries, queensware, willow and wooden ware, and other goods appropriate to their line, making this one of the largest stocks of the kind in town. They estimate their sales for the year at \$27,000.

*Morris.* — T. T. Morris — the “Dollar Man” — has lately moved into his new building on Jefferson street, south of the square, and added to his stock of dollar goods a handsome stock of family groceries. He is now doing a thriving trade, and while in business only about ten months in the year, his sales have amounted to \$8,000.

*Morris.* — W. A. Morris was severely scorched by the fire of last June and thrown out of business till a week or two ago. He has resumed the grocery trade now in Dr. Rothwell’s new store on Jefferson street, and has a small but select lot of staple groceries and provisions. During the six months of the year that he has been in business his sales have summed up about \$11,000.

*H. W. VanGalder.* — This individual manages the oldest grocery house in Mexico, having been in business for the last eight years. His trade has always been fair, as he is considered a good judge of goods, a close buyer and a careful seller. He has warm friends and devoted customers who have adhered to him during all these years. We estimate his yearly trade at \$18,000.

*John Bickley.* — This gentleman has been engaged in the grocery trade here for the last six years, and by integrity and straight-forward dealing has established a remunerative business. He keeps one of the largest grocery stocks in the city, and deals in grains, seeds, provisions, and, in fact, everything the farmers have to sell or the people want. His sales for the year 1874 amount to between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

*Fowler & Coons.* — This firm has been in business in this city for only about seven months. They are pleasantly located on the south side of the square, keep a general stock of staple and fancy groceries, and control a large trade from both Audrain and Callaway counties. Their trade for the length of time they have been in business figures up to the flattering sum of \$18,000 worth, promising a yearly aggregate of more than \$25,000.

Rawlings & Bourne were engaged in the grocery business, opposite the Ringo House, until the June fire, their business in 1874 till that time amounting to about \$8,000.

#### DRY GOODS.

*Williams & Reed.* — This firm conducts the largest business of any house in the city. It occupies a mammoth store on the north side of the square, and has two stories well filled with dry goods, millinery, notions, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, etc. Mr. Williams is next to the oldest merchant in Mexico, having come here when Mexico was but a cross-roads post-office, and having been in business for more than twenty years. Their establishment now gives employment to eight hands. Their sales in the briskest seasons often amount to from five to seven hundred dollars a day, and their cash sales during the year amount, in round numbers, to \$80,000.

*Johnson & Maddox.* — One of the best stocks of goods and one of the best arranged stores in Mexico is that of Johnson & Maddox, now in West & Kabrich's new building. They keep an elegant stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, hats, etc., and make piece goods and ladies' fine dress goods a specialty. Their business has very much increased during the year. The house is becoming widely known and very popular, and promises to do its equitable proportion of the business in future. Its sales for 1874 sum up from \$23,000 to \$25,000.

*Woodward.* — Mr. William H. Woodward has been in the dry goods business in our city since 1866. During the last year he has kept a reduced stock and has not crowded the business as in former years, his sales amounting to only \$25,000, while heretofore they have reached \$40,000. His stock now consists of dry goods, clothing, notions, millinery and boots and shoes. He keeps an excellent class of goods, and has always proved himself a discriminating buyer as well as a liberal and fair dealer. He is so much encouraged with the future outlook that he will be on hand for 1875 with an increased stock, claiming his equal share of all the business done.

*Martin.* — Septimus Martin commenced the dry goods trade in this city last spring. After a few months the fire reduced his store to ashes, but within 60 days he had resumed business in a new and solid brick structure, and for the last three months has driven a brisk and pleasant business. His assortment consists of dry goods, boots and shoes, notions, hats and caps, queen's-ware and a limited stock of family groceries. He is well liked and is building up a handsome

trade. During the five months that he has been in business his sales will aggregate \$10,000.

*H. Jacobson.*—This gentleman has been in the dry goods business in this city only since the 15th of October last. His store has generally been thronged with customers, and he may be said already to have established himself in a good business. He keeps dry goods, notions, boots and shoes and furnishing goods, has enterprise and plenty of push, and his business since opening amounts to \$3,500, or an estimated yearly business of more than \$17,000.

*West & Kabrich.*—These gentlemen have lately taken possession of the handsome store-room in their new building, south-west corner of the square—one of the largest and best dry goods rooms in the State, outside of St. Louis. They keep an extensive assortment of dry goods, notions, hats and caps, boots and shoes, and a small but select stock of groceries. The firm has been engaged in business in Mexico for the last five years, and has done a liberal share of business. During the last year their business has amounted to \$30,000.

*W. W. Harper & Co.*—This firm keeps a full stock of miscellaneous wares—dry goods, clothing, boots, hats, etc., on the north-east corner of the square. They deal largely in wool and trade for all kinds of country produce. During the eleven months that they have been in business their cash sales have amounted to \$36,000. They do a careful business, sell cheap, and employ in all about six hands. Their trade promises to be much larger next year.

*J. E. Stewart.*—Mr. J. E. Stewart, north-east corner of the square, keeps a miscellaneous stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, queen's-ware and groceries. He does a careful and conservative business and does a fair amount of trade, his sales amounting to some \$28,000 or \$30,000 in the past year. He has been in business in this city for the last eight years, is widely known and has warm friends.

*Ricketts & Co.*—This firm, on the east side of the square, has a stock of miscellaneous goods—dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, queen's-ware, etc. They have done a smooth and steady business, doing it quietly and unostentatiously, and their annual trade has been about eighteen or twenty thousand dollars. They have been in continuous business under the firm name since 1868. The death of Mr. Joseph Ricketts, a few months ago, led to the closing up of the estate and the discontinuance of business.

*J. D. Morris & Co.*—This firm occupies a spacious store-room on the east side of the square, built during the last season, and keeps



a general line of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries and queen's-ware. They take in exchange all kinds of country produce, and their customers come from all over Audrain and many portions of the adjoining counties. They have been in business in Mexico for the last nine years, and their trade is gradually on the increase. They give employment to four men regularly, and their sales for the year crowd hard on \$40,000.

*Ricketts & Emmons.* — A very popular dry goods firm, commanding one of the largest trades in the city, is that of Ricketts & Emmons, south side of the square. Their assortment includes boots and shoes, hats, gloves, queen's-ware and groceries. They buy large quantities of farming produce, and estimate the year's business at \$40,000 to \$50,000.

#### DRUGGISTS.

*Scharlach & Hall.* — The firm keeps one of the largest and neatest drug stores in North-east Missouri. They are located on the west side of the square, do a large retail trade with many of our best physicians and families, and have been engaged somewhat during the year in wholesaling to smaller towns. Mr. Scharlach is a skillful druggist, having been educated to that and the profession of physician in Germany, his native land. He has been in his present occupation for the last score and more of years, and for three years in this city. Mr. Hall has been long a resident of Mexico, and for the last year a member of this firm; by intelligent attention to the details of the business he has become proficient. The house is doing an annual business of \$10,000 to \$12,000. Their trade is chiefly confined to prescriptions, drugs and toilet articles.

*J. F. Llewellyn.* — One of the squarest dealers, one of the politest business men of Mexico, is J. F. Llewellyn, druggist — west of the court-house. He has been in the business in this place during the last six years. Twice a sufferer by fire, he was nothing daunted by disaster, and his good nature and popularity never forsook him during those dark days. He is thoroughly educated in his profession. To a full stock of drugs and medicines he adds paints, oils and window glass, which he makes an important branch of his trade. His business for 1874 will fall not short of \$12,000.

*White & Craig.* — This firm occupies a prominent store-room on "the Ringo corner" — and has the best arranged and neatest appearing drug house in the city. This firm is confined quite exclusively to a drug and prescription business, and in this line alone do a trade

amounting to about \$10,000 a year. Mr. White is a graduate of a pharmaceutical institution, and an adept in his profession. The firm will soon remove to more spacious quarters in Fowles' new building and make arrangements to increase the extent of its business.

*Patterson.* — A. M. Patterson, south-east corner public square, keeps a general drug store and deals in paints, oils, glass, etc. He is an experienced physician and druggist and understands his business well. He now owns the proprietary of Reed's hair dye, and is manufacturing and shipping it quite widely. His sales for 1874 will foot up between \$12,000 and \$14,000.

*P. M. Morris.* — This gentleman occupies a neat and commodious store-room slightly away from the business center, on the corner of Promenade and Jefferson streets, and has a mixed stock of drugs, medicines, books, stationery, groceries and fruits. Mr. Morris is familiar with the business wants of Mexico, having been engaged in business here for the last ten years, and is, therefore, one of the oldest merchants in the city. He is a man of scrupulous honesty, exact in his dealings and favorably esteemed. His sales for the past year amount to about \$15,000.

*E. S. Frost & Co.* — This firm keeps a general stock of drugs and medicines on the south-west corner of the square. Mr. Frost was not born in a drug store, but has been in business for the last eleven years (since a mere lad), and understands it thoroughly. The firm is composed of courteous gentlemen, who always greet their customers with a smile and make them happy by selling them goods cheap. Their business for 1874 tallies about \$6,000 worth.

#### HARDWARE.

*Gleason.* — Mexico has two excellent hardware stores. That of H. W. Gleason, on the west side of the square, is well filled with stoves, tin-ware, hardware, cutlery, and such like, as well as the smaller kinds of agricultural implements. The house has dealt but little during the last year in the heavier class of farming implements. It has sold about 250 stoves and has done 29,924 square feet of tin roofing and 2,000 feet of guttering. Indeed, Mr. Gleason makes roofing, guttering and tin-work a specialty, and keeps the best of mechanics and builder's tools. He has supplied most of the builders of Mexico with builder's hardware, and keeps none but the best of goods in all departments. His sales for the year amount to an even \$30,000.

*Thomas Gill & Co.* — The largest hardware house in any rural city of the West, is undoubtedly this of Thomas Gill & Co., successors to

G. D. Ferris. They have a four-story building with large basement, on the east side of the square, filled from the ground to the highest loft with hardware, tin-ware, stoves, queen's-ware, and agricultural implements. They deal quite largely in the latter class of goods, selling more plows, cultivators, corn planters, reapers, etc., than all other houses in town. They have done considerable wholesaling during the year, having wholesaled in a single month \$3,000 worth of goods. They buy their goods largely by car load. They have been occupied in business in our city for the last ten months, but during that time have laid broad and deep the foundation for a large future business. Their average stock on hand is about \$18,000, and their sales, wholesale and retail, aggregate the grand total for 1874 of \$60,000.

*M'Kean.*—S. L. M'Kean is the gentlemanly proprietor of a gunsmith shop, on Jefferson street, north of the square. He repairs all kinds of fire-arms and sewing machines, and keeps on sale guns, pistols and ammunition. He does a small but comfortable business, amounting to \$2,000 in the past twelve months.

#### FURNITURE.

*Lupton & Potts.*—These gentlemen have a large stock of furniture and cabinet ware, and occupy a handsome store-room on the north-west corner of the square. They buy largely and sell on favorable terms at only a moderate advance. Mr. Lupton has been in business in Mexico for the last seventeen years, and is widely known and respected. Mr. Potts is a native of Missouri, and one of the first residents of Mexico. They deserve a liberal support in business, and are receiving it to the extent of \$12,000 or \$15,000 annually.

*W. T. Cardwell.*—“Buck” is a capital fellow, and knows what good furniture is, for he has been all his life a “workman in wood.” He occupies a large store-room north side of the square, and keeps a full line of upholstery, cabinet ware, coffins, etc. Anything in his line can be had of him, for he is enterprising, and if he hasn't got it, will send after it to accommodate a customer. His business is gradually gaining and extending, and aggregates some \$12,000 to \$15,000 during the year 1874.

#### BANKS.

*Farmers & Traders.*—This bank occupies its own building on north side of the square. It has been in business but little over two years. During the last six months the business has increased a full 50 per



cent, and its deposits now amount to about \$60,000 per month. Its paid up capital is \$50,000 and its outstanding loans about \$80,000. The bank may now be said to be well established, and doing a profitable and daily increasing business.

*Southern Bank.* — This bank was organized in 1869, and the stockholders have built a handsome bank building east of the court-house. Its capital stock all paid in is \$100,000; its average deposits for the past year amount to something over \$40,000 per month; and its loans to \$120,000. Its interest and exchange account for 1874 will be \$15,000. The taxes paid by this bank this year are \$3,200 — quite a revenue to the county. The institution is doing a good business, but making little money.

*Savings Bank.* — This is the oldest banking institution in Mexico, being the legitimate successor of the old Exchange Bank, and under its present name has done business since the 1st of July, 1869. It now has a capital and surplus of \$85,000, and its deposits now are \$80,000, but this is somewhat above the average. Its loans amount to about \$120,000. The bank is well established in the hearts and on the substantial pocket-books of a host of friends, and is promised its due share of future business.

#### CLOTHING.

*Frank.* — Mr. I. Frank, on the west side of the square, keeps a large stock of ready-made clothing, hats and caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods. He has been in the business circles of Mexico for nearly seven years, and distinguished himself as a fair and honorable dealer. He is a modest man, makes little noise in the world, but has a reputation for keeping a good article of clothing and selling it at fair and just rates. His business for 1874 amounts to a round \$15,000.

*Phillip.* — One of the liveliest merchants of Mexico is Louis Phillip, the clothier. He is a close buyer and a shrewd salesman, keeps a good stock of excellent goods, and does a large trade. His sales for 1874 amount to between \$23,000 and \$24,000. He has been in Mexico for the last half dozen years.

#### HARNESS AND SADDLES.

*Ryerson.* — A. F. Ryerson has a handsome and excellent stock at his sales-room, north side of the square, second story. He manufactures largely and uses none but the very best material. His goods

have attained a favorable reputation in all parts of Audrain and adjoining counties; the Ryerson horse collar, especially, has given the best of satisfaction and is in universal demand. Mr. Ryerson has been in business here for about five years, and his sales amount to some \$6,000 or \$8,000 per annum.

*Pasqueth.* — *The oldest* business house in Mexico is James Pasqueth — dealer in harness, saddles, trunks, whips, etc. — on east side of the square, he having been in business here for the last 25 years. It may with truth be said that he has made *most* of the sets of harness ever used within a circuit of 25 miles of Mexico, and scarcely a complaint was ever made of inferior quality or deception in any particular. He is an industrious, frugal, reliable mechanic and merchant, employs about four men continually, and has sold \$10,000 worth during the last year.

#### MILLINERY.

*Mrs. Shootman* — On north-east corner of the square, does the leading millinery and dress-making business in the city. She has spacious rooms and a fine stock of all kinds of notions for ladies' and children's wear, from a necktie to a pattern for a baby's bib. She is also agent for Madame Demorest's patterns, and does a thriving business in the line of stylish dress-making. Mrs. Shootman has been engaged in this department of business for the last eleven years, and her annual sales amount to \$3,000.

*Mrs. Harding* — Is an experienced milliner, one of the tastiest and most fashionable in Mexico, and occupies a modest suite of rooms on north side of public square. She has been occupied in the business in this city for the last seven years, has built up a handsome trade, and always gives the highest degree of satisfaction to her customers. She keeps a select stock of millinery goods, notions, hair goods and ladies toilet articles, and estimates her trade at \$2,500 for the past year.

*Mrs. Scott, Guy and Mountfort* — Do a millinery business in the West & Kabrich building, second story, but have been engaged in it only a few weeks. Their prospects for trade are fair.

*Mrs. Rodman* — Has millinery rooms over Mr. Martin's store, and has been in business since last spring. She employs one assistant, and her trade will fall not far short of \$1,500 a year.

*Mrs. Maupin* — Over Ricketts & Emmons', does a general millinery business, keeps a small but select stock of goods, employs one assistant, and her business amounts to about \$1,000 in the year.

*Mrs. Carroll*—Has a neat millinery and dress-making establishment near the north-east corner of the square, is admitted to be a lady of excellent taste, and does a fair proportion of the trade in her line; without definite figures, we presume it does not fall short of \$2,000 a year.

#### BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Mexico boasts of one good book and stationery store—that of Sallee & Brooks, south side of the square. They keep a full line of school books, blank books, stationery, wall paper, picture frames and a fine circulating library. The proprietors are affable young gentlemen, and they do a pleasant trade, aggregating about \$10,000 or \$12,000 in the year just closing.

#### JEWELRY.

*Beck.*—The handsomest, gaudiest jewelry store in Mexico is the old and popular one of James H. Beck, in the Morris & Cauthorn building. Mr. Beck has been in business here for thirteen successive years, and has all this time done a prosperous trade. He keeps a large assortment of goods in his line, and his recommendations as to quality are always to be depended on. His sales during 1874 amount to \$9,000.

*M'Intyre.*—Mr. W. B. McIntyre occupies cosy quarters in the elegant store-room at the “Ringo corner,” and keeps a full assortment of jewelry, clocks, watches and silver ware. He employs none but competent workmen, is said to sell goods cheap, and is doing a fair share of the business in his line. He has been in our city for only a year, but has laid the basis of a large future trade.

*Pilcher.*—Mark Pilcher, south side of the square, keeps a large and varied assortment of jewelry, silver ware, clocks, watches, etc., and has lately been adding a stock of chromos. He is a good mechanic, a young man of much business energy, and is bound to succeed. His sales for the year just closing are \$9,000.

#### WAGON-MAKING.

*Dearing.*—Mr. J. W. Dearing has been engaged in the business of making and repairing wagons in Mexico for the last fourteen years. During 1874 he has done little new work, his time being more profitably employed on repairs. He moderately estimates his income from this source at \$25 a week, about \$1,200 per year. He is known to be



a most faithful gentleman and entitled to the fullest confidence as a man and meehanie.

*Nelson & Quisenberry.* — This firm were engaged in the manufacture of lumber wagons at the Tinchers shops, in this city, for about four months during the last half year. They employed principally hand-power, and made fifty wagons, worth \$3,000. Tinchers & Co. were engaged in making and repairing prior to that, and the total value of work done during 1874 is estimated to be \$5,000.

*Reily & Burkhart* — Are engaged exclusively in the manufacture of buggies and spring wagons. They have made about fifty during the year, at a value of \$8,000. They do nothing but good work, and are making a good reputation for it.

#### LUMBER.

*William Lee & Son* — Near the depots, sell on an average a car load of lumber a week; this, sold at an estimated price of \$160 per load, would make their trade for 1874 amount to a round \$8,000. These gentlemen have been in the lumber business in Mexico for the last ten years, and prior to the days when meehanies went to St. Louis and Louisiana to purchase their material for building purposes, did a much larger and more remunerative business than now.

*Coatsworth & Co.* — This firm does the most extensive lumber business in Mexico, and carries the heaviest stock of any yard between St. Louis and Kansas City. Their aggregate sales for the last year amount to \$47,000. Their trade extends for a large distance in all directions from Mexico, and their sales this year have been chiefly for country improvements.

*Josiah Wright* — Does a very pleasant and comfortable trade in lumber and lime, at his yards south of the railroad. A careful and neat calculation of his business foots up sales for 1874 to a little over \$16,000.

#### BARBER SHOPS.

*Woodroof & Dunn* — Have a neat shop on the corner of Jefferson and Promenade streets. They have been here since May, and are doing a fair business. The income from their trade will aggregate at least \$3,000 during the year.

*Watkins.* — The most fashionable barber shops in the city are those of S. Watkins, on Washington street, south of the square. Watkins has cut the hair and shaved the faces of our people for the last five years, and has done it in such a familiar and genteel way that they

have come to like him, and his services are in great demand. He employs two or three other skilled mechanics and as many lackeys, and does a business amounting to \$5,000 a year.

#### BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

*Mr. John Sontag* — On the west side of the square, keeps the largest assortment of candies, confectionery, toys, etc., in the city. He also runs a bakery and restaurant, the latter conducted on the European plan. He has been in business in Mexico for the last three years, has been liberally patronized by all classes, and is recognized as a sagacious business man. His sales amount, by actual calculation, to \$25 per day on the average, amounting to the gross sum of \$9,125 per year.

*Weinant.* — The oldest bakery and confectionery in the town is Charles Weinant's, south side of the square. He occupies a relic of the earlier times, what thirty years ago was the old log court-house and jail of Audrain county, but by dint of economy has succeeded in amassing means in this unpretentious though romantic business house, and now does a trade of about \$5,000 per annum.

*Dr. McSchooler.* — This gentleman keeps a small confectionery and notion store south of the court-house. He manufactures many of his candies and they find a ready sale. He modestly estimates his business for the year at \$1,500.

#### SOAP FACTORY.

*Kellogg & Goodell* — Have been engaged for something more than a year in the manufacture of family soaps. Already their trade extends throughout North Missouri, and in the year past their business amounted to \$10,000, which might readily be extended to three or five times that sum.

#### SEWING MACHINES.

*John R. Luckie* — Has sold during the year about 25 of the Howe machines, worth \$2,000.

*J. R. Campbell* — Has sold of the Singer machines about 100, amounting to \$8,000.

#### INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

*C. W. Baker* — Over the Farmers and Traders Bank, does the leading insurance business. He represents twelve sterling fire and two substantial life companies. He has been in business in Mexico

for over three years, and he annually collects the sum of about \$10,000 for premiums on insurance done throughout the county. His business is in every way prosperous and satisfactory to his patrons. Mr. Baker also does considerable in the real estate line, having negotiated quite a number of sales in the past year, notwithstanding the exceedingly slow times.

*John P. Clark.* — The oldest real estate agency in Mexico and North-east Missouri is that of John P. Clark. It is widely known and bears an excellent reputation. This review will not permit us to speak as fully as it deserves of its merits and advantages to Audrain county. The last year has been a dull one in this line, but his sales have amounted to \$65,000; he has paid taxes for 200 non-residents, amounting to \$10,000, and has made collections amounting to \$7,500.

*John P. Clark & Bro.* — Loan agents and commission dealers, have negotiated loans of Eastern and local funds, in the sum of \$80,000, and their Saturday stock sales have aggregated \$65,000.

*Shea & Melbourne* — Represent a strong list of fire and life insurance companies, and do an extensive business in this and adjoining counties. Their premiums on fire risks amount to about \$8,500, and they have done a large life business as well as effected quite a number of real estate sales.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

*Mitchell.* — P. S. Mitchell, east side of the square, conducts the only regular boot and shoe store in the city. He keeps a large assortment of goods in his line, as also a fine stock of hats, caps and gloves. He employs half a dozen men constantly in his manufactory and repair shops, uses none but reliable material, and sends out a No. 1 class of work. He has been in business in our city for more than three years, has encountered unusual opposition, but by great energy and determination has succeeded in building up a trade which, in the year just closing, amounts to \$30,000.

*Hablutzel.* — George Hablutzel is one of the most honest and faithful shoe-makers ever born. He may be relied on in all his recommendations, and is punctual to an engagement — and this is not what all shoe-makers get credit for. He does a good business with one assistant, his work amounting to \$2,000 this year.

*George Runkler* — Practical boot and shoe-maker, over Frost & Co.'s store, makes good boots, and does a business amounting to \$1,500 a year.

*Corder Bros.* — Have lately closed, but their manufactures and sales during the year would reach \$5,000.



## MEAT MARKETS.

*Woodland & Kemper.* — These gentlemen occupy a good brick meat market on the west of the square, where everything is kept in neat and tidy order, both winter and summer. They average about one beef a day, besides the hogs and sheep which they slaughter. They have been in business for eight months, and at the corresponding rate for the whole year their income would amount to \$8,000.

*Holt & Co.* — These men, at their meat market on Jefferson street, fairly divide with other butchers of the city the trade in this line. They make a practice of buying the very best animals the country affords, and not only supply the local want for fresh meats, but ship considerable on the railroads to other country towns. Their sales for the year foot up \$8,000.

## RESTAURANTS.

*Schuhmacher.* — Mr. John Schuhmacher keeps, on the west side of the square, one of the first restaurants started in Mexico. He has now been engaged in the business over seven years, and has always been favored by a liberal patronage. He supplies meals to order, and keeps a limited number of regular boarders and lodgers. He also deals in candies, nuts, tobacco and cigars, and his income for the last year has been \$3,000.

*Hickerson.* — Mr. S. L. Hickerson keeps a restaurant and boarding-house near the depot, and estimates the income from his business at \$3,000 a year.

*Mrs. McSchooler* — Is the proprietress of a dining hall at “Reed’s corner;” she has a considerable list of regular boarders and many transient guests, sets a satisfactory table, and has an income of about \$100 a week, or \$5,000 a year.

*DeJarnett* — At the depot, keeps a restaurant and beer and wine saloon, and does a considerable transient trade, estimated at \$6,000 during the year.

## SALOONS.

Mexico has but two saloons, and if fewness in number is any criterion of a city’s morality, Mexico occupies a praiseworthy position in comparison with most other cities of Missouri. We have reason, also, to be proud of the more than usually respectable character of these saloons.

*Robert S. Steele* — Is the proprietor of a small saloon on Jefferson street, south of the Ringo House; he keeps good order, allows no broils, and does a traffic amounting to \$175 per week, or \$8,000 a year.

*Mr. Ed. Rines* — Is the proprietor of a well-ordered and rather fashionable saloon and billiard hall in the Ringo building. He is himself a man of strictly temperate habits, permits no drunken loungers about his place, does not allow excessive drinking by any classes, and never sells to minors. His trade will not fall short of \$9,000 this year.

#### CIGARS.

Mexico has only one cigar manufactory — that of George Sutter — near south-west corner square. He manufactures on quite a liberal scale, employing three men, makes an excellent quality of cigars and his sales extend to all surrounding towns. During 1874 he has made 77,000 cigars — of the value of \$3,000.

#### PLOW WORKS.

*Dillard & Field.* — This firm has made 500 plows during the year, and done other work, such as repairing machines, blacksmithing, and so forth, amounting to \$10,000.

#### BLACKSMITHING.

*Thomas Hughes & Co.* — Occupy a shop at the corner of Promenade and Washington streets, and do a lively business in horse shoeing, repairing of wagons, and so forth. They have made but few new wagons during the year. Mr. Hughes is recognized as a skillful smith and has all the work he and one man can well manage. Their business has amounted to about sixty dollars per week during the last year — in the aggregate, \$3,000.

*Armstrong & Co.* — R. N. Armstrong, on Jefferson street, north of the square, is acknowledged to be a good blacksmith and horse-shoer, and is generally crowded with customers. He employs one assistant, and his business for the year just closing sums up \$2,500.

#### MERCHANT TAILORS.

*Hunt & Co.* — Have lately moved to this city and opened a merchant tailoring establishment on the post-office corner. They appear to be gentlemen who well understand their business and will doubtless do

well, though their sales do not justify any present prediction as to amount.

One of the best and most approved tailors in the city is T. J. Mildred. He is located with Johnson & Maddox, has been giving employment to five hands much of the time and his income for the year will be \$2,000.

*Jones & Locke* — Are doing the largest merchant tailoring business in Mexico, their trade for the three months they have been in business amounting to \$4,500. The firm of Coil & Locke, in the six months prior to that, did a business of \$5,000.

#### NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

*L. D. Shippee* — Of this city, is engaged more extensively than any one else in the nursery business, growing most of his own trees and vines. He is also the proprietor of a handsome green-house where he propagates most of the popular plants and flowers. His sales for the past year, under the financial pressure, have not been as large as usual, but amount to \$5,000.

*R. D. Alexander* — Owns a small nursery and green-house in the west part of the city, and gives careful and intelligent attention to his business. His sales of trees, plants and flowers, must amount to about \$2,000 in a year.

#### PRODUCE.

*Mr. T. Carter* — Keeps the only legitimate produce store in the city. He buys strictly for cash, and deals in hides, furs, butter, eggs, poultry, etc. He has shipped about 40,000 dozen eggs this fall, 6,000 pounds of butter and 40,000 pounds of poultry. He pays the express company, for shipping poultry alone, an average of \$500 a month for the winter. His total sales since the 1st of June last amount to \$39,800.

#### PHOTOGRAPHING.

*Mr. E. D. Graham* — Has, for the last eight years, conducted the only photographic establishment in this city. And he has really met all demands, for he has made first-class pictures and always pleased the people. His business has always been good, and in the last year amounts to \$3,000.

#### WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

*C. A. Samuel* — Keeps the only wholesale liquor house in the city. He is a very polite and affable gentleman, and does a considerable trade throughout the north part of the State. His liquors are admit-



ted to be pure and his brands reliable. His sales amount to \$12,000 for 1874.

## DAIRYING.

*Rock Spring Dairy* — Owned by John P. Clark and under the superintendency of L. H. Hightshee, has been gaining in public favor, and the sales of milk for the past year foot up \$2,000.

*Henry Kunkle* — Conducts a small dairy in East Mexico, his sales of milk amounting to \$1,200.

## MARBLE.

*John H. Martin* — Has for some time kept the only marble shop in Mexico. He is usually kept very busy, employs one assistant, and his trade for the past year has amounted to a little less than \$2,000. He is an experienced workman and turns out a very satisfactory job.

## LIME AND HAIR.

*Ribble & Poteet* — Keep the only store doing trade in this material, though plasterers and lumbermen engage somewhat in its sale. During the year they have sold 500 barrels of lime and 200 bushels of hair, amounting to \$1,000.

## FLOURING MILLS.

Time and space will not permit an extended boast of Mexico's merchant flouring mills. Suffice it to say, they are appreciated, do a prosperous business, and their sales for the year foot up \$80,000.

## WOOLEN MILLS.

We boast of one woolen mill — and that is as good as a dozen of some other kinds. It is popular with the masses, is wonderfully accommodating in its manner of business, and though idle four months for want of water, has done from \$25,000 to \$30,000 worth of trade in the year.

## HIDES, FUR AND WOOL.

The largest, and, in fact, the only regular hide, fur and wool house in Mexico, is that of S. Simpson, on Washington street, south of the square. He is a large buyer and very successful dealer, his business for the year amounting to \$45,000.

## LIVERY STABLES.

White's livery and feed stables have done a business during the year amounting to \$8,000.

Wallace's stables under him and his predecessors, \$6,000 a year.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

W. W. Rodgers, adjoining P. M. Morris' store, deals in fresh fish, oysters, tobacco and cigars, his trade amounting to \$2,500.

M. Goode, dealer in reapers and mowers, has sold during the year about \$6,000 worth.

Mexico has three newspapers and job offices, doing an average business of about \$5,000 each.

No inland city has hotels superior to ours. The Martin House and the Ringo House are both kept in a first-class manner, and the business of both must amount to near \$25,000 annually.

## FREIGHTS.

The freight business of Mexico for the last year is really enormous, and a brief summing up of the same gives a conclusive view of our importance as a commercial and shipping center.

There has been forwarded from here, by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, 240 cars of live stock, 150 cars of hay, and 1,500,000 pounds of mixed freights — say 75 car loads; by the Chicago and Alton Railroad, 350 cars of live stock for Mexico proper, and 5,461,814 pounds of mixed freight — 280 car loads.

There has been received by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, from the Chicago and Alton, 70,100,000 pounds of merchandise, chiefly lumber, or 3,500 car loads, and 165 cars of live stock.

There has been received by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, for Mexico proper, 5,500,000 pounds of merchandise, equal to 275 car loads, and it has delivered to the Chicago and Alton 2,250 cars of live stock, 100 cars of barreled pork, and 9,000,000 pounds — 450 car loads — of miscellaneous freights. The Chicago and Alton has received for Mexico 7,471,693 pounds of mixed freights — equal to 380 car loads.

## HAY.

The hay trade of Mexico, for the past year, is no inconsiderable item; not less than 150 car loads have been shipped to St. Louis, and at an average of twelve tons to a load, the amount is 1,800 tons. Of this, Hayden & Bliven have shipped 1,500 tons, James H. Shell 150 tons, John Armstead 75 tons and J. N. Allen 100 tons. The cost of bailing, added to the purchase price, makes this hay cost at least \$14 per ton on the cars — an aggregate value of \$25,000.

BRICK.

Messrs. Mills & Jenkins made at their yard this year 587,000 brick.

Mr. Andrew Harrison made about 1,000,000, S. W. Bickley 600,000, and Warren Fowles 400,000, making a grand total of 2,587,000 brick, worth over \$18,000.

COAL.

An approximate calculation of the amount of coal sold in this town during the last year places it at 55,000 bushels, worth at least \$8,000. Most of this is brought in from the country about Mexico.

PORK PACKING.

There has been but one packing-house doing business in Mexico for the past season, that of Jones, Price & Co. They have slaughtered about 1,000 head of hogs, worth about \$13,000.

Of the business firms above named, which at that time numbered about one hundred, about 40 per cent have gone out of business, including the deaths, and quite a number have changed into other lines of trade. And yet there have been but five failures — five persons were closed up by their creditors — while two or three have sold out to prevent failures, and one or two have compromised with their creditors at less than their original debt.

BUSINESS OF 1881.

The following business exhibit, prepared with much care in 1881, and showing the number of men and firms in each line of local business, with the total amount of their yearly transactions, will very closely approximate the value of annual traffic and industry in this driving city, now (January 1, 1884.)

	<i>Aggregate Sales.</i>
Ten dry goods . . . . .	\$334,000
Twenty-one groceries and provisions . . . . .	357,500
Four clothing and furnishing . . . . .	120,000
One boot and shoe . . . . .	25,000
Four hardware, stoves, tin-ware, farm machinery, wagons, etc. . . . .	165,000
Six drugs and sundries . . . . .	68,500
Eleven millinery and fancy goods . . . . .	41,000
Three notions . . . . .	24,500
Two merchant tailoring . . . . .	14,600
Two furniture . . . . .	36,000
Three jewelry, silver ware, musical merchandise . . . . .	20,000
Four sewing machines . . . . .	8,300
Seven confectioneries, bakeries and restaurants . . . . .	16,000
Two photographs . . . . .	3,500
Three marble works . . . . .	11,000
Three grain, hay and seed . . . . .	345,000



	<i>Aggregate Sales.</i>
One butter, egg and poultry . . . . .	25,000
Three hides, pelts, furs, wool, etc. . . . .	25,000
One woolen factory, 20,000 lbs wool consumed . . . . .	90,000
One pottery, output 75,000 gallons . . . . .	5,250
One broom factory . . . . .	2,500
Three meat markets . . . . .	60,000
Three brick yards, output, 2,750,000 . . . . .	22,000
Seven blacksmithing, carriage making, etc. . . . .	20,400
Three milk dealers . . . . .	8,500
Four harness and saddlery . . . . .	29,000
One book and stationery . . . . .	10,000
Three cigar factories and tobacconists . . . . .	27,000
Five boot and shoe shops . . . . .	5,500
Two flouring mills . . . . .	160,000
Three lumber dealers . . . . .	135,000
Five livery, feed and sale stables, 62 horses . . . . .	28,500
One soap factory . . . . .	3,000
Three green-houses, market gardens, etc. . . . .	4,500
Ten stock dealers and shippers (550 car loads shipped) . . . . .	660,000
Two ice dealers . . . . .	12,000
Four coal dealers . . . . .	15,000
Two oil merchants . . . . .	7,500
Total value of sales . . . . .	<u>\$2,945,550</u>

The amount paid for mechanical labor by builders and contractors of the city is about as follows : —

	<i>No. firms.</i>	<i>Men Employed.</i>	<i>Yearly salaries.</i>
Contractors and builders . . . . .	8	30	\$15,000
Jobbing painters . . . . .	2	7	3,200
Master masons . . . . .	3	6	3,600
Master bricklayers . . . . .	1	8	4,000
Total yearly salaries . . . . .			<u>\$25,800</u>

There are a half dozen minor interests not included in the above statement. Besides these are the pork-packing, printing, hotel and other important local interests, upon which we have too little data to base an estimate.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

John Allen, carpenter ; Nathaniel Allison, physician ; Samuel Apgar, proprietor Metropolitan hotel ; Rev. J. C. Armstrong, D. D. (Baptist) ; Robert N. Armstrong, blacksmith ; *Audrain County Press*, J. N. Cross, publisher ; Charles W. Baker, real estate, loan and insurance agency ; First National Bank, Robert W. Tureman, president, Robert R. Arnold, cashier ; Baker & Howell (Charles W. Baker, John W. Howell), abstracts ; Rev. W. G. Barger (Christian) ; Bassford & Tucker (J. C. Bassford and J. D. Tucker), real estate ; J. & V. Barth (Joseph and Victor), clothing ; Thomas J. Baskett, physician ; John W. Beatty, county assessor ; Mrs. Annie E. Beck, dress-maker ; James H. Beck, watch-maker ; William R. Beck, jeweler ; Samuel W. Bickley, brick manufacturer, lawyer, real estate

and insurance agent ; Bickley & Moore (John H. Bickley, Joseph E. Moore), grocers ; G. Blum & Co. (Gabriel Blum, Julius David), clothing ; Morris Blum, dry goods ; Thomas Board & Co. (Thomas Board, Austin B. Smith), grocers ; Joseph B. Botkin, mayor ; J. C. Botts, fancy dry goods ; Mrs. Hattie A. Bourne, notions ; John R. Brigg, harness-maker ; Charles Brandiff, billiards ; Patrick Brophy, cigar manufacturer ; Thomas B. Buckner, lawyer and prosecuting attorney ; Jonas Burk, poultry ; Lizzie Burnett, agent Western Union Telegraph Company ; James M. Bush, grocer ; Mrs. G. Carroll, millinery ; R. C. Carter, judge western district county ; Central Ringo Hotel, Thorne & Buckner, proprietors ; David H. Chase, proprietor saw-mill, manufacturer of broom and ax handles and tent pins ; Clacher & Ruloff (James Clacher, Jacob Ruloff), hardware ; J. P. Clark & Son (John P. and John M.), real estate, loans and insurance ; George H. Clark, auctioneer ; Augustus B. Cluster, lawyer ; T. D. Coates, livery ; Coatsworth & Co. (Ralph and Frank Coatsworth), lumber ; Bayless Collins, saloon ; Milton M. Conger, flour mill ; S. S. Craig & Co. (Samuel S. Craig, Charles J. Craig), drugs ; J. H. Crawford & Co., grocers ; J. Newton Cross, publisher *Audrain County Press* ; William W. Culbertson, grocer ; Emmet R. Cunningham, livery, feed and sale stable, and stock yard ; James W. Daniel, lawyer and real estate ; Mrs. Henry W. DeJarnett, milliner ; Presley L. DeJarnett, restaurant ; Frank Delaplane, railroad agent ; Joseph R. Dewitt, Star restaurant ; Dobyns & Gibbs (Ben. Dobyns and Renfro Gibbs), drugs ; Shelby M. Dodson, physician ; A. J. Douglass, presiding justice of county court ; Wm. R. Drake, restaurant ; M. Y. Duncan, lawyer ; Dunn & Woodroof (Samuel A. Dunn, Edmond T. Woodroof), barbers ; Samuel M. Edwards, judge of probate court ; A. B. Elliott, saddle-maker ; Mrs. Carrie B. Ferguson, milliner ; Ferris House, E. L. Hord, proprietor ; Lyman B. Fetter, jeweler ; First National Bank, R. W. Tureman, president, J. M. Coon, vice-president, R. R. Arnold, cashier, H. B. Cauthorn, assistant cashier ; Forrist & Fry (William O. Forrist, William W. Fry), lawyers ; Richard H. Fowler, grocer ; Washington Fowles, saw mill, three miles east ; Isaac Frank, clothing ; Herman Franke, shoe-maker ; Pinckney French, physician ; French & McDearmon (Pinckney French, James B. McDearmon), drugs ; French & Walker (Pinckney French, Wellington V. Walker), physicians ; William L. Frost, grocer ; John M. Fullington, proprietor Jones Hotel ; Mrs. L. C. Galloway, proprietor Summit House ; Mrs. Louisa Gardner, music teacher ; A. E. Garrett, painter ; Garrett & Bro. (Thomas O. and Ernest),

restaurant; H. A. Gass, school superintendent; David T. Gentry, lawyer; Gill & Garrett (Thomas M. and Richard W. Gill, James Garrett), hardware; Joseph A. Glandon, express agent; Rev. T. J. Gooch (Methodist S.); Alexander Goode, proprietor Goode House; John M. Gordon, lawyer; M. Gorth, harness-maker; John Gough, merchant tailor; Richard Graham, photographer; Greenamyers Bros. (Charles B. and Joseph A.), cigars and tobacco; Gregg & Tomlinson (William Gregg, E. Tomlinson), restaurant; H. L. Greer & Co., lumber; Griffer Bros. (James, Frank, Charles H.), boots and shoes; Joseph Griffen, manufacturer of hosiery; Miss Eva Griffin, dress-maker; Stockton L. Griffin, manager Mutual Union Telegraph Company; E. L. Grigsby, judge; George Hablutzel, shoe-maker; Hamilton Hall, druggist; Ira Hall, lawyer; Mrs. Mary J. Harding, milliner; Pyrrhus W. Harding, grocer; Andrew M. Harrison, brick yard; Harper & Turner (Warren W. Harper, Albert G. Turner), dry goods; Hayden & Gregg (J. H. Hayden and John Gregg), real estate; James G. Head, photographer; Mrs. Joseph A. Henderson, milliner; John H. Hill, school teacher; Mrs. W. F. Hinze, furniture and undertaker; Hisey & James (Rufus Hisey, John B. James), grain and produce; Hisey, James & Gregory, Mexico pork-packing house; Orlando Hitt, lawyer; Rev. W. H. Hook, Christian church; Enoch Hooten, ex-justice of the peace; Houston & Trimble (Algernon S. Houston, Joseph W. Trimble), lumber; John C. Huff, general store; Hurd Brothers (Arnold E. and Dauphin B.), livery and feed stable; John E. Hutton, editor and proprietor Mexico *Intelligencer*; A. D. Jackson & Co., grocers; Jacobson & Blum (Herman Jacobson, Jacob Blum), proprietors Windsor Hotel; Rev. John Jeffries, colored Methodist; F. M. Johns, building contractor; Jones Hotel, J. M. Fullington, proprietor; George Kabrich, dry goods; Gustav Keen, harness-maker; P. F. Kelly, county sexton; William Kemper, meat market; Kennan, William H., lawyer; J. M. Koontz & Co., "Our Electric Wonder;" C. C. Koeppen, jewelry; Lakenan & Barnes (Joseph G. Lakenan, Adam C. Barnes), real estate; John H. Lane, meat market; Rev. J. E. Lec, Baptist; Dr. William H. Lec, physician and county coroner; William J. Lemp, Herbert Schmidt, manager, lager beer; Rev. W. H. Lewis, M. E. Church South; John F. Llewellyn, drugs; Benjamin L. Locke, county clerk; S. M. Locke, treasurer; Andrew K. Luckie, marble; Mrs. Bettie Luckie, dress-maker; Luckie & Neale, (Joseph W. Luckie, John T. Neal), dentists; H. C. McFall, physician; D. H. McIntyre, attorney-general; Warren B. McIntyre, lawyer and sur-



veyor; McIntyre & Harrison, billiards; Samuel L. McKean, gunsmith; John McKinley, baker and restaurant; McLaren & McKinley (Alexander McLaren, John McKinley), bakers; James F. McWilliams, dentist; Macfarlane & Trimble, (George B. Macfarlane, John McD. Trimble), lawyers; John M. Menefee, furniture; Metropolitan Hotel, Samuel Apgar, proprietor; Mexico City Flouring Mills, William Pollack & Co., proprietors; Mexico *Intelligencer*, John E. Hutton, editor and proprietor; Mexico Iron Foundry, incorporated; Mexico *Ledger*, R. M. White, proprietor; Mexico Savings Bank, William Stuart, president, John M. Marmaduke, cashier; Mexico Southern Bank, Ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin, president; Hiram A. Ricketts, cashier, R. Callaway, assistant cashier; Thomas F. Roden, grocer; Joseph D. Morris, dry goods; Samuel Morris, hides; William A. Morris, grocer; Charles B. Morris, jewelry; Edward Murdock, barber; Joseph Murray, city marshal; Murray & Son, (Joseph Murray & Son), tailors; J. T. Nelson, collector county taxes; Philip P. Nicholas, wagon-maker; Garret B. Null, grocer; Opera House, George Kabrick, proprietor, A. G. Armstrong, manager; Dennis O'Callaghan, saloon; Ogle & Rolling, boots and shoes; John W. Pallard, colored, barber; James Pasqueth, harness-maker; R. I. Patterson, bakery; Andrew M. Patterson, drugs; William I. Paul & Co., grocers; Paul & Jackson (Robert C. Paul, Abram D. Jackson), grocers; Luther M. Pease, general store; Louis Phillip, clothing; Rev. J. E. Pierce (Baptist); Mark Pilcher, jeweler; William C. Pipino, physician; William Pollock, miller; William Pollock & Co. (William Pollock and Thomas B. Hitt), flour mill; Warner K. Potts, ice business; Henry Precht, upholsterer; James W. Pratt, horse-shoer; Colby T. Quisenberry, horses and mules; Joseph W. Ragsdale, harness-maker; William L. Reed, dentist; William F. Reed, dry goods; Ricketts & Emmons (Hiram A. Ricketts, St. Clair P. Emmons), general store; Edward Rines, saloon; Ringo Bros. (Burt and — Ringo), hardware; George Robertson, lawyer and public administrator; Robinson & Spence (R. M. Robinson and J. A. Spence), grocers; William R. Rhodes, physician; William W. Rodgers, grocer and fish market; C. D. Rogers, county surveyor; Mrs. Harriet L. Rodman, milliner; William W. Rodman, physician; Thomas P. Rothwell, physician; John H. Runkel, meat market; George M. Runkle, shoe-maker; Samuel N. Russell, physician; Sallee & Brooks (James N. Sallee, Henry T. Brooks), book-sellers; John Saunders, postmaster; Michael W. Schefftel, confectioner; John Schuhmacher, restaurant; Daniel E.

Shea, real estate ; Lorenzo D. Shippee, florist and nurseryman ; E. A. Shootman & Co. (Eliza A. Shootman, Mrs. Chalmers H. Green), milliners ; T. B. Shootman, weigher ; Isaac Sinclair, physician ; Daniel Sinnott, sewing machines ; Rev. J. F. Smith (Baptist) ; Logan P. Smothers, drugs ; John Sontag, dry goods ; A. J. Stacey, night watchman ; John J. Steele, circuit clerk ; R. S. Steele, insurance ; Rev. Wm. Stoddert, (Presbyterian) ; Summit House, L. C. Galloway, proprietor ; Thomas & Gamble, carriage factory ; B. F. Tomlinson, clerk and recorder ; David Tomlinson, shoe-maker ; James Tomlinson, constable ; Thomas E. Torreyson, recorder of deeds ; A. G. Turner, county treasurer ; Orange R. Waite, agent Chicago and Alton Railroad ; Rev. A. C. Walker (Christian) ; Samuel W. Watkins (colored), barber ; T. B. Warford, street commissioner ; Rev. John Wayman (Methodist Episcopal) ; — Weimer, cigars ; Robert M. White, proprietor Mexico *Ledger* ; A. A. White, proprietor Perry hack line ; Silas Wilson, abstracts of title ; Windsor Hotel, Jacobson & Blum, proprietors ; Winegard & Willis (David Winegard and — Willis), grocers ; D. D. Woodward, sheriff ; W. H. Woodward & Son (William H. and Henry F.), real estate ; Josiah Wright, lumber ; J. J. Winscott, justice of the peace ; C. F. Yerger, grocer.



## CHAPTER XI.

### WILSON TOWNSHIP.

Boundary — Streams — Old Settlers — The First Settler in the Township — The Early Settlers, Where From — Persons Living in the Township in 1848 — Switzler — Thompson's Station — Its Business Directory.

Wilson township was one of the five townships into which the county was divided in 1837. It extends from Callaway to Boone county, and embraces about 133 square miles. It is bounded on the south and west by Callaway and Boone counties and Saling township, on the north by Monroe county, and on the east by Salt River township. It is admirably watered, and the streams are so located that almost every part of the township receives its supply of water. Young's creek, with its tributaries, are in the northern part of the township. Seven Mile branch and Cedar creek are in the southern portion, and Skull creek and Salt river in the central portion.

#### OLD SETTLERS.

The first white man to locate within the limits of this township was Benjamin Young, who came in the year 1821, and settled on what is now known as Young's creek, in the northern part of the township. A more complete sketch of Young will be found in the first chapter of the history of Andrain county. The early settlers of Wilson township were from North Carolina and Kentucky, a large majority coming from the former State. The neighborhood of Thompson's Station and the farm where Reuben Pulis now resides was perhaps the next portion of the township settled, after the settlement made by Young in the northern part of the same.

The parents of Zachariah Jackson, who were from Ireland, settled in Pamlico county, N. C. Zachariah was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans, where he was captured and held as a prisoner of war until peace was declared. He then settled in Williamson county, Tenn., where he married Malinda Slocum, by whom he had Sarah A., James, Mary J., Zelpha, Slocum, Riley, Malinda and Permelia. Mr. Jackson removed to Missouri with



his family in 1819, and settled in Howard county, from whence he removed to Boone county in 1822. James, his eldest, married Asanith Turner, and settled in Audrain county in 1834. He was appointed first sheriff of the county, but declined, and was elected the first representative. He served two terms. The revenues of the county were so small at that time that his expenses had to be paid by the State. He was afterward clerk of the State Senate one term, and served as judge of the county court eight years. He is also a Baptist preacher of the Old School. Mr. Jackson says he was never "tight" but once in his life, and then he felt so good he tried to burn the grass on the prairie when the snow was a foot deep. He was very fond of hunting in early days, and one time while out on the prairie he came upon a rock about eight feet high, that had been split in the center, and the two halves were lying about eight feet apart. In 1860 he saw the same rock again, and the two pieces had grown fast together, and were only three feet high.

John Reynolds, of South Carolina, married Nancy Griggs, by whom he had Allen, John, Sarah, Shadrach, Emily, William, Wiley, Judith, Joseph and Durham. Mr. Reynolds settled in Boone county, Mo., in 1829, and in Audrain county in 1832.

Thomas Copher was born in Pennsylvania, but settled in Virginia. His children were Josiah, Jacob, George, Reuben and Jesse, all of whom settled in Kentucky. George came to Missouri in 1820. Jesse married Elizabeth Boone, daughter of George Boone, and settled in Boone county, Mo., in 1819. They had Thomas, Samuel B., David N., Phoebe, Endecia, Jerusha, Sally, Hattie and Millie. Samuel B. lives in Audrain county. He was married first to Anna Thompson, and second to Anna Maupin. Thomas was a soldier in the War of 1812. The rest of the children lived and died in Boone county.

Henry Shock, of Germany, emigrated to America and settled first in Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to Greenbrier county, Va. His children were Henry, John, Jacob, Rayner, Christina and Sally. John married Polly Shiley, and they had Milley, David, Henry, Hector P. L., Eliza, Polly, William, Rebecca, Peggy and Sarah. Mr. Shock settled in Boone county, Mo., in 1816, and built a horse-mill. His son Henry was married first to Mary Jackson, and second to Hannah L. Cox, and by his two wives he had sixteen children. He settled in Audrain county in 1831, and bought out Richard Willingham, "stock, lock and barrel," for \$80. He afterward purchased the property of Col. Robert Fulkerson, whose land adjoined his, and the latter removed to Montgomery county. Mr. Shock is called the "fat

man'' of Audrain county. David Shock married Cynthia Gibson, of Boone county. Hector P. L. married Sarah A. Jackson, and settled in Bates county, where he died. Eliza married Thomas Strickland, the first stage contractor on the Boone's Lick road. Polly married William Brewer. William married the widow Evans. Margaret married Perry Cox. Sarah A. married Milton Blythe. Richard died in childhood.

An English family named Gantt, and consisting of five brothers and two sisters, settled in North Carolina. Their names were John, James, William, Zachariah, Isham, Heziah and Sally. William married Fannie Ripley, and settled in Ray county, Mo. Isham married Sally Rippey, and they had Jane, Levi, Josiah, Jesse, William, Thomas and Isham, Jr. Mr. Gantt died, and his widow afterward married his brother James, by whom she had James, Jr., and John. Josiah and Thomas, sons of Isham Gantt, Sr., settled in Audrain county in 1835. The former married Nancy Farcett, and the latter married Cynthia Hurdell.

Edward Farcett, of North Carolina, settled in Audrain county in 1835. He married Nancy McRay, and they had John, Thomas, Nancy and Sally. Nancy married Josiah Gantt, of Audrain county. Zachariah Reed, of Richmond, Va., married Margaret Cockrell, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. They left Virginia and settled in Kentucky, where they lived for many years. Their son James married Susan Williford and settled in Boone county, Mo., in 1826, and in Audrain county in 1834. He served in the War of 1812 under Isaac Shelby, in Canada. He had two sons and seven daughters.

The parents of John Pulis, of New York City, were Irish. John was married twice, and by his first wife he had David and Conrad. His second wife was a Miss Plunkett, by whom he had Peter and John. David was married in the City of New York to Phœbe Taylor, by whom he had Elizabeth, William, John, Reuben, Conrad and Samuel E. Mr. Pulis removed to Kentucky, where he lost his wife, and was married again to Mary N. Gardner, by whom he had Thomas M., Stephen M., George and Joseph. He then removed to Warren county, Mo. where he died in 1848. William and John Pulis married and settled in Missouri in 1829 and 1830. Reuben ran away from home when he was sixteen years old and came to Missouri. He landed at Hannibal, which at that time consisted of one house. There he made a bark canoe and went down the Mississippi river to St. Louis, from whence he worked his way back to Kentucky on a steam-

boat. He then learned the trade of a blacksmith, and married the widow Hutson. Her property consisted of a feather bed, a gun, a cradle, two chairs and a pair of scissors; while he had \$25 in money and a set of blacksmith's tools. He paid the \$25 to a man to haul himself and wife and their property to Missouri. They settled first in Audrain county, removed from there to Callaway, and returned to Audrain again in the spring of 1834, where Mrs. Pulis died, and he afterward married Nancy McDonald. Mr. Pulis was a justice of the peace in Audrain county for six years. Conrad, Samuel, Thomas and Stephen Pulis married and settled in Missouri, Thomas in Audrain county.

When Reuben Pulis first came to Audrain county he settled in Salt River township, on Beaver Dam creek. He afterwards went to Wilson township, and located near Thompson's Station in 1844. His neighbors at that time were Wiley Runnels, William Runnels, Thomas Keaton, Henry Keaton, Barnett McDonald, David Woods and his son John Woods.

The first mill was erected in Wilson township in 1844, by William James; it was a horse-mill and was located near the main branch of Skull Lick creek. James built also a saw-mill on the south branch of Salt creek.

William Dobbins taught the first school in the township, some time previously to the year 1844; the school-house stood near the banks of Salt creek.

William Jesse was the first minister to declare the gospel of peace in Wilson township. He was a Missionary Baptist. Robert Younger, a Methodist preacher, came soon after.

The father of Edward Tinsley came from Scotland, and settled on James river, in Virginia, before the Revolutionary War. Edward married Elizabeth Buford, who was a sister of Col. William Buford, of the Revolutionary War. They had Caleb, Henry, Joshua, William, Abraham, Judith, Elizabeth, Rachel and Frances. Caleb married Elizabeth Medley, of Virginia, and their children were Ann, Mildred, Peachy, Frances E. and Abraham B. Mr. Tinsley removed to Kentucky in 1816, and settled in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1837. Abraham B. married Rachel Jains, and settled in Audrain county in 1837. He was sheriff of that county three terms, and represented it in the Legislature two terms.

Thomas Turner, of Virginia, married Catherine Smith, of the same State, and settled on the Yadkin river, in North Carolina. They had a son named William, who was born in January, 1778, and was living



in Audrain county in 1874. He was a member of the Old Baptist church for seventy-six years. He went to Kentucky with his parents in 1790, where he married Elizabeth Crooks, and in 1837 he settled in Boone county, Mo., where he resided until 1869, when he settled in Audrain county. His children were Thomas, James, Clinton, John, Samuel, Silas, Mary, Lucinda, Nellie, Sarah, Margaret, Narcissa, Elizabeth and Catherine. Four of Mr. Turner's brothers, Smithton, James, John and Thomas, settled in Boone county, Mo.

Many years before the Revolutionary War, a family of Willinghams lived in North Carolina. About 1800, two brothers of the family, named John and William, settled in Kentucky, and in 1816 they came to Missouri and settled in Boone county, from whence they removed to what is now Audrain county in 1825. John Willingham had a son named Jack who was the first sheriff of Audrain county. He collected the revenues in 1837, which amounted to \$32 in money and six wolf scalps.

The following persons were living in Wilson township in 1848:—

Richard Wilson, Jackson Turner, D. P. Cox, Powell Riggins, S. J. Bush, John Crockett, John Beshears, G. M. Sims, Riason Ridgeway, J. W. Kilgore, E. Davis, J. B. Smith, Minor Perry, B. McDonald, Joseph Gant, Henry Shock, B. S. Maise, J. J. Berry, C. H. Carter, J. W. McLean, J. T. Faucett, J. Campbell, T. J. Triplet, T. Goff, John Morehead, John M. Dollins, W. M. Sims, William Bradley, Thomas B. Garrett, Thomas Pulis, S. Smith, A. W. Berry, W. W. Maise, A. B. McMillan, John Biggins, David Wilson, H. L. Berry, John Steward, Thomas B. Ridgeway, Reuben Pulis, Joseph Brown, J. S. Hill, John Faucett, W. P. L. Shock, John Wilson, Jerry Shepherd, John B. Smith, Minor Pate, A. Pool, D. D. Maise, James Jacks, Z. J. Ridgeway, John Pulis, Richard Dollin, John McDonald, Elisha Goff, G. Boswell, N. Hines, James Hiverson, Jerry Edwards, G. Z. Berry, Jasper N. Berry, Terry Bunton, Jones Reed, Isaac Johnson, William Gardner, Henry R. Keaton, P. Ford, A. Boswell, Allen Rose, David Majors, A. P. Edwards.

#### SWITZLER.

Switzler is a discontinued post-office in the northern part of Wilson township. Modoc, or Ridgeway's Store, as it is locally called, is situated in the southern part of Wilson township, ten miles south-west of Mexico.

## THOMPSON'S STATION — BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Jesse Carter, constable; John T. Hisey, grain; Z. C. Hudson, justice of the peace; Joseph James, constable; Kerry Hotel, John Rose, proprietor; M. B. McDonald, live stock; McDonald & Co., general store; Charles Moore, blacksmith; John Rose, proprietor Kerry Hotel and grocer; M. M. Scott, physician.



## CHAPTER XII.

### EARLY BENCH AND BAR.

Introductory Remarks — Hon. Priestly H. McBride — Peter B. McCord — John Jameson — Resolutions of the Callaway County Bar — Chas. C. Ricketts — J. R. Abernathy — William H. Russell — Benjamin Sharp — Present Attorneys.

Horace Greeley once said that the only good use a lawyer could be put to was hanging, and a great many other people entertain the same opinion. There may be cause for condemning the course of certain practitioners of the law, but the same may be said within the ranks of all other professions. Such men should not be criticised as lawyers, doctors, or the like, but rather as individuals who seek, through a profession that is quite essential to the welfare of the body politic, as the science of medicine is to that of the physical well being, or theology to the perfection of the moral nature, to carry out their nefarious and dishonest designs, which are usually for the rapid accumulation of money, although at times for far more evil and sinister purposes, and which are the instincts of naturally depraved and vicious natures. None of the professions stand alone in being thus afflicted. All suffer alike. The most holy and sacred offices have been prostituted to base uses. And it would be quite as unreasonable to hold the entire medical fraternity in contempt for the malpractice and quackery of some of its unscrupulous members, or the church with its thousands of sincere and noble teachers and followers, in derision for the hypocrisy and deceit of the few, who simply use it as a cloak to conceal the intentions of a rotten heart and a corrupt nature, as to saddle upon a profession as great as either the shortcomings of some of its individual members.

By a wise ordination of Providence, law and order govern everything in the vast and complex system of the universe. Law is everything — lawyers nothing. Law would still exist, though every one of its professors and teachers should perish from the face of the earth. And should such a thing occur, and a new race spring up, the first instinctive desire of its best men would be to bring order out of chaos by the enactment and promulgation of wise and beneficial laws. Law in the abstract is as much a component part of our planet as are the



elements, earth, air, fire and water. In a concrete sense, as applied to the government of races, nations and people, it plays almost an equally important part. Indeed, so grand is the science and so noble are the objects sought to be accomplished through it, that it has inspired some of the best and greatest men of ancient and modern times to an investigation and study of its principles; and in the long line of great names handed down to us from the dim and shadowy portals of the past, quite as many great men will be found enrolled as members of the legal profession as in any of the others, and owe their greatness to a sound knowledge of the principles of law, and a strict and impartial application of them. Draco, among the first and greatest of Athenian law-givers, was hailed as the deliverer of those people because of his enacting laws and enforcing them for the prevention of vice and crime, and looking to the protection of the masses from oppression and lawlessness. It is true that many of the penalties he attached to the violation of the law were severe, and even barbarous, but this severity proceeded from an honorable nature, with an earnest desire to improve the condition of his fellow-men. Triptolemus, his contemporary, proclaimed as laws: "Honor your parents, worship the gods, hurt not animals." Solon, perhaps the wisest and greatest of them all, a man of remarkable purity of life and noble impulses, whose moral character was so great, and conviction as to the public good so strong, that he could and did refuse supreme and despotic power when thrust upon him, thus replied to the sneers of his friends: —

Nor wisdom's plan, nor deep laid policy,  
Can Solon boast. For, when its noble blessings  
Heaven poured into his lap, he spurned them from him.  
Where were his sense and spirit, when enclosed  
He found the choicest prey, nor deigned to draw it?  
Who to command fair Athens but one day  
Would not himself, with all his race, have fallen  
Contented on the morrow?

What is true of one nation or race in this particular is true of all, viz.: that the wisest and greatest of all law-makers and lawyers have always been pure and good men, perhaps the most notable exceptions being Justinian and Tribonianus. Their great learning and wisdom enabled them to rear as their everlasting monument the Pandects and Justinian Code, which, however, they sadly defaced by the immoralities and excesses of their private lives. Among the revered and modern nations will be found, conspicuous for their great services to their fellows, innumerable lawyers. To the Frenchman the mention of the names of Tronchet, Le Brun, Portalis, Roederer and Thibaudeau

excites a thrill of pride, of greatness, and of gratitude for their goodness. What Englishman, or American either, but that takes just pride in the splendid reputation and character of the long line of England's loyal lawyer sons? The Bacons, father and son, who, with Lord Burleigh, were selected by England's greatest queen to administer the affairs of state, and Somers and Hardwicke, Cowper and Dunning, Elden, Blackstone, Coke, Stowell and Curran, who, with all the boldness of a giant and eloquence of Demosthenes, struck such vigorous blows against kingly tyranny and oppression; and Erskine and Mansfield and a score of others.

These are the men who form the criterion by which the profession should be judged. And in our own country have we not names among the dead as sacred and among the living as dear? In the bright pages of the history of a country, founded for the sole benefit of the people, and all kinds of people, who, more than our lawyers, are recorded as assisting in its formation, preservation, and working for its perpetuity?

The American will ever turn with special pride to the great Webster, Rufus Choate, William Wirt, Taney, Marshall, and a hundred others, who reflected the greatest honor upon the profession in our own country. And among the truest and best sons of Missouri are her lawyers, and even in the good old county of Audrain, some of her most highly esteemed and most responsible citizens are members of this noble profession.

The following sketches include only some of the earliest attorneys, who either presided upon the bench or practiced at the bar of the Audrain circuit court:—

HON. PRIESTLY H. M'BRIDE.

The first judge of the circuit court in and for Audrain county, was the gentleman whose name appears above. He was a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri during 1845 and 1846. He was a native of Kentucky, and born, raised and educated near Harrodsburg. He received a good education, studied law in Kentucky, came to Missouri when quite young, and located in Columbia, Boone county. On December 11, 1830, he was commissioned as judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. On January 1, 1836, the Legislature adopted and passed a constitutional amendment, which, among other things, vacated all the judicial offices. Judge McBride, however, refused to give up his office, stating as a reason that the amendment had not passed by the requisite majority, and alleging also other irregulari-

ties. An information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto* was taken against him, requiring him to show cause, by what authority or commission, he continued to exercise the duties of the office. In answer to this the defendant pleaded his commission of December 11, 1830. To this plea a demurrer was filed, and the question of the validity of the act of the General Assembly was thus raised. The real point in the case was this: The amendment had been ratified by a vote of two-thirds of a quorum of the House, but not two-thirds of all the members, which the judge contended was necessary. The case went to the Supreme Court, where it was held that two-thirds of a quorum was sufficient. This of course ousted Judge McBride from the office. The reader will find the case reported in the fourth Missouri Reports, page 303. The same Legislature organized a new circuit court composed of the counties of Marion, Lewis, Clark, Monroe and probably Shelby, and Judge McBride was appointed to that circuit, where he remained until he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in 1845. During part of his judicial service, he resided in Paris, Monroe county. In politics he was an uncompromising Democrat, but took no active part in the political contests while on the bench. In January, 1829, he was appointed by Governor Miller, Secretary of State, and resigned in 1830, in order to accept the judgeship of the Second Judicial Circuit. These were the only public positions he held. He was in no sense a brilliant man, though he made a fair judge. It is alleged that he seldom gave a reason for his opinion. He must have taken his cue from a very eminent jurist: "That any judge could give a good opinion, but few could give a reason for it." He was an earnest man, of strong convictions, strong prejudices, and strong attachments, jovial in his disposition, and of undoubted personal integrity. His published decisions will be found in volumes nine to eleven inclusive.

PETER B. M'CORD.

Mr. McCord was born at Harrisburg, Pa., January 8, 1818; received a liberal education, and pursued his legal studies in the office of Ovid F. Johnson, of Philadelphia. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and during the same year married Miss Mary Josephine Rhey, of Edensburg, Pa.

After practicing in Pennsylvania about five years, he moved, in the spring of 1844, to Missouri, and first settled in Callaway county, but during the following year made a permanent settlement at Linn, in Osage county. There were but two resident lawyers at the place, but



the bar at Jefferson City generally attended the Osage court, for Osage was in the Cole circuit, and the Attorney-General of the State was *ex officio* prosecuting attorney. There was nothing to prevent Mr. McCord from occupying an exalted position at the bar but his extreme diffidence and modesty, a quality rather *rare* in the profession, yet very commendable if not carried to excess. In Mr. McCord's case it engendered a want of confidence in himself, which destroyed his efficiency as a court lawyer and advocate. He never would take upon himself the management of a case of any importance, and invariably called in assistant counsel. This natural diffidence kept him out of public life, and made him decline the appeals of his friends, who frequently urged him to become a candidate for the Legislature. In 1874, however, his friends, persuaded of his knowledge of the law, succeeded in getting his name before the people as a candidate for judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and he was elected by a handsome majority; but before the time arrived for commencing the spring term of his court, he died at Linn. This occurred January 2, 1875. He left a wife and one son. The latter was a few years ago clerk of the circuit court of Osage county. Mr. McCord was a man of fine impulses, generous disposition, unimpeachable character and very sensitive and conscientious.

In 1864, United States Senator Ramsey, of Iowa, who was his classmate, offered to procure for him the appointment of United States District Judge, which he declined, assigning as a reason that, being a Democrat, he could not, consistently with his sense of propriety, accept the appointment from a Republican administration.

#### JOHN JAMESON.

Of the early public men of Missouri few were better known and none more popular than John Jameson, of Fulton, Callaway county. Of the early life of Mr. Jameson but little is known beyond the fact that his education was obtained in the common schools of Montgomery county, Kentucky, where he was born near the close of the eighteenth century. In 1825 he came to Missouri and settled in Fulton, entering the law office of William Lucas, brother of the late James H. Lucas, with whom he completed his studies, which had been commenced before leaving Kentucky. In 1826 he was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in Fulton. He soon obtained a fair practice, considering the small amount of litigation that then obtained. In 1830 he was elected from Callaway county to the lower house of the General Assembly, and served until 1836. During a part of the time

he was Speaker. He was by no means a thorough parliamentarian, yet few appeals were taken from his decisions, as both political parties reposed confidence in his judgment and integrity. In 1839 he was elected to Congress, to fill a vacancy created by the death of Albert Harrison, and served three terms. At that time Congressmen were elected in Missouri under the general ticket system, and not by districts, as at present. Mr. Jameson's career in Congress was in no sense brilliant, yet he made a fair member, and proved a strong advocate of Western interests. His dislike for Speaker Winthrop was so great that he took particular pleasure in annoying him by appeals from his decisions and by rising to points of order; and upon one occasion, when under considerable excitement, made a violent speech against him, charging him, among other things, with gross partiality. It was occasioned by the failure of Mr. Winthrop to award him the floor when he thought he was fairly entitled to it. Capt. Jameson exercised considerable influence in Congress by his pleasant and affable demeanor, and by the good practical sense which he exhibited on all occasions; but his want of application and study prevented him from obtaining a national reputation. As a lawyer he was not profound, but as a jury advocate was not excelled by any one in Central Missouri, and by few, if any, in the State. His power consisted in his strong and forcible presentation of the strong points in his case, and in exposing the weak ones in his adversary's. He was also an excellent judge of men, and seemed to divine, almost at a glance, what particular line of argument would reach and influence each juror; in fact he could almost read by intuition the thoughts of each juror on the panel. If an instruction of the court was unfavorable to his cause he would lead the attention of the jury from it, and thus escape partially its pernicious effects. His reluctance to labor and research made it necessary for him to have a law partner, and for many years he was associated with the Hon. James H. Sheley, now of Independence, a fine lawyer, and a gentleman who has filled most creditably many places of public trust. He studied divinity, and became a licensed preacher in the Christian church. His success in the ministry was by no means equal to that of the bar. He commenced too late in life, and was wanting in animation and zeal. He died in 1855 or 1856, leaving a widow and four children. Capt. Jameson was generous to a fault, and the meanest beggar could impose on him. He was also a social, genial man, and during that part of his life when engaged in politics, he would sometimes imbibe a little too freely, producing a slight unsteadiness in his walk, which he seemed to

apprehend would be noticed. And it was said that, upon such occasions, he would tie over his knee a large silk handkerchief and complain of rheumatism, and if any one expressed sympathy for him would remark: "Oh, it is immaterial." Whether this was an invention of his friends (for he had no enemies) to produce a little merriment at his expense we are not advised; but the expression "it is immaterial" was used by him on all occasions, until he got the name of "Immaterial John" thoroughly fastened upon him. There are many anecdotes told of Mr. Jameson which illustrate the influence he exercised with jurors. He was once engaged in the defence of a man charged with stealing corn. The evidence disclosed the fact that the accused had been seen carrying away several small loads; but Mr. Jameson, by an ingenious cross-examination of the State's witness, forced him to admit that the corn was in shucks, and that he did not see what was in the shucks. He brought in several ears in shucks and paraded them before the jury, and asked each by name if he could see any corn through the shuck, and in a manner peculiar to himself asked the jury what faith they could put in the testimony of a man who would deliberately swear that he could see through shucks. The prisoner was acquitted, but the shuck story stuck to his counsel through life.

Mr. Jameson was once engaged in an argument in the Supreme Court, with Edward Bates on the opposite side, and frequently took occasion to say, "When the plaintiff did so, I turned around and did so and so." "When the plaintiff proved so and so by John Smith, I turned around and proved so and so by John Jones." "When the plaintiff" — here he was interrupted by Judge Tompkins, who said, "Now, Mr. Jameson, do you really mean to state that upon every motion made by the plaintiff, and upon every step he took in the cause, you actually turned all the way round?" "I will explain, if your honor please," said Mr. Jameson; and suiting the action to the word, turned upon his heel, and picking up his hat walked out of the court-room, to the great amusement of the audience and the discomfiture of the court.

Mr. Jameson's tact in trying a cause before a jury was unsurpassed. He seemed to know how to turn everything to his own advantage, and how to bring ridicule upon his adversary.

He was greatly beloved by the people of Callaway, who fondly cherish his memory.

The following are the proceedings of the Fulton bar:—

"Upon the communication of the death of Hon. John Jameson (which occurred at five o'clock on Saturday evening, 24th instant), a



meeting of the Fulton bar was held at the office of Hon. P. B. Reed, at which the following proceedings were had:—

“The meeting having been organized by calling Judge Ansell to the chair and appointing Nath. C. Koums to be secretary, at the request of the chairman, Hon. P. B. Reed stated the object of the call, which was that the Fulton bar might take such steps as would most appropriately express the regret which we felt for the loss of one of our most gifted members, and the respect and esteem in which we have long held him.

“A committee, consisting of I. W. Boulware, George F. Burdett, P. B. Reed and N. C. Koums, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the bar, who thereupon reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

“WHEREAS, In the providence of Almighty God, our esteemed fellow-citizen, John Jameson, has been removed from our midst by the hand of death; therefore,

“*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Fulton bar, although forbidden by our humble reliance upon Him who doeth all things well to murmur at our loss, do yet sincerely regret the death of our professional brother, and do affectionately cherish the remembrance of his many virtues.

“*Resolved*, That we know the deceased to have been, in public life, a statesman whose highest ambition was his country's good; in private life an indulgent parent, an affectionate husband, a kind neighbor and a steadfast friend; in his social relations, a Christian gentleman; in his professional intercourse with us, an able advocate, in whom great dignity was blended with greater affability, and a kind regard for the feelings of others; a sound lawyer, in whom superior ability did not lead to arrogance, and whose conscious rectitude was free from bigotry; a man lenient to the faults of others, severer upon his own, and one who was in his whole life, public, private and professional, an honest man.

“*Resolved*, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased our sincerest sympathies; and while we deeply regret the loss of our friend, rejoice (since he is gone) that his end was peace and his hope the life eternal.

“*Resolved*, That our secretary be instructed to present to the family of our deceased friend a copy of these proceedings.

“*Resolved*, That a copy be presented to the editor of the *Missouri Telegraph* for publication; that one copy be given to George F. Burdett, with instructions to make application to the circuit court to have them spread upon the records of that court; and that another be given to I. W. Boulware with like instructions to have the same spread upon the records of our county court.

“Done by order of the bar.

“THOS. ANSELL, Chairman.

“NATH. C. KOUNS, Secretary.”

## CHARLES C. RICKETTS, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch was one of the early teachers in Mexico, but soon abandoned the vocation of a teacher for the profession of a lawyer. He was from Virginia. Mr. M. Y. Duncan, of Mexico, in one of his interesting contributions to the papers upon "Early Times in Audrain," said of Mr. Ricketts: —

"He was an industrious lawyer, a fair student, a man of much culture, a warm-hearted fellow and a boon companion. Though an old bachelor, he was still susceptible to female charms, and had some poetry and a little music in his soul. By attention to business he had drawn around him a large number of the best men of the county, and commanded a good influence. By economy he had become independent, and was really in a condition to enjoy this life well, when an attack of typhoid fever seized him, and death terminated his earthly career. In early life, deprived of the use of his right hand, he was forced to use his left, and the ease, rapidity and beauty with which he wrote was often a source of remark, and his pleadings in court, among the files, will be admired as long as they remain.

"Whilst he was good natured in a remarkable degree, he would sometimes give place to anger, and on a few occasions indulged in blows, though he was not a match physically for any one. On one occasion he indulged in some taunting remarks, reflecting somewhat on Octave Abot, who, on the impulse of the moment, struck out from the shoulder, and Charley immediately came in contact with the earth. But almost before Ricketts struck the ground, Mr. Abot caught and raised him to his feet, implored his forgiveness in a most earnest and beseeching manner, which Ricketts did not hesitate to grant, and ever after, as they had been before, they were the dearest of friends.

"On another occasion, when Major Silas Dobyns was either prosecuting or defending a small suit before a justice, Mr. Ricketts was indulging in some remarks to which Mr. D. could not assent, and he gave the lie to Mr. Ricketts, who in turn struck at Mr. D. with his left hand, and Mr. D. in turn planted his right near the outer portion of Mr. R.'s olfactory extension and drew a little claret. Here the battle ended. A half-witted boy who was present at the time gave utterance to the following lines: —

"Ricketts and Dobyns had a fight for lies,  
Dobyns gave Ricketts a pair of black eyes.  
Said Dobyns to Ricketts: 'Shall we fight any more?'  
'No,' said Ricketts, 'my eyes are too sore.'"

Mr. Duncan, by whom the above sketch was furnished, says that Charles C. Ricketts was the pioneer attorney of Mexico, and that S. A. Craddock, who died in 188—, was the second attorney.

J. R. ABERNATHY, ESQ.

J. R. Abernathy was a school-teacher, and while he was conducting his school, in true pedagogue style, and never dreaming of the dull principles inculcated by Coke and Blackstone, some one of his patrons — perhaps the host with whom he boarded — had a bee-gum taken from him rather unceremoniously. He was in trouble, and in his extremity applied to “Abbey,” as he was familiarly called. He took the statutes and turned to the index and looked first for “bee-gums.” Seeing nothing, he turned to “bees,” and being still unsuccessful, he next looked for “honey,” but his search was a vain one; and thus mocked by everything, but being a man of resolution, he began to turn leaf by leaf and page after page. He had not proceeded far until he came to “forcible entry and detainer.” “Ah!” said he, “I have it,” and he instituted an action for forcible entry and detainer for the bee-gum. This was his first case in court, from which he afterwards branched out, and he was so well pleased with his success that he read law and applied for a license. His case was referred for examination to Judge Jack Gordon. It is said Mr. Gordon, who was himself a fine lawyer, though a little eccentric, only asked him if he could sing and dance, and these questions being satisfactorily answered, he was ready to report. He presented himself at the bar, and the judge asked him if he were ready to report. His answer was, that Mr. Abernathy did not know much of the common law, but was h—ll on the statute, and he recommended that the court grant him a license.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL.

One of the most remarkable men of early times was the person whose name is at the head of this memoir, and who spent most of his professional life in Fulton, Callaway county, Mo. His entire life was one of excitement, daring and adventure, and in the hands of a ready, imaginative writer, would furnish ample material for a good-sized volume of romance. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., April 21, 1805, and was educated at the Transylvania University of that State, passing with credit through both the academic and law departments. Shortly after obtaining a license to practice, he was elected to represent Nicholas county in the lower branch of the Ken-



tucky Legislature. About this time an incident occurred which caused a warm personal friendship to spring up between him and Kentucky's great statesman, Henry Clay — a friendship of the most devoted kind, which continued up to the time of Mr. Clay's death. Mr. Clay was for the first time a candidate for the United States Senate, and after a very heated contest was elected by one vote, and that vote was given by Mr. Russell, the youngest member of the body. Mr. Clay's gratitude to him was unbounded, and manifested itself in personal attentions; and whatever may be said of Mr. Clay in other respects, he never deserted a friend, or failed to admit his obligations to those who stood by him in his political struggles. As may be supposed, they corresponded through life, and had Mr. Clay reached the Presidency, Mr. Russell would have been the recipient of his highest favor. Mr. Russell would never permit Mr. Clay's name to be mentioned in his presence in terms of reproach, without taking up his cause and making it a personal matter, for his admiration of the great Kentuckian amounted to almost idolatry. In 1834, Col. Russell removed to Missouri and settled in Fulton, where he opened a law office and entered upon the practice, soon obtaining a prominent position at the bar. He was a man of fine conversational powers, free, easy and prepossessing in his address. As a speaker he was graceful, fluent and persuasive; in fact, he carried his point before a jury more by his adroit persuasiveness than the force of reasoning. He had a good knowledge of men, and well knew that logic was not always the best weapon to use before a jury, and hence he so shaped his address as he thought would best accomplish his aim.

Law as a science was not altogether suited to his tastes, for he was too restless and impatient to devote much time to the investigation of abstruse and intricate legal problems. He was fond of the excitement of a jury trial, and if associated with other counsel would leave them to settle before the court the questions of law.

He had a great fondness for political controversy, and although his party was always in the minority, never failed to enlist in any canvass, and spent his time and money freely in behalf of his political friends. He was an excellent stump speaker, and when Mr. Clay was a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, canvassed nearly the whole of Northern Missouri in his behalf.

In 1838 Mr. Russell was elected from Callaway county to the popular branch of our State Legislature, and, by reason of his ability and knowledge of parliamentary law, obtained in the Kentucky Legislature, soon became a recognized leader of his party. He took an ac-

tive part in the debates, and by his popular manners secured the good will of the opposition members. Col. Russell obtained his military title through services rendered in the Florida war. He was captain of a company in Col. Gentry's regiment, raised in Callaway and the adjoining counties, and in the battle of Ochechobe proved himself a brave and gallant soldier. It is well known that his regiment was placed in advance and met the first shock of the battle with great loss of life. The people of our State thought that Gen. Taylor, in his report of the engagement, did not do justice to our gallant boys, and made it the subject of legislative action.

In 1840 Col. Russell was a member of the Whig National Convention that nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, and in the same year was appointed one of the visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. Under Gen. Harrison's administration he was appointed marshal of Missouri, and discharged the duties of the office faithfully and efficiently, but for some reason unknown to us, resigned a short time before the expiration of his term.

In 1846 he led a party of emigrants across the plains to the territory of California, which was then an unexplored wilderness. It was the second expedition to the Pacific slope, Fremont's having preceded it. To have been made a leader of such an expedition at that day, after the sufferings and privations of the Fremont party, was no slight compliment. Governor Boggs and family were with him, and also the noted Donner family, every member of which perished from starvation and cold in the fastness of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. But the intrepid spirit of Russell brought the greater part of the company safely through. Upon the organization of the provisional government of California, Col. Russell was made Secretary of State, and continued in that position as long as Gen. Fremont was at the head of the territorial government. Upon retiring from the office of Secretary of State, he was made collector of the port at Monterey, which office he held for some time, and then returned to the practice of his profession. He had left his family in Missouri, and in 1852 returned to them, and took up his residence at Independence, Jackson county, where he remained two years, and then removed to Kansas, and was there during the turbulent times that preceded her admission into the Union. Though a pro-slavery man, he refused to identify himself with that element known as "Border Ruffians," nor would he give any aid or comfort to the Abolitionists, headed by Lane. He took conservative ground, and in that respect followed the footsteps of his illustrious friend, Mr. Clay. He advocated the supremacy of law and

order, and held that the constitution was broad enough to heal all existing grievances, and that it was the duty of the patriot in such a crisis to stand by his government, and endeavor to avert the storm that threatened the entire country. His whole course was marked by the highest patriotism and a full sense of his obligations to a government which he characterized as the best on earth. While in Kansas he became a candidate for Congress on the Native-American or Know Nothing ticket, but was defeated. The excitement in the State was too intense to admit of the success of any intermediate party. Shortly after the breaking out of the Rebellion, he left Kansas for Washington City, and Mr. Lincoln, who was his old acquaintance and friend in Kentucky, appointed him, in 1852, consul to Trinidad, Cuba, which position he held till the close of the war. He then returned to Washington City and practiced law there up to the time of his death, which took place in December, 1872, when in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Col. Russell was as brave as a lion, and when not aroused as mild and as easily led as a child. He was also a man of generous impulses, charitable to a fault, indulgent to his friends, and for their sake would part with the last dollar he had. His heart was too large and broad and his disposition too forgiving to harbor a feeling of resentment or revenge; hence he had but a few enemies. He left a large family of children, and gave each of them a good education, the advantage of which he fully appreciated. His remains repose in the cemetery at Georgetown, District of Columbia.

#### BENJAMIN SHARP.

Mr. Sharp was a native of Jonesville, Va., and was born April 10, 1820. He studied law with his father, who had a large practice in that State. He received a good academic education, and at one time contemplated entering the army, and for that purpose attended the military school at Lexington. We are unable to state how long he remained there, nor do we know what induced him to embark in the legal profession, but the probability is that he was influenced by the wishes of his father. In November, 1842, he married Miss Sarah E. Rebeck, of Lee county, Va., and two years from that time moved to Missouri, and settled at Danville, and was soon afterwards admitted to the bar.

For a considerable period of time he represented his district in the State Senate, and became an acknowledged leader of his party. He took an active part in the debates, and, by the aid of a strong practi-



cal intellect, exerted a large and salutary influence upon all questions of public policy. Though a man of great force of character and decided convictions, he was tolerant of the opinions of others, and never assumed, or arrogated to himself actual superiority. This influence proceeded more from his admitted ability, than any attempt to secure popular favor.

During the war he took strong ground in favor of the Union, and by his zealous advocacy of the war measures of Mr. Lincoln's administration, provoked the hostility of the Southern element of his section of the State, which sought and accomplished his death. He was murdered at Martinsburg, in July, 1861. He left a widow and four children. He was a heavy thick set man, rather low in stature, with a broad and high forehead, and an intellectual cast of countenance.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Samuel W. Bickley, Thomas B. Buckner, Angus B. Cluster, James W. Daniel, M. Y. Duncan, Forrist & Fry, David T. Gentry, John M. Gordon, Orlando Hitt, William H. Kennan, Warren B. McIntyre, Macfarlane & Trimble, D. H. McIntyre, Attorney-General.



## CHAPTER XIII.

### CRIMES, ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS.

Murder of Captain John W. Ricketts — James Berry Killed Stephen J. Moore — Nathan Faucett and Jake Muldrow — L. D. Willingham Killed by Walter Kilgore — Mastin Wiley Killed by William Hartley — John Kelleher Killed by the Cars — Randolph Scharlach and Son Killed by the Cars — Suicide of Ex-Mayor Ladd — John P. Beatty Killed — Death of Gustavus and Mary Gleason.

All organized counties and communities, it matters not what may be their geographical location, or what may be their general moral and religious status, have a criminal record. Some of these records are comparatively free from crime; others are replete with deeds of violence and bloodshed. Audrain county is no exception to this universal rule, yet from the date of its organization to the present time the number of crimes committed within its borders, in proportion to population, as shown by the records of the courts, is far less than the number that have been perpetrated in many other counties. There are, however, some facts of a criminal character which belong to the history of the county, and are of such importance that they may be mentioned in this work.

There have been but three executions in the county covering a period of about 47 years.

The first indictment and trial for murder occurred in July, 1840. Monroy Powell was tried for killing George Eubanks. (See chapter III.) The next important case was the State against Hart, a slave, for administering poison to the slaves of John R. Croswite, in June, 1854, and Emily, another slave, the property of Thomas Lakin, was tried in 1856, charged with infanticide.

#### MURDER OF CAPT. JOHN W. RICKETTS.

The following embraces the main facts in the trial of the third murder committed in Audrain county:—

At the preliminary examination of James N. Rodman for the murder of Capt. John W. Ricketts, held in Mexico, Mo., on the 3d day of March, 1857, the following facts in relation to the murder were

elicited. We present only a synopsis of the evidence as we find it in the *St. Louis Leader*: —

John P. Beatty being sworn — I was acquainted with the late John W. Ricketts. On this day one week ago, in the evening, I saw Mr. Ricketts on the street in town, about two or three o'clock. I saw him next at the corner of Paul Abbat's field, west of town, about seven o'clock in the evening, at the south-east corner of the field, in the lane between Abbat's and Clark's field. He was then dead, his body resting on his knees, his hands doubled under him, and his head down in the mud, his hat partly under his head, his face turned nearly due north. He was taken from there to his home, the officers with him, to hold an inquest over his dead body. He was found about three-quarters of a mile from the court-house, his house was about a quarter of a mile beyond where he was found. Ricketts was in town nearly every day; he frequently came to town in the morning and returned home in the evening; he was found on the direct route from town to his house. On the next morning, the 25th, about sunrise, the two Mr. Northcuts, Sack Davis, Mr. Hockady, Tom Spires and myself went to the place of murder. Upon examination no boot or shoe track could be found near the place where the murder was committed which led to or from that place. There was a string of fence near where Ricketts was shot, running north, and we discovered what seemed to be board tracks coming up the fence to where the body was, and back along the fence. After following the board tracks about 300 yards we saw where the boards had been tied to the man's feet; we discovered one track going to the place of the murder and another going from that place. We separated; some followed the track to the murder, others the track from that point. There was another fence running east and west; about 100 yards from the corner of that fence a rider had been thrown off, and there the individual who had made that track had crossed the fence. This was Paul Abbat's fence. The tracks then turned a north-east course, crossing a point of prairie. After following the track nearly east it turned and went into a thicket, and there it turned a north-east course again; it kept that until it crossed the Paris road, leading from town towards Mr. Keithley's; there was a branch and an old road running from Wade's towards Abbat's; the track intersected that road there and followed that road to near Wade's fence; there it turned nearly south, and continued that direction 150 or 200 yards; the track then went in towards Wade's field; in the field we came to a cross track; some took the back track and some the other; one track took a south-east course to the north-west corner of Mrs. Wisdom's garden fence, and turned about due south to a big road and a cross fence; the other track was trailed to nearly the same place. We stopped about 100 yards from James Rodman's house. Whilst we were sitting on the fence Mr. Rodman and Mr. Wade came to us; I got off of the fence, and the salutation was good morning. I immediately noticed the tracks which Mr. Rodman then made, and I was thunderstruck; the tracks



of Mr. Rodman had every appearance of being the same tracks that we had been following through the field. It had every appearance of it. I eyed it closely. The other track, the one coming from the murder, came to the east side of Mrs. Wisdom's house. I followed that track to Mr. Rodman's house. This was the track from the place of the murder along through Wade's field, out at the gap, and along the east side of Mrs. Wisdom's house along the yard fence, where the tracks crossed the branch, there was the appearance that the person had hopped across it, sort of side ways. I then looked towards Mr. Wade's field, and saw several persons coming on the same track that I had been following. They followed it until it came near Mr. Rodman's house, they brought with them some boards, that we suppose had been tied to the man's feet who committed the murder. The track came within ten or fifteen feet of Rodman's north door. The tracks were not plain to the door, that I could see; near the door the tracks turned round the house. I followed it no further. A crowd collected and Mr. Rodman was arrested. The track which I followed precisely fitted these boots (Rodman's boots). I would not swear that these boots made the track we had been following, but they correspond in the size, length and breadth, at the toes and heels, and the length of the heel-tap correspond. I measured another track that this boot made, and it answered to the measurement of the tracks, that I had followed from where the boards were taken off to Rodman's house, and the board track went to the place where Ricketts was murdered. Mr. Rodman, when I saw him come to us, had on a pair of boots precisely like these. There were peculiar marks about the tracks and the boots, there were tracks in the center of the boots, more on one side than the other; the impressions in the tracks correspond with the tracks in the boots, half way between the heel and the toe. These boots have the same, that is the tracks in the boots and the track impression in the boot tracks are the same as to location and appearance. The ground was very soft, so much so that no weight could rest upon it without leaving an indentation. The ground had not frozen that night. Mr. Rodman at that time lived in West Mexico, nearly one-quarter of a mile from the court-house. The house we tracked to is the one in which he then lived. Rickett's house is a little south-west from the court-house; Rodman's house a little north of a west course from the court-house. Rickett's was found about one-fourth of a mile from where Rodman lived. Mrs. Wisdom's house is about 150 yards from Rodman's house, a little east or north. The branch where the hop was is 75 or 80 yards from Rodman's house.

In the corner of the fence, on the inside of the field, we saw where a man had been whittling on a rail. Ricketts was lying in the lane; no tracks were there, or near there, but board tracks; the fence was a rail worm fence, running east and west; a few feet from the corner of the fence, about the second panel, was where the man lay in the corner of the fence inside who had shot Ricketts, and a little north where Ricketts was when shot down, rails were laid in the corner on the

soft ground and there was whittling on a rail on the inside of the fence ; Ricketts was found on the north side of the land, near Abbat's fence. A man coming along where Ricketts was found would hardly see a man lying in the corner of the fence from which Ricketts was shot. This was all in Audrain county, State of Missouri.

Mr. Hawkins Northcutt corroborates the testimony of Mr. Beatty, and adds that he followed the tracks to within forty yards of Rodman's house. The impression of the boots also had some nail-heads in them, and the tracks were distinct and well defined. The murderer had evidently tried to walk, as much as possible on sticks, weeds, etc., so as to prevent sinking in the mud. At times there was considerable difficulty in following the tracks from the care which had been taken in walking on the brush and weeds. There were no other tracks.

S. W. Davis swears that he traced the tracks from the place where the murder was committed to within a short distance of Rodman's house ; the boards which were on the bottoms of his feet were laid aside and the man walked in his boots ; the soles of the boots contained tacks, the heads of which made an impression in the ground. One boot contained three, the other five tacks, singularly situated, being on the outside and under the instep. The tracks were perfectly visible and easily tracked.

Mr. Thomas Spires makes the same statement in regard to the tracks, and adds that he found some rails in the corner of the fence near where Ricketts was killed, which had been used by the murderer to stand on, and also on the fence, marks as if made by the thimble of a gun. Also impressions as if of strings tied round the boards on the feet of the murderer. He says after Rodman's arrest he went to Allison's, where Rodman was, and saw Rodman's boots taken off. The boots were then tried in the track and exactly fitted, the impressions of the tack-heads being identical with those in the track.

Mr. A. S. Murphy's testimony is in accordance with the foregoing, and adds that he was present when the boots were fitted in the tracks.

John B. Coons states that one of Rodman's boots was a little trampled down at the heel, and that the protruding leather made an impression in the mud, which exactly corresponded with the track of the murderer.

W. H. Edmonston states that he picked up some of the strings used by the murderer to bind the boards to his feet, that those in the court were the identical strings, all dark colored but one, which was of fair leather.

William Lockridge swears that Rodman got leather strings at the shop of Pasqueth & Cunningham on the evening of the murder, one of fair leather, which had been *sharked*, and on the fair leather string presented to the court were the impressions of the *shark skin*. He further swears that he believes the strings presented to the court to be the identical strings purchased by Rodman.



C. Ragsdale, a saddler, swears that the strings produced in court are the same as those purchased by Rodman, and knows them from having been employed to tie up his work.

Here an indictment against James A. Rodman for forging a note on John W. Ricketts for about \$3,000, was filed as evidence in the case, as a motive to commit the deed, as Ricketts was the principal witness.

Mrs. Wisdom swears that, on the evening of the murder, she saw Rodman coming from towards Wade's field, along the east side of her house, along the yard fence, going home; that he appeared to be lame; this was between five and six o'clock in the evening. The next morning she saw persons in the same tracks Rodman made the evening before.

Miss Wisdom corroborates her mother's testimony.

Others also saw Rodman on this very track.

George Muldrow swears that he is the constable of Salt River township, that he apprehended Rodman on the morning of the 25th of February; that he asked for his gun and the one in court is the one given up; that he noticed that the lower thimble was broken off and looked like a fresh break; that he raised the hammers and saw no caps on the tubes; both barrels were empty.

John W. Wilkins states: I am a gunsmith. Mr. Rodman brought a double-barrel shot-gun to my shop about fifteen days ago. The gun in court is Mr. Rodman's. I examined the gun closely, saw nothing wrong. To the best of my knowledge the thimble was then on it.

The prisoner refused to make any explanations, but said he was not guilty of the charge.

*Defendant's Witnesses.* — Coleman Wisdom, a little boy, states: That he lives about 250 yards from Rodman's house; that he knows him and saw him on the evening Ricketts was killed between the hours of five and six o'clock, chopping wood at his own (Rodman's) wood-pile, right before his own door. — That he (Coleman) was in his mother's stable-loft, that he has seen Rodman passing about in the brush coming from hunting.

George Burhop states: That he is a teacher of music, that he was engaged giving lessons at Rodman's house on the evening of the 24th of February, the evening Ricketts was killed; that he went there at four o'clock; that he was engaged in giving lessons about one hour on that evening. Mrs. Bryant and a Miss Sheriff were there. Mrs. Bryant came in while he was engaged in giving lessons. He took supper at Rodman's house that evening, as did also the ladies. He saw James N. Rodman after he had finished giving a lesson to his wife. Did not see him coming home. There was no candle lighted when Rodman came in. He heard a heavy walk at the door on the west-side, in the south room, like a man stamping off mud. Can't tell at what time Rodman came in as he did not look at his watch. It was light enough to see the notes; as to reading, could not tell. After supper he and Rodman walked up to town; it was



light enough to pick their way. After Mrs. Rodman's lesson, Mrs. Bryant requested him to play; does not know how long he played for her; in the meantime he was introduced to Miss Sheriff, and some time after that Rodman came in. Had not seen him about the house that evening until he came into the room.

Mrs. Bryant swears that she is a sister of Rodman's wife; that she was at Rodman's house on the evening Ricketts was killed; she saw Rodman at his house that evening, the sun was about an hour high when she saw him; he was with Burhop, was on the porch, walking about the yard and milking the cow. Mrs. Rodman made the fire to prepare supper, Rodman prepared the wood; there was none other to do it; if Rodman was absent after he came home till supper, it must have been a very short time. After he milked the cow, he went in and talked with Burhop; did not see him with a gun on that evening; has not seen him with a gun this year; was in the room with Burhop when Rodman came in; Miss Sheriff was not there and had not been.

Miss Sheriff states that she knows Rodman; was at his house on the 24th of February, from noon until the next morning; saw Rodman at his house that evening more than an hour before sundown; she was in the south room, Burhop, Mrs. Rodman and Mrs. Bryant were in the north room. Burhop had not finished giving Mrs. Rodman lessons when Rodman came; he was chopping wood; she went to the door and saw him chopping wood. He then came in, washed his face and hands and went in the north room; he was not absent long enough after he came to be missed; if he had been absent a half or quarter of an hour she would have missed him. Mr. Rodman did not bring with him a gun when he returned; she did not see him take a gun out of the house that evening. Rodman was not in the room that night after he went to town, nor next morning until Muldrow came to arrest him. She (Miss Sheriff) was visiting her brother in Mexico; her brother's wife is a niece of Mrs. Rodman.

R. H. Hord states that he had a conversation with Rodman, in town, on the evening Ricketts was killed; could not state the time; the young ladies had come from school.

William M. Sims testifies that he was in sight of Ricketts when he was killed, heard the fire of a gun and saw Ricketts in a squatting position, and did not remove his eyes from him until he had heard three reports of a gun. McDonald was also in sight. It was a little after five o'clock.

A. J. McDonald says he was on horseback, saw Ricketts about sundown, at the corner of Abbat's field.

W. P. Hurt says he is conducting a school in Mexico; usually dismissed school at 4 o'clock in the evening, and did so on the 24th of February.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the examination, the courthouse being crowded all the time with persons anxious to hear the evidence. Rodman was charged with murder in the first degree. He refused to give any explanation of the facts and circumstances pro-

duced against him ; when the evidence closed, the case was submitted without argument, the decision of the justice was: "That from the evidence, and the oath they had taken, no course was left them but to commit the prisoner for further trial, and that he could not be admitted to bail." The examination was a searching one, and the witnesses were separated, so that no witness heard the evidence of any previous witness.

Rodman had two or three trials, and was finally cleared, after which he left the country. It is said that his father spent several thousand dollars defending him.

#### JAMES BERRY.

On the night of the 18th of September, 1877, the Union Pacific express car was robbed at Big Springs Station, 162 miles west of Wyoming Territory, by six masked men. The robbers appeared at the station in the evening, and took possession of everything, tearing the telegraph instruments out and throwing them away. A red light was then hung out to stop the train, which arrived there about 11 o'clock P. M. On the conductor's stepping off to see what was wanted, he was confronted by men armed with revolvers, who commanded him to throw up his hands. The fireman and engineer were secured and placed under guard. The station agent was forced to knock on the express door, and on its being opened for him, the robbers rushed in, overpowering Messenger Miller, and taking possession of the car. They secured \$65,000 in coin, and about \$500 from the express car in currency. The through safe, which was stationary, and which had a combination lock, they left undisturbed. It contained a large sum of money. The passengers in the coaches were then visited, and relieved of cash and valuables amounting to about \$1,800.

One of the six masked men above mentioned was James Berry, who had been a resident of Callaway county, Mo. He had been living a short time previous to the robbery at North Platte, Nebraska, with a man named Garretson. They were in some kind of business, but failed, leaving their creditors nothing. Berry went to the Black Hills. A detective by the name of Leach resided in Ogalalla, and was in the mercantile business. Berry went to Leach's store to purchase a pair of boots, but not having any money, Leach refused to credit him. A man by the name of Collins, however, paid for them. A few days after this the robbery of the train occurred, and Leach went at once to the locality where it took place. He took the trail of the men, and followed them two hundred miles through a wild country alone. He at length overtook them, while they were around their camp-fire counting their money. He saw Berry and Collins, and at



once recognized them as the men who had purchased the boots. He heard them talk about their plans, and learned their places of abode. The robbers separated into companies of two men. Berry and his confederate came to Mexico, where Berry stopped; his accomplice took the Chicago and Alton train for the North. Leach, the detective, came on to Mexico, and at the time of Berry's capture was in Callaway county, near Berry's house, endeavoring to affect Berry's arrest.

#### BERRY'S CAPTURE.

After Berry's return to Callaway county, he took great pleasure in showing his money, and was often seen in the saloons in Mexico, where he made a great display of his ill-gotten gain. Not being a thrifty man, but on the contrary, a dissolute character, the people who knew him and seeing him with so much money, at once suspected something wrong. This suspicion was confirmed by the detective, and circumstances pointed to Berry as one of the six robbers of the express train. We copy from the *Mexico Ledger*, of October 18, 1877: —

It appears that last Saturday night as our sheriff (Glascock) was eating supper about half-past six o'clock, he received a message that a man was in town after the suit of clothes Berry had left at Blum's. The man's name was Bose Kazy; he lived near Berry's. He told Blum that Berry had told him that he could have the clothes if he would pay the balance of \$30 due on them. This was the way he had his "job" fixed up. Glascock ran right down to Kabrich's Hall, and hid behind the corner and saw Kazy come out; this was half-past seven. Glascock followed him to Wallace & McKamey's livery stable. Just as Glascock got near the stable, he met John Carter and told him to come along. Carter, Glascock and Kazy all got to the stable at the same time. Kazy paid for his horse feed, and started to get on his horse. Sheriff Glascock took Kazy by the collar, presented a pistol to his head, and told him he would shoot him if he moved. Kazy did not move. Glascock ordered two more horses saddled. They then tied Kazy on his horse. The sheriff and Carter then mounted, and the cavalcade then moved off, Glascock leading Kazy's horse. They went down to the branch near the residence of Thomas Smith, in South Mexico, and there they stopped. Glascock there procured the services of John Coons, Bob Steele, and a young man named Moore. All got horses and prepared themselves with double-barrel shot-guns. They then told Kazy that he must tell them where Berry was. He said he had not seen Berry since he told him he could have the clothes, which had been about a week before that time. The *posse* then surrounded Kazy, put their guns to his heart, and told him if he led them into any trap, or did not take them at once to where Berry was they would kill him. He said he would take them to Berry's house, if it



would do them any good. The men started out towards Kazy's house. When they arrived within a half mile of Kazy's house, they took Kazy off, tied him and left Bob Steele to guard him; then Glascock placed two men north of the house and stable — Moore and himself going on the south and west side. Before they tied Kazy they asked him to tell where Berry was, but he said he knew nothing, about him. They did not alarm Kazy's house, but all seated themselves in thickets, to await results. Glascock told them to halt Berry if they saw him, and if he showed fight, to shoot him down, and if he ran, to shoot him in the legs — in short to capture him at all hazards.

In about a half hour Glascock heard the neighing of a horse about a half mile distant as he thought. Moore and Glascock then crept towards the noise — went 300 yards down the branch, came to a fence and saw fresh horse-tracks. Glascock got over the fence and secreted himself in a thicket. He heard the horse snort this time about fifty yards away in the brush. Glascock then crawled toward the horse, and after going about twenty steps got upon his knees and saw the back of the horse about forty yards off. Glascock approached within about twenty yards of the horse, when he raised up and saw Berry unhitching the horse from a tree. He started with his horse, leading him as he stated to water. Glascock cocked both barrels of his gun and approached within about twenty feet of Berry and ordered him to halt. Berry started to run; Glascock shot, the charge going over Berry's head. He shot again, and seven buck-shot were lodged in Berry's left leg below the knee. Berry fell to the ground. When the sheriff got to them he was trying to get his pistol out. This the sheriff took from him. Berry then asked him to kill him, saying he did not want to live. Just at this time Moore came up. Glascock called the balance of the *posse*. Berry was searched, and in his belt was found five \$500 packages, and in his pocket-book was found \$304. He had a gold watch and chain, one dress coat, three overcoats and a comfort; he had doubtless slept within ten feet of the horse. They took him to Kazy's house, and while they were at breakfast a messenger was sent to Williamsburg for medical assistance. Immediately after breakfast the sheriff and John Carter went to Berry's house to look for the balance of the money. Upon arriving there the sheriff inquired of Mrs. Berry the whereabouts of Berry. She answered she did not know, as she had not seen him for four or five days, and thought he had left the country. The sheriff showed her Berry's watch and chain, when one of the children said, "Oh! I thought that was papa's." He further told her that he had captured Berry, when she asked if he had been taken alive, saying she never thought he would be. When informed that he had been taken alive she and the children began to cry — a little boy and five small girls. It was a distressing scene. The sheriff searched the house but found no money. Sunday evening the parties returned to Mexico and placed Berry in a room at the Ringo House, and called Dr. Russell to attend him.

On the following Tuesday, at about one o'clock, Berry died. After being wounded, there was no reaction and on Monday night gangreen set in. Berry did not seem to dread death. He told those around him he would not die. His brother-in-law, James Craighead, was with him during his last moments. His sister and friends from Martinsburg came too late to see him, as did also his wife, who did not arrive until about four o'clock. On Monday night, Berry made a confession, and said he was in the robbery, but said he was not sorry for it. His remains were interred in the Richland cemetery, Callaway county. His aged mother died a few hours before he did, and they were both buried in the same grave.

STEPHEN J. MOORE.

[From the Mexico Ledger of March 18, 1880.]

The case of the State *v.* Stephen J. Moore, who was indicted for murder in the first degree, for the killing of his brother-in-law, Albert Gentry, in this county on the 15th of June, 1878, was called and tried at Bowling Green last week, to which place a change of venue was taken from this county. The history of the case, as shown by the evidence, is about as follows: In 1866, Moore's father with a large family of children moved from the State of Indiana to Boone county, Mo., and rented a farm near by Sturgeon. Soon after, defendant's father died, leaving the entire family in very humble circumstances to be supported by the defendant, who was the eldest child. Defendant had the support of the family until 1868, when he went to Columbia, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for four years. In 1872, while working at his trade near Sturgeon, he met Miss Alice Gentry, a sister of the deceased man, Albert Gentry, to whom he was thereafter married. In 1873 he purchased a little farm of forty acres, in a quarter of a mile of his wife's brother, where Albert Gentry then lived, built a cottage and improved his farm as his home. In 1873 Gentry and Moore had some words about pay for some work done by Gentry for Moore, Gentry claiming that Moore owed him \$9.00, Moore claiming it was but \$5.00. At this time Gentry abused Moore, drew a knife on him and threatened his life. Moore evaded him and got away. The next day Gentry went to Moore's house, and in the presence of Moore's wife made an assault on Moore with a club, until his own brothers had to take him away by force. Then for peace, Moore paid Gentry's brothers the full amount that Gentry claimed and took a receipt in full. After this, to the time of the fatal meeting, the two parties met frequently, and were on speaking terms, but had little to do with each other. It seems that Moore had rented a small woodland pasture jointing to Gentry's, the latter's house being but a short distance from the pasture. In this pasture Moore kept his cows and a few hogs. Gentry had a vicious dog which had been in the habit of going to the pasture and worrying Moore's hogs.



On the 15th of June, 1878, Moore, about 8 A. M., drove his cows to the pasture, and took some corn along for his hogs, as was his custom. Calling his hogs, he fed them the corn, and found one badly torn. He concluded at once it was Gentry's dog that did it. He started home, and on his way heard the dog baying his hogs where he had fed them. He went home, got his pistol and went to where he fed his hogs. He found the hogs gone and the corn partially eaten. He searched for the hogs and dog in the pasture, and went to Gentry's house near by, and spoke to Mrs. Gentry about the hogs being torn by the dog. She referred him to her husband, who was chopping about 75 yards from the house. Moore went out within eight or ten steps of Gentry, and said: "Albert, do you know your dog is tearing my hogs all to pieces?" Gentry answered: "No, I don't." Moore said: "He is, and if you don't do something with him, I will kill him." Then Moore turned to leave. It seemed that Gentry flew into a passion, calling out: "No, d—n you, you will never kill that dog," and rushed at Moore with his ax. Moore gave back, drawing his pistol, and called to him: "Stop! Stop!! Stop!!!" and fired, not hitting him. Gentry kept advancing, and when within five or six feet of Moore, with his ax drawn, Moore fired the second shot which took effect, entering three inches to the right of his median line, and one inch below the level of the naval, passing almost directly through the body, lodging just under the skin in the posterior, diverging down a half inch, and upward to the spine one inch. Gentry died of the wound about eight hours after. Moore surrendered himself to the officers. It was proven that Gentry was a quarrelsome and dangerous man, and had more than once threatened, in a wicked and malignant manner, that he would at the proper time put Moore out of the way, while on the other hand, it was shown that Moore had always borne a most enviable reputation for peace and good order.

This case was first tried in Audrain county in June, 1879, Shannon C. Douglass, of Columbia, and the county attorney representing the State, Gen. Guitar, of Columbia, and Forrist & Fry, of Mexico, representing the defendant. After a long and close trial the jury hung, nine of whom stood for murder in the first degree, one for second degree, and two for acquittal. The case was again tried at Mexico in October, 1879, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. On motion of defendant's counsel, the verdict was set aside, because of erroneous instructions, and at the time the court gave it, as his opinion, that there was no murder in the first degree. On application of defendant's counsel at January term, 1880, there was a change of venue granted to Pike county. The case was called at Bowling Green on Thursday last, Shannon C. Douglass assisting D. A. Ball, prosecuting attorney of Pike county, for the State, Gen. Guitar, W. W. Fry and T. B. Buckner, of Mexico, Robinson & Smith, of Bowling Green, and Biggs & Carkener, of Louisiana, appearing for the defendant. The jury retired at 3 P. M. on Saturday, and returned a verdict of not guilty in 15 minutes. It seemed to be the opinion of all present that the verdict was just.



## NATHAN FAUCETT AND JAKE MULDROW.

[From the Mexico Ledger of April 22, 1880.]

Most of our readers are acquainted with the killing of Octave Inlow, on Tuesday night, the 30th of last September, but as two of the guilty parties have just been executed, we will give a brief history of one of the most cold-blooded, unreasonable murders that ever occurred in the State. The accused were Joc Hicks, of Sturgeon, and Jake Muldrow and Nathan Faucett, of Mexico, all colored, and Emma Prilley, white.

The following named gentlemen composed the jury in the case: W. P. Carter, J. T. Harrison, T. J. Gregory, Thomas Loar, Albert White, Riley Baker, J. B. Gregory, C. B. Firebaugh, William Fisher, S. J. Smith, John Talley and W. Trimble.

The girl, who seems to have been the prime mover, at least the evident cause of the murder, is of very bad reputation. About a year ago, she was arrested for appearing in man's apparel and sent out of the State. She walked back and came and lived with old Si. Muldrow (colored), over Salt river, east of town.

Octave Inlow lived near Muldrow's and saw a great deal of the girl. An unaccountable and strange friendship, especially on his part, sprang up between himself and the girl. On the morning of the murder, Inlow and the girl had a difficulty at the house of Emma Mickey (colored). It appears that Inlow slapped the girl and made her angry, for which she vowed vengeance. She went out to Muldrow's, and Inlow went home. They were together at 10 o'clock that night in Inlow's pasture. They were walking along near the barn, not far from the creek, when the girl stopped, asked him for a chew of tobacco and began to converse with him. While standing there, he was shot from behind, in the head and neck. He fell to the ground on his back, bleeding profusely, and died the next Sunday morning. The girl called for help, and then went down in town and slept in Galloway's barn. We give the girl's evidence:—

I am 18 years old; I was with Inlow the afternoon he was killed; he followed me down to Mrs. Mickey's; he pulled me out from under the bed and slapped me; there were no threats made by me on that occasion; he swore at me; we got into a good humor before he left, and Emma Mickey and I went down to the Chicago and Alton Railroad bridge and got upon Si. Muldrow's fence; early in the night Inlow came down; Emma Mickey left Inlow and I together; we started toward Inlow's barn, and as we stopped for a few moments, some one shot him; he was facing the north; he fell on his back. I halloed for Si. Muldrow to bring some water from his house; Inlow and I were friendly; we had love-spats sometimes, but they did not amount to anything; we stopped because I asked him for a chew of tobacco. Emma Mickey and I went down to stay all night in Galloway's barn. Si. took Octave Inlow up to his house. I did not see

the flash of the gun; I did not see who fired it; I don't know who or how many were hid behind the log; I had not talked with any person about killing Inlow.

During the evidence she wept when talking of the shooting of Inlow.

#### STATE'S THEORY.

The State's theory, backed up with more or less circumstantial evidence, was, that Jake Muldrow did the shooting with Nathan Faucett's gun, and that the girl led Inlow out to be shot from ambush. For some time the dusky lovers had been jealous of Inlow and threatened to scalp him, and it was thought that the girl, being angry, had assisted them.

#### VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The jury took the case about three o'clock in the afternoon and at ten minutes after four returned their verdict. The jury found Faucett and Muldrow guilty of murder in the first degree; Hicks not guilty, and could not agree on a verdict concerning Emma Prilley. The jury stood eleven to one to acquit Emma Prilley. On a promise to leave town, never to return, she was discharged, as the Prosecuting Attorney could not obtain sufficient evidence to convict her. A ticket to Louisiana was given her, and she was told never to return.

About four days afterward Sheriff Glascock received the following letter postmarked Louisiana, Mo.: —

MARCH 6, 1880.

Mr. Glascock you all had just better prepare for Me for i will be thare next Monday evening or Tuesday evening you will find Me down by the flour Mill that night i am coming back for i cant see any pease at all for i see inlow ever night and i cant live the way it is and if you all hang nathe and Jacob you must hang me too for i am guilty of help killing him and he bothers me so i cant rest he is always following me i know that i promist not to come back but i am on my road now i have told you my reason for coming back and now I have told you where I would be and My reason for it look out for Me for i am coming back please meet Me and take Me to Jale Mr. Glascock you can tell the boys that i am coming on the boys that is in Jale i mean.

EMMA PRILLEY.

Sheriff Glascock was not much surprised when he received the above letter, for he fully expected her to come back. In about three days the girl arrived and went at once to the jail.

The two men, Nathan Faucett and Jake Muldrow, were sentenced to be hanged on the 2d day of April, 1880. Their attorneys thought they would appeal the case, but upon further examination thought it useless, and merely asked for a respite of two weeks in which time the prisoners would prepare for death. The Governor respited them until Friday, the 16th, when he commanded the sheriff to execute the sentence.

Last Thursday, between the hours of one and four o'clock p. m., the jailor very kindly admitted to the jail all the prisoners' friends who wished to bid them farewell. Thursday evening, after supper, Nathe and Jake prayed long and fervently for themselves and their friends. One moment they would be praying, the next singing, then one would



pray while the other would sing. Father O'Leary, their spiritual adviser, was with them most of the day and part of the night. They ate a hearty supper and did not retire until late.

Friday morning they both seemed to be feeling well. Father O'Leary was with them the most of the forenoon. They both ate hearty dinners. After dinner each of them smoked a cigar. The crowd around the jail began to grow at nine o'clock, and by noon not less than 2,000 people were around the jail, trying to get a glimpse of the condemned men. At twelve o'clock the guards arrived, and the sheriff ordered the jail-yard cleared. David Steele, Robert Self, Stephen Terry, J. W. Spotswood, Robert Steele, James Worley, B. T. Rodman, John Carter, Cyrus Gilbert, W. H. Gleason and G. B. Null composed the guard.

At one o'clock P. M. Fathers O'Leary and Stack arrived at the jail, and after a few moments of private devotion the procession started for the scaffold. The first wagon contained the prisoners, the sheriff and his deputy, the two priests and the sheriff's assistants, J. J. Stelle, Dr. Russell, Robert Stelle, guard, and Robert White, the editor of the *Ledger*. The second wagon contained the guards. The houses and streets were filled with people, black and white, old and young, as the procession passed. Not less than 3,000 people were on Liberty street, following along after the wagons. The scaffold was the same one upon which Kilgore was hanged; it had been thoroughly examined and repaired. A barbed wire was stretched around the scaffold, about 20 feet from it, giving room on the inside for the members of the press and physicians. At seven minutes of two P. M. the sheriff read the death warrant and the Governor's respite of two weeks. The prisoners' arms were then tied close to their bodies and their legs fastened together. At two o'clock the fatal trap was sprung and the two men launched into eternity. Jake's neck was broken, but Nathan died by strangulation. The culprits were half brothers; Jake was 19 years of age and Nathan 35.

When the bodies were taken down, Drs. Lemoine, of Boone; Matthews, of Ashley; Vanee, of Littleby; Davis, of Sturgeon, and Keeton, French, Macfarlane, Rothwell, Rodman and Russell, of Mexico, assisted by J. F. Llewellyn attempted to resuscitate them, but their efforts were in vain.

The woman, Emma Prilley, was tried as an accessory, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

#### S. D. WILLINGHAM KILLED BY WALKER KILGORE.

We take the following from the Mexico *Ledger* of March 5th, 1880:—

During the past year the Walker Kilgore murder case has attracted a great deal of attention. It is now about to become one of the mournful memories of the past. The law, which demands an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, will to-morrow (Friday, March 6,



1880,) be enforced. The readers of the *Ledger* have read most of the evidence in the case in its columns heretofore, but we give in this issue a full and complete history of the Kilgore trial, and a brief biography of the unfortunate boy.

“D. M. Chaniworth and J. H. Clendenin, who were the principal witnesses in the case, testified:

“About eleven o'clock, January 27, 1879, they found deceased on the stile-blocks at Mr. Krunkle's house, with right arm and chin shot frightfully away. He said he was dying; that Walker Kilgore had shot him; they were not in a fight; that Kilgore shot him from the bush. Witnesses went along the road east a few hundred yards, and came to Willingham's wagon, stuck in the mud, loaded with fodder; that they traced the blood back a hundred yards or so to a tree standing beside the north fence of the lane opposite the house of Mr. Railey, at which point a man's foot-print was seen, coming across the road from the direction of Railey's house, in the direction of the tree, and the same track was seen over the north fence under the tree, and again going towards Railey's house. The track was that of a small man. In the lane near the tree were found Willingham's hat and revolver; the latter with one barrel empty and rusted and with hammer on cock. This pistol had not been shot. Gun wading, which had been recently fired, was found in the lane near the trees ranging in a south-easterly direction.”

It will be remembered that Kilgore came to Mexico and gave himself up. He is about 22 years of age.

The State showed that Kilgore laid in wait for Willingham and shot him from the tree, and that after Kilgore shot him once, Willingham drew his pistol, and then Kilgore shot him fatally.

The cause of the difficulty was the hauling away of some corn fodder.

The following were the special jury in the case: S. H. Woltz, William Boyd, I. P. C. Taylor, William Williams, W. H. Fox, Alfred Fox, B. C. Talbert, R. C. Byars, J. A. Smith, T. H. Mildred, John Burns and J. H. Woods.

Kilgore asserted his innocence and said he was out rabbit hunting, and shot Willingham in self-defense. This theory was advanced by his counsel during the long and interesting trial, but was broken down by the State's attorney, and Kilgore was sentenced to be hanged.

He made two confessions; one in which he said that he was inspired to do the deed by others. His second and last confession was as follows:—

“I, John W. Kilgore, as I am about to meet my Maker, hereby declare before the public that I was not induced or influenced directly or indirectly, by Robert Railey or his wife, or by any other person, to take the life of Dow Willingham. In reference to Mr. Railey and wife, I believe them to be of good heart, and saw and experienced nothing but kindness and good will while I was with them. It is true I said, ‘were it not for others, I would not have gotten into this trouble,’ which expression seemed to justify that report afloat, that

I was but a tool in the hands of others; but I only meant that R. Railey advised me to have an understanding with Dow Willingham in regard to some corn fodder, and told me of his threats and of his carrying a revolver with him, and therefore, to procure a gun if necessary to defend myself, or, as it might be understood, to cause him to be more peaceable and respectful towards me. But I am confident that R. Railey never thought to imply or express a wish that I should kill the said Dow Willingham.

“ If the false report grew out of anything that I said in the matter, then I ask God, the public and R. Railey to forgive me. In reference to my guilt, I am willing now to have men think as they please — to God I look for favor and justice. I will not say a word more in regard to it. I will face death like a man and a Christian, and commend my soul to God, with full faith and confidence in the truth of my holy religion, and that I have through it, found perfect reconciliation with God. Still, I ask the prayers of all, that God may have mercy on my soul.

“ J. W. KILGORE.

“ Witnesses: H. Glascock, R. B. Hooton, C. F. O’Leary.”

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, but that tribunal confirmed the sentence of the circuit court.

An effort was then made to have Kilgore’s sentence commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary. A number of petitions were presented to the Governor, signed by about 600 persons, asking that this might be done and stating among other things as reasons for their request, that Kilgore was a person dwarfed in intellect, as well as person; that he was entirely uneducated and not capable of understanding moral obligations, and more likely to be made a tool of by designing parties than to be the principal in a crime.

The Governor, however, refused to interfere in the matter, and forwarded to Sheriff Glaseock the following brief letter:

“ STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
JEFFERSON CITY, March 2, 1880. }

*H. Glascock, Esq.*, — SIR: — After a full examination of the case of Walker Kilgore, my duty compels me not to set aside the sentence of the court.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN S. PHELPS.”

From the best information obtained, Kilgore was born in the year 1857, on the Henley farm, on Skull Liek, about ten miles north-west of Mexico, near where Reuben Pulis now lives. His father’s name was Harlan Kilgore, and his mother was named Frances Kilgore, who was a daughter of Samuel Kilgore.

Friday morning, Father O’Leary told Kilgore that he must die; that the Governor had refused a commutation, and that he must prepare for death. He joined the Catholic Church and was baptized. He did not eat any supper on the evening preceeding the day of his execution, and did not eat any breakfast the next morning until after he took communion. His brother Alexander was with him during the night and slept with him. He seemed to be very calm and col-



leeted all the evening, except occasionally when his eyes would fill with tears, but he never sobbed. Few men, spending their last evening on earth with their friends, could have been more cool and collected.

#### EXECUTION.

At fifteen minutes to one o'clock the prisoner was taken from the jail, and in a closed carriage in company with the sheriff, the two priests, the deputy sheriff, and the editor of the *Ledger*, was taken to the scaffold. The guards followed in an open wagon, and about 3,000 men and boys followed the carriage, which went down Liberty street about half way to the creek, where it turned to the right and went through negro town. On the way down Kilgore talked but little. At ten minutes after one o'clock he ascended the scaffold with a firm and steady step. Not less than 5,000 persons surrounded the scaffold, some in trees and some on the railroad bridge. We noticed a great many women present. None but the reporters and doctors were allowed near the scaffold; on the scaffold were two priests, the sheriff and deputy, with the prisoner. Kilgore was still firm, and repeated after the priest in a clear, audible voice during the devotional exercises, which were very impressive. He truly died like a Christian. He said, just before the drop fell, and after he had repeated the Lord's Prayer, "Into Thy hands, oh God, I commend my soul." He then kissed the cross. At twenty-five minutes after one the sheriff read to him the death warrant. Kilgore did not look at the crowd, but kept his eyes fixed on the cross. Twenty-eight minutes after one the sheriff tied his hands and feet, adjusted the rope, put on the black cap, and Kilgore then bid them good-by. The priests knelt beside him, and at exactly twenty-nine minutes after one the drop fell with a thud. Just as the drop fell, you could hear one terrible sob from the vast throng standing around.

Kilgore died without a struggle. When he fell through the drop his body swung round and round, but there was no twitching or moving of muscles.

#### MASTIN WILEY KILLED BY WILLIAM HARTLEY.

[From the Mexico Ledger of February 19, 1880.]

No case, civil or criminal, has ever been tried in Mexico that has attracted the attention that the Hartley case has. At the last term of court Leslie Hartley was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. William Hartley expressed his willingness to plead guilty to the same charge if he could have the same sentence. The State's attorney, Trimble, would listen to nothing of the kind. The law must take its course, the criminal must have a trial. The William Hartley case went to trial last Thursday and the case was given to the jury at four o'clock last Monday evening, and at six o'clock and ten minutes the jury brought in their verdict.



Right here let us say that in our estimation the following jury, which tried this case, was one of the best juries that ever sat in our jury box: John Ess, R. L. Day, A. Anderson, Luther Hicks, 'Squire Roberts, Adolphus Bates, John Dye, W. A. Barnes, R. F. Smith, John Martin, G. Weaver, R. R. Bird. During the trial the courthouse was crowded, especially while Forrist and Trimble were speaking. There was not standing room in the house. The seats were filled with ladies all day and the case was well tried.

Forrist and Fry are two of the best criminal lawyers in the State. Forrist has had better success in this branch of law practice than most any man in the State. Fry made a most excellent plea, and Forrist's three hour speech was a masterly effort.

Trimble and Buckner, prosecutors, handled their case with vigor. They prosecuted and yet did not persecute. Buckner made one of his characteristic pointed speeches. Trimble did better than we ever heard him do, which is saying much, for Mac. is one of the best lawyers in the State, and Judge Forrist said nothing but what was true when he said, "Trimble never forgot anything which could legitimately be brought to prove his theory of a case."

The case was long and tedious and many witnesses were examined. The following is the history of the case as gleaned from the State's witnesses: Mr. Mastin Wiley gave old man Hartley, father of Leslie and William, a chattel mortgage on a wagon for \$35. About noon on the 2d of January, 1879, Leslie and William Hartley rode to the residence of Mastin Wiley, near Benton City, to get the wagon for the debt, but found the double-tree gone from the wagon, and when they rode up to the wagon to hitch it up, Mr. Wiley came to the door and told them not to take the wagon unless they had the mortgage recorded; if so they could have it. William Hartley then picked up the side-boards and put them on the wagon. Mrs. W. then came out and picked up the top part of the end gate, being about 6 inches wide, one inch thick, about four feet long, and started towards the house with it. Leslie Hartley jumped over the fence after her, overtook her, and with some violence took the board from her. Mrs. W. then ran to the smoke-house, L. Hartley following her with the board in his hand. When they got to the smoke-house, Mrs. W. turned around with her back to the door, when L. Hartley slapped her once or twice and probably choked her during the struggle. About this time William Hartley had come into the yard, and had come up near the kitchen door, when he met Mr. Wiley, the deceased, coming out of the kitchen door. Wiley then saw Leslie Hartley choking his wife at the smoke-house door, and called to his son Jimmie and said: "Are you going to stand there and see your old mother abused in that way?" And then turning to William Hartley said, "Get out of my yard!" William Hartley then drew his knife in a threatening manner, when Wiley picked up an ax that was leaning against the house near him. At this William Hartley moved away and got over in the garden. Wiley followed and stopped at the garden fence, with his back to the smoke-house.

At this point L. Hartley met Mrs. Wiley and ran toward Mr. Wiley with the end-gate in his hand, and as he came up behind Wiley, knocked him partially over the fence, which was about three and a half feet high. Mrs. Wiley ran and assisted her husband up and back into the yard. During this time William Hartley was standing in the garden twelve or thirteen steps from where Wiley fell. As soon as Wiley regained his feet and turned upon L. Hartley, he moved away across the yard to the horse lot, getting through the fence into the lot where he stopped, three or four steps from the fence, turned facing Wiley, who coming up to the fence stopped and leaned against it, with his face toward L. Hartley, and his back toward William Hartley, who in the meantime had gotten out of the garden into the yard, and pausing, looked for an instant at Wiley, when he rushed upon him from behind, and caught him around the neck with his left arm, and raised his right arm above him holding a knife, with which he stabbed him, inflicting a wound just below the breast bone, about an inch to the right of the medial line, after which, Hartley dropping him, went out into the horse lot. Wiley then turned around to his son, who had by this time come up, and said: "They have stabbed me," then walking to the kitchen door, about fifteen steps, fell prostrate as he reached out for the door-latch. His wife and daughter dragged him into the kitchen, when his son came in, and altogether, they dragged him in the sitting room, leaving a trail of blood behind. In about two minutes he was dead. William and Leslie Hartley hitched up the team, one of them walking over to the house and throwing the mortgage into the door, when they both drove off with the wagon. About 12 o'clock that night, Sheriff Glascock was apprised of the tragedy, and in spite of the cold weather, left Mexico at two A. M., next morning, arresting the boys while in bed, before daylight.

The State's theory of the case was that the Hartley boys went to Wiley's, prepared to get the wagon at all hazards; that they knew Wiley would not let them have it, and that they intended to take it by force or have blood, and they did both. The State proved that William Hartley had once said he would kill Wiley and make the hollows in that country flow with blood.

If Hartley wanted the wagon, he should have gotten it lawfully. When ordered off the place, he should have gone. William Hartley having made threats of killing Wiley, and then going to his house and executing them, as it is supposed, with the very knife he threatened to kill him with, made the case look very bad for him.

#### THE DEFENSE.

William Hartley, the defendant, testified as follows:—

"I am the defendant; I went to Wiley's on the 2d day of January, 1879, at my father's request; I had seen the note, which was about as follows: It was a note for \$35, due January 1, 1879, and secured with a lien on a wagon, which was to be delivered on the 1st of January, 1879, if the money was not paid; I had no interest in the note at all;



January 1, 1879, I went to Martinsburg, Mo.; I did not see Mrs. Wiley on that day; pa said on that day, while I was gone, Mrs. Wiley was there, and told him to send for the wagon; that she was too busy to send it home; when I got ready to go for the wagon, I found I did not have the note, but Leslie had it, and he was over at Louder's; had stayed there all the night before; I went and changed my pants; I then started to Louder's to see Leslie and get the note; on the way to Louder's I met Leslie coming home; he had the note; Leslie got upon my horse and I walked, because I was cold; we went back in this way; we were invited that day to dine at John Clarke's; Leslie and I then went over to Mrs. Wiley's and found the wagon just west of the house; when we got to the bars, I got down and opened them; we then went in and turned the horses around to the tongue of the wagon; just then Mrs. Wiley came out of the house; Leslie told her we had come after the wagon, according to contract; James Wiley told us not to take the whiffletrees off the sled; that they were Mrs. Harrison's, and that ours were in the smoke-house, and for us to come over and get them; I found the sideboards leaning against the fence; Leslie started to pick up the end-gate of the wagon bed, and told me to go to the smoke-house and get the doubletrees and neck-yoke; I went in to get them; I started and James Wiley went with me; James Wiley came out with Mrs. Wiley, when we first got there; Jim and I went to the smoke-house; James opened the door and told me to go and get the doubletrees; I went in to get them; when I turned around to get out, the door was shut; I heard a noise on the outside, and asked to get out; pushed the doors open and came out with the doubletrees, when Martin Wiley came out of the house, picked up an ax and started for me, saying: "D—n you, Bill Hartley, I will kill you," and he struck at me, and I backed off and ran; he followed me; I went to the south fence running; he was after me; I jumped over the fence and fell down; I looked up and saw Leslie knock Martin Wiley down; Wiley had the ax drawn on me; I got up and walked about twelve steps, and, looking around, saw Wiley after Leslie with the ax; I heard Leslie call to me to get the horses and go home; I then went after my hat, which I had lost when running; Jim Wiley then halloed to his father to kill me; Wiley then started toward the house to cut me off from getting to my horses; Leslie halloed to me to come to him and get through the fence; I tried to get to him, but Wiley was right at me with the ax; I then turned around just as he struck at me; the ax cut me on the arm and on the head; we then gathered each other, and in our struggle we got near the fence; I then drew my knife and struck him; it was the only knife I had; the scabbard found there was mine; I had the scabbard with me, but there was no knife in it; I lost the knife some time before; he was trying to strike me with the ax when I killed him; I stabbed him with a pocket knife, and not with a dirk; I had no dirk with me; after we had hitched up the wagon, Leslie took the note into the house; we then went home; I did buy a dirk from Mr. McKean in October, 1878, but I lost it on Thursday before Christmas, while killing hogs; the scabbard just hap-



pened to be in my pocket, empty; when I went to Wiley's I did not expect a fuss; I thought Mrs. Wiley wanted us to come and get the wagon.

William Hartley's testimony was very sharply contradicted by several of the State's witnesses. On the last day of trial, William Hartley did not eat any dinner; he seemed to be almost in a trance, and was so dazed he hardly knew whether he expected to get clear or be hung. When the foreman of the jury handed the verdict to the judge, and the judge read the verdict, "guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to sixty years in the penitentiary," he did not move a feature of his face; you could not have told, from the expression of his face, how he felt. Hartley is a young man, aged about twenty-three years. When the jury came in, he was as pale as death. Hartley will work in the broom department; he don't expect to live his sentence out, but will make the best of it. He considers his sentence the same as imprisonment for life.

#### JOHN KELLEHER KILLED BY THE CARS.

[From the Mexico Ledger.]

John Kelleher, section-house keeper on the Wabash Railroad at Thompson's Station, and nephew of Dennis O'Callaghan, of that place, was killed by the Kansas City and Chicago and Alton mail train, No. 49, at one o'clock Wednesday morning, one mile this side of Thompson. Monday was pay-day on the Wabash, and the next day Kelleher went to town pretty well "heeled." He sent, as is his custom each month, \$5 to his father in Kentuck, Ireland. We noticed him as he left the post-office with a roll of money in his pocket, and he appeared to be then under the influence of liquor. He remained in town till about 10 o'clock Tuesday night when, it is supposed, he started to walk to Thompson, on the Chicago and Alton track. About one o'clock Wednesday morning, as the Kansas City mail train, No. 49, Tom Hughes conductor, with Andy Mullin engineer, was coming in from Thompson, about one mile this side of that station Engineer Mullin noticed that something jarred his engine. Fearing that some part of the engine was broken, he "shut her off" for a moment, but as she ran all right, he opened her up and ran into Mexico. He then got out and inspected his engine to see what was the matter, and found that she was all "O. K." While he was looking over his engine, the car repairer, whose business it is when trains arrive at Mexico to look over a train, and sound the wheels and grease the axles, came forward and reported there was blood on the wheels of the coaches.

On examination, Mullin then found blood and pieces of flesh on the wheels of the engine. On closer examination, a leg was found fast above a break beam on one of the coaches. Not far west of the depot the mangled trunk of the man was found, with legs cut off, and lower part of the body terribly mashed and the top of the head crushed off. Not a rag of clothing was on the body. A little fur-

ther west a leg was found — in fact, all the way to the place where he was struck, a mile this side of Thompson, portions of the body were found. His clothing was also picked up strewn all along the track. Twenty-five dollars and thirty cents in cash were found in the pockets of his pants, which were found just west of the crossing. It is supposed that the unfortunate man was under the influence of liquor, and went to sleep on the track while on his way home. He was lying on the north side of the track. He leaves a wife and two children. Justice of the Peace Joseph Cupton, acting coroner, with Messrs. J. Roseberry, Ed. Harrison, George Hablutzel, J. Garrett, G. Hollidus and W. J. Robinson, as jurors, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as we have reported them.

#### RUDOLPH SCHARLACH AND SON KILLED BY THE CARS.

[From the Mexico Ledger of January 24, 1881.]

Not a day passes but what we hear the sad news of men being killed by the "cruel cars" all over the country; the same story is telegraphed daily to the metropolitan press — "crushed by the cars." Very often, to the casual reader or observer, it would appear that with very little thoughtfulness or care the accident might have been avoided.

Mexico, Mo., has been the scene of at least its proportion of accidental deaths. In 1880, five men were killed by the cars and it becomes our painful duty this week to chronicle a double death — a father and son both killed at the same time, almost instantaneously.

Last Sunday at 1 : 20 P. M., as Rudolph Scharlach, a leading druggist of this city, and his son Hermann Scharlach, were going home to dinner, they were struck by a freight train and killed.

The deceased resided in south-east Mexico, about two hundred yards from the spot where they were killed. On their way home they went down Jefferson street to the crossing, and turned down the Chicago and Alton track towards Pollock's mill, intending to turn off to the right, when they reached a point opposite their residence. Just as they turned east on the Chicago and Alton track a freight train started out of the depot on the same track, backing down to the round-house. The train consisted of five flat cars with water tanks, engine 187, train 78; J. W. Casey, engineer, and Charles Burger fireman. The train was moving at the rate of four miles an hour, and the bell was ringing all the time. It was impossible for the men on the train to see whether the track on the rear was clear or not, on account of the water tanks on the train. At the same time this train was coming down behind R. Scharlach and son, a Wabash freight came in on the road, just beside the Chicago and Alton track, at full speed, making a great deal of noise, so much in fact, that the noise of the water train on the Chicago and Alton track was drowned. The two unfortunates, either watching the Wabash train, or busy talking, did not see the train behind them, which struck both men at the same



time, throwing them under the wheels of the cars. The entire train, five cars, engine and tender, ran over both bodies, crushing them terribly, and Thomas Read, who reached the scene first, says they were both gasping their last. Dr. French, the Chicago and Alton's physician at this point, reached the scene in a few minutes, and found them both unconscious and dying. The bodies were both removed to the Chicago and Alton depot, where Sheriff Woodward and coroner, W. Rodman, summoned the following jury:—

T. J. Armstrong, G. B. Null, J. R. Bishop, C. S. Houston, J. J. Winscott and R. M. White, foreman. The jury at once examined the bodies, Dr. Russell acting as examining physician. It was found on examination that R. Scharlach's right arm was broken and crushed, left pelvic bones crushed, right leg crushed and severed at knee, left thigh crushed, lower part of spine broken. Hermann Scharlach was even more crushed; his face was crushed, cut and mangled, almost unrecognizable; laceration and contusion of scalp and ears, bad contusion of face, compound comminuted fracture of right arm, simple fracture of left leg, compound and comminuted fracture of right thigh down to knee.

After the above examination by the jury, all valuables were turned over to the coroner, and the bodies were turned over to Dr. French, who, in behalf of the Odd Fellow's Lodge, of which Dr. Scharlach was a member, had them washed and cleaned in order that they would be made presentable to members of the family and friends. The jury then adjourned to Dr. Rodman's office, where the witnesses were summoned and examined.

The facts are about as we stated above, but having the evidence before us, we will give some of the principal points as testified to:—

James Casey, engineer of the train, testified that he was backing down to the round-house with five flat cars with water tanks; that he was running about four miles an hour. Just east of Jefferson street crossing, he felt a jar, and at once reversed his engine and stopped the train, when he found that he had run over two men. The bell was ringing all the time; could not see behind the train on account of the water tanks on the cars; one car was thrown off the track and one other partially.

Charles Burger, fireman, testified that he was fireman on the train; was ringing the bell; saw some one point at the train wheels, and turned to tell the engineer to shut her off something was the matter, when the train began to stop and he saw the dead men.

W. S. Jenness testified that he was an engineer, and stepped on the train, as it was moving slowly, to ride down to the round-house. The bell was ringing all the time, as is customary inside of the city limits; did not see the men at all till the train was stopped just after it passed over the bodies.

Thomas Haskell testified that he saw the men just as the train run over them; did not see them struck; was watching the Wabash freight train going west.



Louis Bell testified that he saw the two men going down the track, talking and looking at the ground; hallooed at them, but they could not hear him on account of the noise made by the Wabash freight train; also hallooed at the train men but they could not hear him.

T. McCarty, watchman, testified that he saw the two men as they turned down the track, but did not see them struck.

Thomas J. Read testified that he was the first man that got to the scene of the accident, just after the affair occurred; found both men breathing their last.

F. D. Tracy testified that he has visited the scene of the accident, and found it to be about fifty yards east of Jefferson street crossing; one car was thrown off the track, and another partially.

The jury, after a careful consideration of the evidence, returned the following verdict:—

“We, the undersigned jurors, impaneled and sworn on the 23d day of January, 1881, in the township of Salt River, in the county of Audrain, by W. W. Rodman, coronor, to diligently inquire and true presentment make how and by what Rudolph and Hermann Scharlach, whose bodies were found about fifty yards east of the Jefferson street crossing on the Chicago and Alton track, on the 23d day of January, 1881, came to their death, having viewed the bodies and heard the evidence, do find that the deceased came to their death by injuries received from train No. 78, James W. Casey engineer, and Charles Burger fireman—engine No. 187. We further agree, from the evidence, that no blame can be attached to an employe of the Chicago and Alton Railway, and we further agree that the killing was purely accidental.

R. M. WHITE, Foreman,  
T. J. ARMSTRONG,  
G. B. NULL,  
J. R. BISHOP,  
C. S. HOUSTON,  
W. W. RODMAN, Coroner.

Rudolph Scharlach was fifty years old; his son, Hermann, was twenty-one. They were both hale and hearty men, with every prospect for long and prosperous lives. Mr. Scharlach was born in Germany, where he was married; his mother and three brothers now live in Germany. He leaves in Mexico a wife and one son, Freddie.

The funeral services were conducted by Dr. Grasty, from the Presbyterian church, at two and a half o'clock, Monday afternoon, and were attended by a very large concourse of people.

The Odd Fellows took charge of the funeral; R. Scharlach was one of the leading officers of the lodge. And right here we wish to say that R. Scharlach had as big a heart as any man in Mexico; when a man was sick or in trouble, he was among the first to succor all he could. Adolph Brandenburger, the confidential clerk of R. Scharlach, will take charge of the business, and it will be continued for Mrs. Scharlach and the family. We learn that the Doctor left his

business in good shape, and it will go on the same as if he were living.

#### SUICIDE OF EX-MAYOR LADD.

On Friday, September 14, 1877, the people of Mexieo were astounded at the intelligence that Amos Ladd had shot himself.

It appears from the evidence that Col. Ladd got up and ate his breakfast as usual. He then went to the post-office, and while there had a chat with Dr. E. D. Graham. The Doctor testifies that Col. Ladd was in his usual social mood. After leaving the post-office with a paper and letter to his wife, he went home. He met Mr. De Jarnett at the door coming out, going to the depot. Col. Ladd went into his room, pulled off his boots, and went out to the cook-room to warm his feet. There was no man on the place; the colored girl was in the back yard. Mrs. Ladd was down in town, and Mrs. De Jarnett started upstairs to get ready to go to her shop, but had just gone upstairs when she heard the report of a pistol. She ran down stairs and found the Colonel lying on his back, in Mrs. De Jarnett's room, with a Colt's pistol by his side; she gave the alarm, and in a few moments the house was crowded with people. Judging from Col. Ladd's position on the floor, he must have gone to the bureau, looked into the glass, and deliberately shot himself in the back of the head.

A jury was called and Mrs. Ladd gave the following testimony: "I last saw Col. Ladd alive between seven and eight o'clock this morning. I noticed nothing strange about him this morning. During the last few days, I noticed he was very quiet. Night before last he was going to Illinois, but did not go because he was sick; he had been sick for the past few days; he went as far as the depot, but came back, he felt so bad; he did not feel as if he ever would be well. Last night he got up to go again, but he did not feel well enough to go. He had a chill yesterday. I told him I thought he would soon be well, but he did not think so. He said this morning that he did not feel any better. I got a letter this morning and Mr. Ladd read it; that was just before I went to the shop. He said he thought he would go home with me this evening. He said he did not think he would ever get well, and that his medicine did not do him any good. He talked rationally all the time to me this morning. About a week after we were married he told me he was financially embarrassed — more so than he thought he was. He told me he had no financial means at all. I told him not to trouble himself about that, for I would not be a burden to him. Last Sunday he told me again that he could not see his way through his troubles, and told



me he thought he would kill himself, and I said to him, 'Oh! no, I never would be happy,' and did not think any more about it. He, all the time, seemed to be in a quandary about what to do. This seemed to trouble him very much. We had no trouble; only he told me a week after we were married, he did not think I was happy; I told him I was not unhappy; only I thought we ought to keep house and have our children with us; but I told him not to worry, I would help him. He told me before we were married that he was not in good circumstances, so I was not disappointed. He told me that he was worried to think he had married me, and could not support me as he wanted. This seemed to trouble him very much. He spoke once of killing himself on account of his financial embarrassment, but I did not think of it at all. Once again, when he was sick, he said the doctor did not seem to do him any good, and it would be a relief to die, he felt so sick and bad."

Col. Ladd was born in Ohio, January 8, 1813. He had lived in Iowa and Illinois, and in Linn, Monroe and Audrain counties, Missouri. He was married three times and had nineteen children; six living. He was elected sheriff of Audrain county in 1860, and again in 1862. He was mayor of Mexico for two terms; he was nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats in 1868, but drew off on account of being disfranchised, though he had been a constant Union man all through the war. He had led an adventurous life, having been a circus actor, farmer, merchant, stone-mason, surgeon, captain of steamboat, editor, politician, etc. Took an excursion on his boat to see the Mormon riots, and witnessed the shooting of Hiram and Joseph Smith. He was at one time very wealthy, but his liberality and security debts for friends broke him up. He lived a sober, industrious life, respected by all, and was one of the sharpest business men who ever lived in Mexico.

#### JOHN P. BEATTY KILLED.

On Thursday, the 26th day of November, 1880, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as John Toohey, who lives about seven miles south-east of Mexico, was unloading some hogs from his wagon at the stock-yards, his team was frightened by a passing train and ran at full speed up the street, in front of the Ringo House on the east. Just as the runaway team passed L. M. Pease's store, John P. Beatty, who lives about two miles north-east of Mexico, rode out of the alley between Morris & Fowler's store on horseback. Turning down town, he did not see the runaway team, which veered in toward the alley just as he



came out, running into his horse and unhorsing him in short order, throwing him to the ground and running over him. He was at once picked up and carried into S. S. Craig & Co.'s drug store, where Drs. French and St. Clair dressed his wounds. He received a scalp wound about ten inches long — not very deep — and was injured internally. It was at once apparent to his physicians that he was in a precarious condition. As soon as his wounds were dressed, he was removed to rooms at the Ringo House, where he died last Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

John Price Beatty, was an old citizen of the county and the father of John W. Beatty, who was county assessor at that time. He was born in Ladd county, Kentucky, and married in Christian county, that State, a sister of Judge John P. Clark, of this city. At the time of his death he was 71 years of age. When Mexico was unheard of and Audrain county was a wilderness, he pitched his tent near where the city now stands. He was known to nearly every man, woman and child in the county as one of the old landmarks to be respected and loved by all.

#### DEATH OF GUSTAVUS AND MARY GLEASON.

One of the saddest affairs that ever occurred in the county took place at Long Branch ford, about fourteen miles north of Mexico, on Saturday, the 23d of August, 1878. At that time, through some mysterious providence, two of the brightest and loveliest of young persons encountered a watery grave. How it happened precisely, can never be known. The only two witnesses to the sad occurrence, were the parties themselves. They left Mexico to visit some friends in the country and spend Sabbath, worshipping at a neighboring church. They were last seen approaching the fatal ford.

A piercing scream or two, in the darkness of the night, a horse with broken harness, grazing in a field, the turbid waters of an angry and swollen stream, an upturned buggy, and two corpses told all that will ever be known on earth.

The victims were Gustavus and Mary, the son and daughter of H. W. Gleason Esq., an esteemed citizen and hardware merchant of Mexico.

The remains of Miss Gleason reached the town on the Sunday following her death, and the remains of her brother on Monday afternoon, and were attended from their father's residence to the new cemetery by a large procession of sympathizing friends.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### OLD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Experience of First Settlers — Year by Year the Circle is Narrowing — The Pioneers a Connecting Link — First Annual Meeting of the Old Citizens' Association — Address of M. Y. Duncan, Esq. — Address of Hon. D. H. McIntyre — Address of Hon. W. D. H. Hunter — A Poem by an Old Settler.

The first settlers in any new country pass through an experience which no succeeding generation will ever be able to fully appreciate. The time is already past when the youth of the present even have any proper conceptions of the vicissitudes, dangers and trials which the pioneer fathers and mothers were compelled to undergo, to maintain a footing in the States west of the Mississippi. Every new settlement wrote a history of its own, which differed from others in the nature of its surroundings, but the aggregate of the experience of all was one never to be repeated again in the same territory or country. The mighty woods and the solemn prairies are no longer shrouded in mystery, and their effect on the minds of the early comers are sensations which will be a sealed book to the future. Year by year the circle of these old veterans of civilization is narrowing. All that is most vivid and valuable in memory is rapidly disappearing. Gray hairs and bowed forms attest the march of time. The personal sketch of pioneer settlers, however rudely drawn or immature in detail, can not be classed as the work of mere vain glory.

On the contrary, the future will treasure them, and, as the generations recede, they will become more and more objects of interest and real value. The memory of the pioneer is one the world will never consent to let fade. Its transmission is a priceless gift to the future.

The pioneers are with us as a connecting link between the past and the present. They have seen this great country reclaimed from the wilderness that reigned supreme since time began, and become the home of civilization, refinement and intelligence. They have seen the heavy road wagon give place to the puff of the engine and the flutter of the wheel of the steamboat which brought their supplies and took their surplus to market. They have seen the iron horse, with clanging hoof and breath of flame, hissing contempt for the space

lying before it, make neighbors of distant cities and supplant the steamboat. They have seen the electric telegraph enter the race with light, and beating the tardy sunbeam, deliver messages ahead of time. They have seen school-houses dot the country and education brought to every child. They have seen churches erecting their spires heavenward in places where the pagan, on bended knee, awaited the first glittering of the rising sun, and can remember, too, the time when

“The sound of the church-going bell  
These valleys and hills never heard,  
Nor sighed at the sound of a knell,  
Nor smiled when a Sabbath appeared.”

They have seen the star of empire finish its western course, and hanging high above the Pacific, send back its rays in golden splendor upon nearly fifty millions of American citizens. Few of the pioneers now living represent territorial times. They have been law-abiding citizens, always setting a good example before their associates. No indictment or charge of disorder was ever brought against them, and it may be that they are spared by an all-wise Providence as sentinels upon the watch tower of time, to witness still greater blessings to the human race. Their ranks are thinned by death and removals, but we indulge the hope that they may be spared to witness yet farther advances in human progress.

#### FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to the call of the executive committee of the Old Citizens' Association of Audrain county, the association met Thursday in the circuit court-room. The president elected at the initial meeting in June, 1883, being absent, Dr. W. H. Lee was called to the chair. The secretary read the minutes of the June meeting, and also reported the names of 20 gentlemen who had enrolled since that time. An invitation was then extended to those present not members and desiring to become identified with the association to sign the roll, which was responded to by quite a number, the parties signing, added to new members reported by the secretary, being as follows — together with the dates at which they severally became residents of Audrain, or the territory embraced within its limits: W. H. Stewart, 1853; L. M. Hendrix, 1845; J. E. Chappell, 1851; Silas Wilson, 1852; W. R. Wigginton, 1852; A. G. Turner, 1837; D. M. Hill, 1853; W. A. Williams, 1843; L. K. Crockett, 1847; Josephus Eubanks, 1838; John P. Vance, 1840; J. H. Charlton, 1830; G. L. McIntosh, 1842; J. B. Jackson, 1844; W. T. Winant, 1851; James B. Reed, 1836;



Woodford Talley, 1829 ; J. M. McFaddin, 1840 ; S. Blankenship, 1837 ; G. W. Willingham, 1826 ; W. H. Hook, 1840 ; N. P. DeJarnett, 1833 ; R. S. Pearson, 1835 ; Mrs. E. A. Pearson, 1834 ; J. H. Byrns, 1832 ; John Gough, 1852 ; W. L. French, 1838 ; I. C. French, 1838 ; D. H. McIntyre, 1834 ; Samuel Turner, 1852 ; B. C. Johnson, 1852 ; B. Eubanks, 1829.

Hon. W. D. H. Hunter, an early resident of the county, but for several years past a citizen of Indiana, was elected an honorary member. After completing the enrollment the secretary announced the entire membership as 100 regular members and two honorary members.

The annual membership fee — the amount of which was left blank in the original articles of association — was fixed at 25 cents. The association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, the result being as follows : —

President, Dr. William H. Lee ; vice-presidents, Alexander Carter, Salt River township ; Thomas R. Grant, Wilson ; Richard Phillips, Saling ; Thomas J. Hubbard, Prairie ; J. C. Canterbury, Linn ; J. M. Harrison, Loutre ; Thomas Crouch, Cuivre ; secretary and treasurer, C. A. Keeton ; executive committee, William M. Sims, Salt River township ; Reuben Pulis, Wilson ; Ephraim Young, Saling ; Thomas A. Botts, Prairie ; R. H. Peery, Linn ; Alexander Reed, Loutre ; John J. Mosby, Cuivre.

It was resolved that hereafter the meetings of the association be held on the first Saturday in September of each year.

The very unfavorable weather rendering it impossible to carry out that part of the published programme which contemplated an adjournment to the fair grounds, etc., the chairman introduced Hon. D. H. McIntyre, Attorney-General of Missouri, who delivered an eloquent address, replete with local historic facts and pleasant reminiscences — the full text of which will appear in print.

At the conclusion of that gentleman's address, Hon. W. D. H. Hunter, who had been elected an honorary member, and who was present, was loudly called for, and responded in his happiest vein in a speech of half an hour's duration, reciting a number of anecdotes illustrative of pioneer methods, and dwelling enthusiastically upon the material progress made by Mexico and Audrain county during the past few years.

There being no further business, the association adjourned, to meet on the first Saturday in September, 1884, at such place as may be hereafter designated by the executive committee.

C. A. KEETON, Secretary.

## ADDRESS OF M. Y. DUNCAN, ESQ.

The following address was prepared by the president of the Old Citizens' Association to be read before that body, but on account of illness he was deprived of that privilege :—

Our assembly to-day marks a new era in the county's history. The daughter of Callaway and Monroe has now grown into mature womanhood and become venerable for her achievements. Her social, political, agricultural, commercial and financial status compare favorably with her stepmother's on any side, while her broad savannas are thrilling with the hum of busy workmen as they sow, cultivate and reap the harvests. It was on her soil that the iron horse first gave the awakening whistle that reverberated over hills and plains and penetrated into the hill country of Callaway. Mexico first stretched out her friendly hand to aid old mother Callaway in getting a railroad through her limits, and to-day Audrain stands the proudest of the proud in the battle of life,—waving the flag of peace, love, good will and joy to the world, bidding men of every honorable calling in life a hearty welcome to her borders, and extending the hospitalities and civilities to such as desire a home with us.

Thirty years ago our prairies, now blooming as the rose and dotted with cheerful homes, were in a state of nature. The wild deer, the wolf, the rattlesnake and the green-head flies were monarchs in their seasons of all they chose, and man, the intended monarch, had to skulk like the highwayman and make the best he could of their leniency. But progress and indomitable will and energy have chased away the timid deer and wolf, extirpated the rattlesnake, capsized the grassy sod, and left no resting-place for the soles of the feet of the green-head flies. Many of the noble heroes who stood in the front rank of this mighty conflict are here to-day. They have lived to see a grand transfiguration take place. From a little voting precinct, where much bad whisky was consumed, they now behold the proud city of Mexico, with its churches, schools, college, railroads, hotels, shops and stores, and when they once could only work or travel by night for fear of the flies, they now see highways filled with wagons, buggies and carriages rolling along, freighted with happy and cheerful people.

But while the few that remain rejoice in the work that has been accomplished, the still small voice whispers in the ears of each one here and asks where are those other men and women who were co-laborers with them in the past? It seems but a short time. Nay, as a watch in the night, when the mind reverts to the brief thirty years past, and yet in that period a countless host has gone down to that dreamless bed in obedience to the fiat passed upon our race in the morning of its history by the Creator, who said : “Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.” Among those whom we knew and appreciated as friends we will venture to name a few : William White, George Card-



well, William Cardwell, Richmond Pearson, Judge John A. Pearson, John P. Beatty, H. J. M. Doan, Harvey McGee, Charles and Roland McIntyre, George Bomer, Richard and William Byrns, Elias Eller, Joseph Watts, John Potts, William P. Harrison, George W. Poague, Dr. Henry French, George W. Turley, Judge Robert Calhoun, Judge James Harrison, Jackson Ridgeway, Henry Shock, Judge James Jackson, William James, Barnett McDonald, John McDonald, Abram Pool, Dr. Sames, David Cauthorn, Alfred Galbreath, William Marshall, Wiley Talley, Wilson Talley, Joel Haynes, Carter G. Dingle, Robert Powell, T. Jeff. Powell, Samuel Murray, Renben Canterbury, Thomas Peery, William Cave, Frank Cave, William H. Morris, William B. Douglass, George Coil, William H. Coil, John G. Coil, Judge J. B. Morris, Charles C. Ricketts, John W. Ricketts, S. A. Craddock, Dr. L. N. Hunter, Octave Abot, Richard Roundtree, Elkanah Brooks, Rev. William Jesse, John P. Jesse, Isham T. Jesse, William H. Day, Meredith Myres, Jacob Coons, Conrad Enslen, Jacob Herlinger, Barnett Newkirk, Thomas M. Barnett, James E. McSwain, Deloney Willingham, Jerry West, Judge H. H. Crooks, William R. Martin, Banks B. Hall, Walter S. Adams, George W. Brown, Joseph C. Offutt, B. Z. Offutt, Henry H. Spencer, the venerable George Muldrow, John G. Muldrow, Charles A. Muldrow, William Tipton, William R. Sims, John Haley, E. G. Haley, John Fike, Dr. William Henderson and George Straube. It was the writer's good pleasure to know all these men except one or two, and to know them well, and it affords one of the sweetest pleasures of this fickle and uncertain life to remember a large number of them as true friends. They had their faults, but with most of them their faults were not grievous. But to such as we cannot give a hearty indorsement of their conduct, with that charity which covers a multitude of sins and thinks no evil, let us draw the veil over them, and with Pope let us say :—

“Teach us to feel another's woe,  
To hide the faults we see.”

And now, leaving the things that are behind, let us renew our vows of fidelity to each other and our devotion to the best interests of Audrain county, and remembering that her interests are our interests, her destiny our destiny, and with a grand united effort, let us work harmoniously together, and many of us may yet live to see far greater advancements in wealth, culture, social refinements, comforts, and enjoyments than have yet been attained, and may those who come after us feel that our work has not been in vain.

#### ADDRESS OF HON. D. H. M'INTYRE.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Old Citizens' Association:—* It affords me great pleasure to have the opportunity of meeting with you on this occasion. I understand the object of your association, as well as your meeting at this time, is to revive and in some measure keep alive some at least of the events, circumstances and conditions



of the times connected with the settlement and organization of Audrain county, by a mutual interchange of recollections touching such matters; in short to talk over the good old times. Byron said, "The gold times, all times, when old are good, are gone; the present might be if they would. Great things have been, and are, and greater still, want little of mere mortals but their will." And at the same time of course the cultivation also of the social feelings.

These are worthy of facts, and such as that those who were immediately connected therewith, may justly feel proud to have it known that they were among the first who settled in Audrain county as it afterward became, and viewing it in the light of results, who can say that they were not truly fortunate in selecting this portion of the great public domain that then lay stretched away from the great Father of Waters on the east, to the dark and swift rolling Missouri on the west, and settling high up upon this rolling divide between these two great water courses?

Precisely when the first actual settlements were made in the territory which was afterward circumscribed by the boundary lines of Audrain, is perhaps not very definitely known, at any rate it is not to your humble speaker. But it may be assumed that some few settlements were made almost, if not quite, as early as the day on which the proclamation was made declaring Missouri's admission into the Federal Union, viz., the 10th day of August, 1821.

There are many present, doubtless, whose memories reach much further back in the history of this county than my own, and such will have no difficulty in recalling the day when only the little scattered settlements upon the streams broke the continuity of the wide expanse of nature in its strength and virgin beauty, extending far away to the horizon unmarred by the hand of civilization. The landscape was almost an unbroken prairie. Its luxuriant growth of grass yielding to the ceaseless breezes, fell and rose and swayed again like the restless billows of the ocean.

There still lingered a remnant of that wandering and unsubduable race, the red man of the forest, as late as 1833 or 1834. His proprietorship, however, had long since yielded to an advancing civilization, its manifest destiny, as "Westward the course of empire took its way." And instead of being a terror to the new settlers, making war upon them, killing them and carrying off their stock as they had done the early settlers in Callaway, he was a beggar upon his own hunting grounds, where he and his ancestors before him were "Monarchs of all they surveyed, with none their rights to dispute."

The bounding deer and elk, with antlers wide, were here also in greatest abundance, and many of them fell at the crack of the unerring flint-lock rifle and were carried home to furnish a repast for the huntsman's family, as rich and delicious as ever graced the tables of wealth and luxury.

The wild turkey and many other kinds of game often came almost to the door of the early settler, and for many years the votary of

Diana found no difficulty in supplying himself with a variety of game, and being thus amply rewarded for the toil and labor of the hunt.

But, as there are always thorns among roses, so there was the daring wolf, which often chased the timid flock to the very door of the cabin, and if the faithful watch-dog should venture out to drive back the bold intruder, no sooner had he chased him a short distance from the house, than turning upon his pursuer fiercely, he would compel him to flee with redoubled speed for his life. Thus often would these deadly enemies chase each other up and down while the little flock, trembling with fright, would stand huddled together near the cabin for protection. But yet, though the wolf's face was against every man, and every man was his enemy, he had his useful purpose, or at least his scalp had, for a price was set upon his head, and though it had no value as a legal tender, nor was it a circulating medium, it nevertheless was receivable for taxes as early as 1816 by act of the Legislature, and it can hardly be questioned that in the early days of this county, it liquidated to greater or less degree its debt of taxes to the State with this sort of currency.

But to turn to the pleasant side of the picture again: Besides the grass for his herds and flocks, and wild game for domestic use, the early settler found the honey bee, of which the prince of poets said, "So work the honey bees; creatures that by a ruling nature teach the act of order to a peopled kingdom." These busy little creatures had ready prepared honey, as fine as was ever found in any land, stored in the hollow of some neighboring tree, which needed only to be felled to put the pioneer in possession of its rich store. And again, so fruitful were the trees and brush which skirted the streams with acorns and nuts, that the hogs ran in the woods, and during the fall and winter months found such ample subsistence, that fine pork might be taken from the woods at any time within those seasons.

Thus had an all-wise Providence prepared for the coming of those pioneers who stood in the front rank in the march of civilization, by providing in this manner for their immediate necessities, and by spreading out before their enraptured vision a view of prospective wealth and beauty, wonderful to behold.

But we must not imagine that the early settlers had no difficulties, for there were many, as the survivors well know, as there are in all newly settled countries. Machinery of almost every description was unknown in this county, or beyond the reach of those who lived here. The labor-saving machinery, and implements of the husbandry which now lighten and expedite the labors of the tiller of the soil, were then unknown.

The houses were of the rudest and simplest character, being constructed of hewn logs, mud and chinks stopping the spaces between the logs. The roof was made of clapboards laid upon ribs and kept in place by weight poles, separated by blocks of wood. The floors were made of heavy puncheons, formed by splitting logs of convenient size and length, and facing the flat sides, which made a strong but rather rough floor. The door shutters were made of riven boards, with a



latch on the inside for a fastening. To this was attached a strong string, which passed through the front board by a small hole hung on the outside, and needed only a slight pull to raise the latch within, and allow the door to swing open on its wooden hinges, admitting the comer in almost every instance, to as generous hospitality as was ever dispensed in any place or under any condition of life.

Little glass was used, translucent substances being used in its place. But often the window consisted merely of a hole in the wall with a wooden shutter to be closed or opened at will. The chimneys were made of sticks and mud for the upper portion, while the back and jams were made of timbers covered with mud or stones and mud. The fireplace, of great capacity, took in great quantities of wood, making a roaring fire, lending cheerfulness and comfort to the whole house. What little sawed lumber was used was made by the whipsaw, a tedious and laborious contrivance, which in time was supplanted by better appliances. Pine lumber was for a long time practically unknown, and when it began to be used it had to be transported from Hannibal or Louisiana on wagon. This continued to be the case until the North Missouri Railroad reached Mexico.

Traveling through the country was done by course or direction, or by points of timber and the like. Without these guides, the traveler on the prairies was like the mariner on the deep without his compass, likely to wander at random and be lost. To establish direct routes, furrows were run for miles across the vast plains, which being followed, in time became distinct beaten roads. Where the route ran through timber after being cut out, the trees were blazed on the sides of the road, and notched to indicate that it was a public highway. Mills were few and far between, the common horse-mill being the first in use. If it was a pretty good one, it was supplied with a bolt turned by hand, capable of making what would now be considered a very indifferent article of flour. One of these mills was built in this town, a little to the rear and a short distance below where the post-office now stands; another was built on the north side of Davis' Fork of Salt river, near the bridge on that stream just beyond the residence of B. R. Cauthorn, Esq. This simple contrivance with its long arms or sweeps answered a good purpose. But in a few years, it was supplanted by the inclined wheel, which was esteemed a great improvement.

To get the benefit of this improvement, the people in this portion of the county were compelled to go to Callaway county. The nearest good flouring mill was Hickman's, at Florida, on the North fork of Salt river. But these old fashioned mills have suffered the same fate as the distaff and the loom, the sickle, the cradle, the mowing scythe, the flail, the threshing floor, the farming machine and the cary plow. They are numbered with the things which were. Even that good old custom, the quilting, has disappeared and instead we have machines for quilting.

These are only a few of the plain matters of facts that might be related, and though they are plain facts, untouched by fancy or colored by any romance, save the beautiful romance of nature, yet are they



a part of our history, and as such, we would not forget them. For by recalling them we are reminded of the infancy of our now flourishing and proud county, and of those brave and true pioneers who, environed by so many dangers, difficulties and hardships, of which I have given you a faint glimpse, laid the foundation and prepared the way for the developments that may now be seen on every hand.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved January 12, 1831, the boundary lines of Audrain county were defined, and the county laid off. Most of the territory had been attached to Callaway county, by the provisions of the act establishing the boundaries of the latter county. The remaining portion was taken from territory which had been attached to Monroe and Ralls counties. After fixing the boundaries the act proceeds, "Shall be, and the same is hereby designated a contemplated county, to be known by the name of Audrain county; and so soon as there shall be inhabitants in said territory, sufficient to entitle said designated county to a representative, by the then existing laws of the land, the same shall be organized and entitled to the rights and privileges of other counties in the State." The second section of this act declared that those parts of said territory which were attached to the counties of Callaway, Monroe and Ralls, should remain so attached for all civil and military purposes of government, until said organization should take place as provided by the first section of the act.

By the act of December 17, 1836, approved by Lilburn W. Boggs, the Governor, the territory so laid off by the act of 1831 was declared to be a separate and distinct county, to be known as the county of Audrain. The second section of this act provided, "That the courts to be holden in said county, shall be held at the house of Edward Jennings, in New Mexico, until the permanent seat of justice shall be established." Similar provisions were made in many other counties in respect to places for holding courts, and, it is a fact recorded in history, that the first Circuit Court in Boone was held by Judge Todd, April the 2d, 1821, under the spreading branches of a sugar maple at Smithton. It is also related that on a very lovely day in this county, on a particular occasion, the grand jury met in a convenient thicket of brush. That among other matters before them was the case of a very able and noted lawyer in this part of the State, charged with some small misdemeanor. That this lawyer, learning that his case was about to be considered by this body, managed to get before them, argued his case, told a good anecdote, treated the jury and submitted his case. The grand inquest returned into court, using their own language, that they had examined the case and found it too small a matter to kick up any fuss about—doubtless very wise action to take.

Pursuant to this statute the first Circuit Court was held in this county by Judge Priestly H. McBride, who in 1845 was appointed one of the Supreme Judges. Under the said act of 1836, the courts appointed their clerks, who were to hold their offices until the next general election, etc. Joel Haynes, a name familiar to all old resi-

dents, was appointed county and circuit clerk. By this act also the Governor was to appoint and commission three persons judges of the county court, and one person as sheriff. The three persons first commissioned judges for the county court were James Harrison, James E. Fenton and H. J. M. Doan, the first sheriff, John Willingham. The fifth section of this act also provided that Cornelius Edwards, of the county of Monroe, William Martin, of the county of Callaway, and Robert Schooling, of the county of Boone, should be commissioners for the purpose of selecting the seat of justice for the said county of Audrain. They were to meet on the 1st Monday in June, 1837, at the house of said Jennings. But by an act passed at the same session, approved January 20th, 1837, the time of meeting was changed to the first Monday in the following March, the place of meeting was not changed.

So the county commenced in its organized capacity ; and as a political corporation assumed the position of individuality in the then young and growing Commonwealth of Missouri. We were, at that time, somewhat the sport of our larger and more powerful neighbors, who would sometimes, good humoredly, call us " Salt River Tigers ; " and it has been related that that elegant and accomplished gentleman and philanthropist, Maj. James S. Rollins, of Boone, used to refer to us in more tender terms as " Little Sis." Our mail service then was very limited, nor was there ever any account given of its being expedited. It is a matter of tradition that one of our first settlers, Caleb Williams, who now resides, if alive, in the State of California, had the contract for carrying the mail from Mexico to Fulton, and that he made his trips on foot, making the round trip in one day ! That most important duty, the education of the youth, was not, even in the early days of the county, neglected. The school-houses were very much, in material and construction, a pattern of the primitive dwelling houses. They were erected by the united labors of the people in the neighborhood, and answered the double purpose of school-house and house of worship, for all who chose to use them for that purpose, and more devout praise, humble piety or sincere thanksgiving was never offered up or displayed than might be witnessed at the meetings in these plain humble structures.

For many years these subscription schools, as they were called, were supported entirely by the patrons themselves, without any aid from the State or otherwise. For it required many years to establish a system and get it in working order so that the townships could get the benefit of the sixteenth section bonds, donated generously and wisely by the general government, by the act of March 6, 1820, admitting Missouri to the Union of the States. Nor did this county receive any support for its schools from the State for several years, and then only in very small amounts. The first benefit thus received was under the fourth annual apportionment in 1845. The amount received was \$98.78, distributed to four townships, as follows : Township No. 8, districts 1 and 2, \$17.16 each ; township No. 9, districts 1 and 2 combined, \$24.42 ; township No. 16, Jackson district, \$9.36 ;



Liberty district, \$8.32 ; township No. 18, district 1, \$14.04 ; district 2, \$8.32.

The fifth annual apportionment occurred in 1846, from which this county received \$133.40 only.

The thirty-seventh annual apportionment was made March 31, 1883, under which this county gets \$4,857.75, out of \$566,782.14, the whole amount distributed for the year 1883 to 114 counties and one municipality.

As an evidence of how small we were when organized, and for several years thereafter, it may be noted that in the year 1838 we paid the State in taxes \$112.91 ; in 1839, \$165.67 ; in 1840, \$234.20 ; in 1841, \$239.11 ; in 1842, \$334.92.

This year, including the tax on railroad property, the county will pay, for we always make close collections and pay the State all we owe, \$26,439.76, and it may be safely stated that the cash value of the taxable property in the county to-day is not less than \$12,000,000.

Not wanting in enterprise and public spirit, the county in 1853, when it had not more than 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, subscribed \$50,000 to the North Missouri Railroad, to be paid by taxation in three years, 1855, 1856 and 1857. In 1868 and 1869 the county subscribed the further sum of \$300,000 to the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad and the South Branch of the same, payable in bonds at eight per cent interest, and payable semi-annually. The last bond of this subscription, with the last interest thereon, was paid January 1, 1881. These bonds, with the interest, aggregated the sum of \$487,000 ; add to this the amount subscribed to the North Missouri Railroad, and we have \$537,000 paid by the people of this county in aid of these great enterprises, and the people may congratulate themselves upon the fact that there never was a time during the existence of this indebtedness that the county's obligations went to protest. But promptly from the beginning, the interest as it accrued was paid, and the installments of the principal were likewise paid, from time to time, as fast as they severally fell due. Great credit is undoubtedly due to those upon whom depended the management of the county's finances during this period.

I need not say to you that these were wise investments. The evidence is before you every day and may be seen on every hand. Instead now of being taxed to pay off the railroad indebtedness, you are receiving into your county treasury taxes from the corporations, for all purposes for which taxes are levied and collected.

Besides, these great arteries of a great commercial system are passing to and fro before your doors every day, thus connecting you with the outside world and its business in every direction, and bringing the markets of the country to your homes.

Nor need I remind the old settler of the growth and prosperity of your county. You are familiar with it at every stage ; you know how, in the country, the landscape is checkered all over with beautiful and flourishing farms, so that your 441,927 acres of land, almost every acre of which is arable, presents almost a continued series of enclo-



tures; that in every district there is a handsome and commodious school-house, and also that not only in the towns, but in almost every neighborhood, beautiful church edifices may now be seen, and though the spires of some of them may not be very tall, they all point to the Heavens above.

The church and the school-house go hand in hand in the great work of civilizing and christianizing the world. They make free government possible, and preserve free institutions; without them political governments must be maintained by force, and despotic rule be the limit of civil power. They are the propagators and conservators of the moral forces. They teach individual responsibility, individual duty and individual moral manhood. Should we not then depend upon these influences for great moral reforms, rather than upon coercive measures or prohibitory statutes?

ADDRESS OF HON. W. D. H. HUNTER.

*Gentlemen of the Old Settlers' Association:* — It is with real pleasure that I meet with you to-day as one of the pioneers of Audrain county. In looking over this audience, when I first came into this room, I thought the great majority of those present were strangers, but, upon looking into your faces and observing more closely your features, I soon recognized that I was in the midst of old acquaintances, and before me sat those I had known in years past as friends and familiar acquaintances, with whom it was always a pleasure to meet. In looking over this audience, therefore, what scenes of recollections pass before me! How many familiar faces present themselves! Age and care, however, have left their impress on all. None have escaped; and the frosts that have whitened the locks reminds us that time is advancing as the years multiply, and we realize we are growing old. Thirty-two years ago last June, in company with Mr. William White, with whom you were all acquainted, but now long since passed away, I entered the then little village of Mexico, stopping at the house of Judge Morris, in the northern part of the town, where for many years after I made my home. It was in the early morning, just before the dawn of day, when we reached the town. I could see in the dim twilight but here and there, in the midst of hazel brush, the rudely constructed homes of its early inhabitants — but a dozen families embraced them all. It may seem strange to those who know but little about the early days of this county, why I chose to enter Mexico before the dawn of day — many have left it, I doubt not, at such a time without credit to themselves and profit to those who remained — but just why I got into Mexico at so early an hour is the question. To those pioneers here it is hardly necessary to say that it was to avoid the green-head flies, which at that time infested the prairies in every part of the county. I have seen at that early day white or gray horses come into town with blood trickling apparently from every pore, bitten by green-heads. They were the terror of stock during the day, and at night was the only time that horses could travel with comfort, and, in many cases, most of the plowing and other work on

the farm had to be done at night. When the old court-house stood in the place now occupied by this beautiful structure, it used to be the refuge for the sheep, cattle and horses that were driven from the prairies after sun-up by the flies, and many of you will be able to call to mind old man Bomer's jennets that were generally the first to reach the court-house door, and in those days were the most familiar objects within the court-house square. But four or five log dwellings stood around the square: John P. Clark, George Cardwell, Charles Ward and Dr. Walton occupied them. John B. Morris lived at the old tavern stand, in the north of town, and many a weary traveler has extended his ride in order to reach its hospitable privileges. No house in the State surpassed it in the deliciousness of its culinary department. Near by was the home of Alfred Cauthorn, the preacher's paradise. John Willingham lived off the square a few rods on Monroe street, and rude log huts could be seen here and there among the brush, making the little village of New Mexico.

I see to-day before me the representative men of that day — the leaders here as well as in Prairie and Wilson townships; men who, in their day, were the controlling forces in those localities. Positive men gave character to these townships; and we readily call to mind such men as Bill Sims, as he was familiarly called, Rube Pulis, Frank Canterbury, Sumner, Hubbard and the Bottses, and many others I could mention, who in political times were always prominent. But I realize that many have passed beyond this life and are seen no more. (Some one in the audience stated that Abe Tinsley was still living.) Yes; Tinsley was always ready to serve his country, and was a man of his own opinions. He and Dr. Hardin, I recollect, canvassed the county for Representative. The canvass was a warm one and each, of course, did what he could for his election. They happened to both stop at a house in the country one night, and, as was natural, they both desired to ingratiate themselves into the good opinion of the lady of the house. Early in the morning, before it was yet light, Abe slipped out into the yard to hold the calf while the lady of the house milked the cow. The Doctor thinking Abe was asleep in the next room, quietly stole from his bed with a view of stealing a march on the sleeper, and in the darkness hurried to the chip-pile to gather kindling to make a fire for the lady to get breakfast with. In his haste and the darkness he stumbled over Abe with the calf between his knees, and thus the trick of each was discovered. Those were pleasant days for electioneering, although the canvass was often hot and would occasionally run up to red heat.

The first court-house, a log building, stood in the center of the block fronting the square on the south, where for some time Charley Weinand disposed of cake and candy to the little ones. It had two rooms — one for the clerk's office and the other for the court-room. This in time, however, gave way for a two-story, old style square building, with hip-roof, that stood in the center of the square where this beautiful structure now stands. From this building was dispensed justice and religion, and in its upper story were the lodge-



rooms of the orders then in existence in the village. Mr. McIntyre, in his speech, has given you the names of the officers that kept the machine in working order, and has told you some incidents to illustrate the manner business was transacted in those early days, especially by the sheriff, Uncle Jack Willingham. But he has probably overlooked a circumstance which occurred in the same office, during the administration of Jack Willingham as sheriff, and with which his father, Uncle Charley McIntyre, was a prominent participant. Jack had collected the State revenue; and was taking it over to Jefferson City to pay into the State treasury. The amount, I think, was about \$120. On his way to Jefferson City, Jack met Uncle Charley McIntyre going to a neighbor to buy some nice cattle he had selected, and Uncle Charley, wishing to get them on the best terms possible, desired to pay the cash. He learned of Jack that he was taking the money to the capital, and immediately entered into a negotiation for a loan. Jack turned the money over to Uncle Charley and then returned home, and, in due course of time, Uncle Charley returned the revenue to Jack, and thus Uncle Charley was accommodated; the State lost nothing, and Audrain county came up nobly to her credit, and the sheriff never defaulted.

Up to this period, and for years after, Mexico was but a small village, and everything in the way of merchandise from St. Louis and elsewhere was brought here by the way of Hannibal in wagons. We were fifty miles from any public highway, in a country that produced but little. In 1854 the North Missouri Railroad was projected, and the county subscribed to its stock \$50,000. The taxable wealth of the county was only about \$300,000, notwithstanding we had 400,000 acres of land in the county. In 1858 the taxable property had increased to \$3,000,000. The history of the county since then is familiar to you all. We have now a county second to none in the State. These broad prairies, which in my recollection could not boast of a fence, but abounded in grass and flies, and on every knoll in the county could be seen deer, are now taken up and fenced, and beauty and industry go hand in hand to make lovely your homes and to bring wealth and comfort within the reach of all. A city in the center of your county from a village has grown, and its iron arms are now reaching out in every direction, grasping the commerce of the world. Its business is vast, and its people equal to the emergency in keeping pace in the march of progress, with the most enterprising part of the great Commonwealth of Missouri.

#### A POEM BY AN OLD SETTLER.

'Tis almost half a hundred years,  
Since you and I, old pioneer,  
With aspirations free  
A home within this region sought;  
But who of us then dreamed or thought  
To see the many changes wrought,  
That we have lived to see?



From different counties then we came;  
Our object and our aim the same —

A home in this far West.  
A cabin here and there was found,  
Perhaps a little spot of ground  
Enclosed and cleared, while all around  
In nature's garb was dressed.

Here then we saw the groves of green  
Where woodman's ax had never been —

The spreading prairies too.  
Within these groves so dense and dark  
Was heard the squirrel's saucy bark;  
The bounding stag was but the mark  
To prove the rifle true.

But all is changed and cabin's gone;  
The clapboard roof with weight poles on,  
The round hewn puncheon floor;  
The chimneys made of stick and clay  
Are seen no more: gone to decay;  
The men that built them, where are they?  
I need not ask you more.

They're gone, but they're remembered yet,  
Those cabin homes we can't forget  
Although we're growing old;  
Fond memory still the spot reveres,  
The cabin homes of youthful years  
Where with compatriot pioneers  
We pleasure had untold.

The dense and tangled woodland, too,  
The groves we often wandered through  
No longer now are there;  
The prairie with its sward of green  
With flowers wild no more are seen,  
But farms with dusty lanes between  
Are seen where once they were.

Large towns and villages arise  
And steeples point toward the skies,  
Where all was desert then;  
And nature's scenes have given place  
To those of art; the hunter's chase  
Has yielded to the exciting race  
Of speculating men.

Ah, yes, my friends, old pioneers,  
Full many a change within those years  
The country's undergone;  
How many changes it's passed through —  
And we old friends are changing too —  
There's been a change in me and you,  
And still that change goes on.

And when we think upon the past,  
Those friends whose lots with us were cast  
    On this one wild frontier,  
And pass them all in our review,  
As often times in thought we do —  
Alas! how very few  
    Are there remaining here.

A few more years will come and go,  
As other years have done, you know;  
    And then — ah, yes, what then?  
The world will still be moving on;  
But we, whose cheeks are growing wan,  
Will not be here: we'll all be gone  
    From out the ranks of man.

Our places will be vacant here,  
And of the last old pioneer  
    The land will be bereft.  
The places which we here have filled,  
The fields which we have cleared and tilled,  
Our barns, though empty or though filled,  
    To others will be left.

But ere we pass to that far bourne,  
From whence no traveler can return,  
    We meet old pioneers,  
The few of us who yet remain,  
And we who here have met, would fain  
Now clasp those friendly hands again,  
    We clasped in by-gone years.

In glad reunion now we meet,  
Each other once again to greet,  
    And conversation hold;  
And while we socially to-day  
A few brief hours may while away,  
Let us, although our heads are gray,  
    Forget that we are old.

Let us go back — in memory, go  
Back to the scenes of long ago,  
    When we were blithe and young;  
When hope and expectation bright  
Were buoyant, and our hearts were light;  
And fancy, that delusive sprite,  
    Her siren sonnets sung.

And as we join in friendly chat,  
We'll speak of this and talk of that,  
    And of the many things  
That have occurred within the land,  
Since first the little squatter band  
Came to this country, now so grand,  
    Before 'twas ruled by rings.

'Tis natural that we should think,  
While standing on the river's brink,  
How wide the stream has grown.  
We saw it when 'twas but a rill,  
Just bursting from the sunny hill;  
And now its surging waters fill  
A channel broad, unknown.

'Tis natural and proper, too,  
That we compare the old and new —  
The present and the past,—  
And speak of those old foggy ways  
In which we passed our younger days,  
Then of the many new displays  
That crowd upon us fast.

We little knew of railroads then,  
Nor dreamed of that near period when  
We'd drive the iron horse;  
And t'would have made the gravest laugh,  
Had he been told but one-half  
The wonders of the telegraph —  
Then in the brain of Morse.

We did not have machinery then,  
To sow and reap and thresh the grain,  
But all was done by hand;  
And those old-fashioned implements  
Have long ago been banished hence,  
Or rusting, lie beside the fence —  
No longer in demand.

Yes, there are grown up men I know,  
Who never saw a bull-tongue plow,  
A flail or reaping hook;  
And who could not describe, you know,  
A swinging board or knife, although  
Their grandmas used them long ago,  
And lessons on them took.

The young man now would be amused  
To see some things his grandsire used,  
Some things he ne'er has seen.  
The way in which we clean our wheat,  
When two strong men with blanket sheet  
Would winnow out the chaff and cheat,  
And twice or thrice the thing repeat,  
Until the grain will clean.

The single shovel plow and hoe,  
To clean out weeds was all the show —  
We knew no better ways;  
And now our sons would laugh to scorn  
Such poky ways of making corn,  
And bless their stars that they were born  
In more enlightened days.



They say the world is wiser grown,  
They've got the speaking telephone —  
Talks twenty miles or more.  
And preachers now may preach and pray  
To congregations miles away;  
And thousand other things they say  
We never had before.

And yet I do not know but what  
The pioneer enjoyed his lot,  
And lived as much at ease,  
As men in these enlightened days  
With all their strange, new-fangled ways,  
Which wealth and fashion now displays,  
The mind of man to please.

'Tis true we did not live so fast,  
But socially our time was passed,  
Although our homes were mean.  
Our neighbors then were neighbors true,  
And every man his neighbor knew,  
Although those neighbors might be few  
And sometimes far between.

Ah, yes, old pioneers, I trow,  
The world was brighter then than now  
To us gray-headed ones.  
Hope pointed us beyond the vale,  
And whispered us a fairy tale  
Of coming pleasures, ne'er to fail  
Through all the shining suns.

Ambition, too, with smile so soft,  
Was pointing us to seats aloft,  
Where fame and honor last.  
We had not learned what now we know,  
The higher up the mount we go,  
The storms of life still fiercer blow,  
And colder is the blast.

That thought we reach the mountain top,  
Fruition find of every hope,  
Or wear the victor's crown;  
Though far above the clouds we tread,  
There's other clouds still overhead,  
And on the mind there is the dread,  
The dread of coming down.

Ah, yes, Old Settlers, one and all,  
Whatever may us yet befall,  
We will not, can't forget,  
The simple, old-fashioned plan,  
The routes in which our fathers ran  
Before the age of steam began  
To run the world in debt.

And while we talk upon the past,  
Of friends who are dropping off so fast,  
And those already gone,  
It may not be, my friends, amiss  
For each of us to think of this —  
The curtain of forgetfulness  
Will soon be o'er us drawn.

And though in glad reunion we  
Have met to-day, perhaps 'twill be  
A day of taking leave.  
And we who oft have met before,  
And parted in the days of yore,  
We'll part, perhaps, to meet no more  
When we shall part this eve.

The mind goes back through all the years —  
We call to minds the pioneers,  
Those bold and hardy men;  
We pass them in the mind's review,  
The many dead, the living few,  
Those unpretending settlers who  
Were our compatriots then.

Yes, some of these were noted men,  
Well known, and much respected then,  
Although their coats were plain;  
And when in office they were placed,  
They proved themselves not double-faced —  
The people's trust was not misplaced;  
We need such men again.

We had our courts of justice then,  
A terror to dishonest men,  
Who feared the halter's drop.  
Judge Riland then the courts could hold  
In full a dozen counties told,  
Decide the cases manifold,  
And keep with business up.

And then the preachers of those days  
Were noted for their simple ways,  
And some for style uncouth.  
But they are gone, they all are dead,  
Another class are in their stead,  
Much better paid and better read,  
But have they more of truth?

But time would fail to speak of all  
Those changes that our minds recall;  
The world is shifting strange,  
And soon its shifting scenes will bear  
The last old pioneer to where  
His lost and loved companions are,  
Low in the silent grave.

But ere, my friends, we hence embark,  
 We fain would place some lasting mark  
 Upon this mountain shore,  
 A mark the traveler may see  
 In coming years and know that we  
 Have lived and passed the road that he  
 May then be passing o'er.

When death's dark curtain shall be drawn  
 And we old pioneers are gone,  
 Let truthful history tell  
 To far posterity the tale,  
 As down the stream of time they sail,  
 How we with motto "never fail"  
 Came here and what befell.

Let history then impartial state  
 The incidents of every date,  
 And that it so may do,  
 Let pioneers of every age,  
 In this important work engage,  
 And each of them produce his page,  
 His page of history true.

The incidents of early years,  
 Known only to the pioneers,  
 With them will soon be lost,  
 Unless before they hither go,  
 Those incidents are stated so  
 Posterity the facts may know,  
 When they the stream have crossed.

## AUDRAIN COUNTY PENSIONERS.

Waddington, B., Benton City . . .	\$4 00	Montgomery, Clarissa H., Mexico . . .	\$8 00
Clark, James, Farber . . .	2 00	Phelps, Eliza A. F., Mexico . . .	8 00
McCarl, Andrew P., Farber . . .	4 00	Lindsey, Melinda, Mexico . . .	8 00
Sims, Guilford D., Farber . . .	6 00	Griggs, Rebecca, Mexico . . .	8 00
Covey, George W., Laddonia . . .	4 00	Washburn, Elizabeth, Mexico . . .	8 00
Price, David M., Laddonia . . .	6 00	Thompson, Mary S., Mexico . . .	25 00
Parish, Gates D., Laddonia . . .	8 00	Day, Thomas E., Mexico . . .	20 00
Reeves, Elizabeth L., Laddonia . . .	8 00	Meyer, Andreas, Mexico . . .	18 00
Raftery, Michael, Laddonia . . .	6 00	Silver, Ann, Mexico . . .	17 00
Aubrey, Nelson F., Martinsburgh . . .	4 00	Fisher, Vina, Mexico . . .	8 00
Morse, Worcester A., Martinsburg . . .	4 00	Cooper, Mary, Mexico . . .	8 00
Kent, Nicholas J., Martinsburgh . . .	4 00	Howard, Mordecai, Mexico . . .	2 00
Burchard, Clarinda D., Martinsb'gh . . .	14 00	Knight, Moses, Mexico . . .	18 00
Armstrong, David, Mexico . . .	6 00	Cleenan, Thomas, Mexico . . .	00
Jeffries, James G., Mexico . . .	6 00	Clapper, Frederick, Modoc . . .	00
Harrington, Chas. H., Mexico . . .	4 00	Wahl, John, Rush Hill . . .	2 00
Cook, Edmund H., Mexico . . .	4 00	Bentley, John S., Rush Hill . . .	4 00
Belt, Jane M., Mexico . . .	17 00	Voss, John, Vandalia . . .	8 00
Brown, Emily E., Mexico . . .	22 00	Branson, Isaac, Vandalia . . .	18 00
Roberts, Peter, Mexico . . .	8 00	Shattuck, Warren C., Vandalia . . .	7 50
Rollins, Paul, Mexico . . .	18 00	Alcoke, Richard S., Vandalia . . .	20 00
Robinson, John T., Mexico . . .	4 00	Long, Leonard, Vandalia . . .	4 00
Shell, James H., Mexico . . .	8 00	Richard, George C., Vandalia . . .	12 00
Steffens, Wm., Mexico . . .	3 00	Jackson, Virinda, Vandalia . . .	8 00
Apgar, Samuel, Mexico . . .	14 00	Furber, Simon S., Vandalia . . .	8 00
Hardin, Fannie, Mexico . . .	8 00	Davis, Hezekiah T., Vandalia . . .	2 00
Anderson, Jane, Mexico . . .	8 00	Hellyer, McDonald, Vandalia . . .	2 00
Poteet, George A., Mexico . . .	6 00	Sharp, Henry W., Young's creek . . .	8 00
Powell, Mary A., Mexico . . .	8 00		



## CHAPTER XV.

### RAILROADS.

In the whole history of the industrial world there is nothing to compare to the enterprise shown in railroad building in the United States.

But little more than half a century ago the practicability of railroad transportation, according to the present principle of traction, was for the first time successfully demonstrated.

To George Stephenson, of England, a man of humble birth and fortune, but of the greatest natural genius, belongs the honor of this crowning triumph of the utilization of steam.

On the 27th of September, 1825, he made the first really successful trip ever made on a railroad, by steam, by running a locomotive drawing a train of cars at the rate of twelve miles an hour, on the railway from Stockton to Darlington.

His success electrified the world. All Europe and America rushed into railroad building.

The Quincy Railroad, in the United States, was commenced during the winter of the same year and was completed the following year. Other parts of the country quickly followed the example there set, and the United States soon distanced all other countries in railroad building.

We now have in regular operation over 25,000 miles of road, or within a few thousand miles of as many as there are in all the balance of the world.

As population pushed westward railroads were extended into the interior, and Missouri, at that time a frontier State, showed commendable enterprise and liberality in encouraging railroad building. Various railroad enterprises were discussed and advocated in this State as early as 1835, and two years afterwards charters were granted by the Legislature to the St. Louis and Bellevue, Mineral and Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Companies. These were afterwards merged into the charters of the Iron Mountain and Hannibal and St. Joe Companies. After the close of the Mexican War, the building of a railroad to the Pacific coast began to be agitated, and the people of Missouri, and particularly of St. Louis, were among the first to advocate the enterprise. The policy of St. Louis was to

build three grand trunk lines from that city, one directly west up the Missouri into Kansas and to the Pacific; another toward Arkansas and the South-west; and the third towards Iowa and the great North-west. For these roads charters were granted by the Legislature, and they ultimately became the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain and the North Missouri, respectively.

#### THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

The North Missouri Railroad was chartered on the 1st of March, 1851. The company was authorized to build, equip and operate a railroad from St. Louis via St. Charles, thence on the dividing ridge between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers through this State to the Iowa line and in the direction of Des Moines. The road was completed to St. Charles in August, 1855; to Warrenton in August, 1857; to Mexico in May, 1858; to Moberly in November of the same year; and to Macon in February, 1859.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company was organized under the general laws of Missouri, and in 1872 became the owner by purchase of the old North Missouri Railroad. Financial embarrassments having overtaken the North Missouri in 1871, it was sold out under foreclosure, and M. J. Jessup, of New York, became its purchaser. In February of the following year he sold it, as stated above, to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Company. This company operated the road with marked ability and success until the 7th of November, 1879, when it consolidated with the Wabash Railway Company east of the Mississippi, forming the present Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, the third largest system of roads in the United States.

#### THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

This company owns and operates in Audrain county 27.661 miles of road.

The county subscribed \$50,000, in 1853, to this road, or to the old North Missouri Railroad Company.

As has been said, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway is the product of the consolidation of the old Wabash east of the Mississippi, and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. The general offices of the consolidated road are at St. Louis. Of these mention will be made further along. For convenience of management the road is divided into two grand divisions known as the "Western Division" and the "Eastern Division." The former, being that part west of the Mississippi, aggregates over 1,300 miles; the latter,

that part east of the river, on the old Wabash Railway, has a total mileage of over 2,300 miles.

The old Wabash Railway originated in the Toledo and Illinois Railway, which was organized April 25, 1853, under the laws of Ohio, authorizing the company to construct and operate a road from Toledo to the western boundary of that State. On the nineteenth of August, following, the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company was organized under the laws of Indiana to build a road from the east line of the State through the valleys of the Little river and Wabash river, to the west line of the State in the direction of Danville, Illinois. The road from Toledo through Ohio and Indiana was constructed under these two charters. On the 25th of June, 1856, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. This organization having become financially embarrassed in the panic of 1857, its property was sold in October, 1858, under foreclosure of mortgage and purchased by Ozariah Boody, who conveyed it to two new companies under the names, respectively, of the Toledo and Wabash, of Ohio, and the Wabash and Western, of Indiana, the two being consolidated October 7, 1858, under the style of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company. This company operated the road through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, until 1865, when all interests between Toledo and the Mississippi river at Quincy and Hamilton were consolidated under an agreement between the Toledo and Wabash, the Great Western, of Illinois, the Quincy and Toledo, and the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Companies, under the name of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. The Great Western Railroad Company of this combination was organized in 1859, and its road extended from the Indiana State line to Meredosia in Illinois, with a branch from Bluff City to Naples. The road from Meredosia to Camp Point was owned by the Quincy and Toledo Company, and the road from Clayton, Illinois, to Carthage, Indiana, was owned by the Illinois and Southern Iowa Company.

In 1870 the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad Company constructed and equipped a road between Decatur and East St. Louis, which in the same year came under the management of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, and in 1871 this road was opened to St. Louis. The Hannibal and Naples Railroad, including its branch from Pittsfield to Maysville, was leased to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Company in 1870, and the following year, the same company obtained control of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad. In 1872 the Lafayette and Bloomington was added to



the lines of the Toledo, Wabash and Western. But in 1874, when so many railroads were forced to the wall by the stringency in the money market, the Toledo, Wabash and Western was forced to go into the hands of a receiver, and John D. Coc was appointed by the court to conduct the affairs of the road. He retained control of it until 1877 when a reorganization was effected under the style of the Wabash Railway Company. While the road was in the hands of the receiver the leases of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, and the Lafayette and Bloomington Railroads were set aside as well as that of the Quincy bridge, which it had previously secured. In 1879 the Edwardsville branch passed under the control of the Wabash, and in 1879 the consolidation between the Wabash and the Kansas City and Northern was effected, as stated above.

The capital stock of the consolidated company — the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific — was \$40,000,000, and in addition to this it had an indebtedness of \$35,469,550, making the capital and bonded debt of the company \$75,464,550. The present system includes twenty-one originally distinct and independent lines of road. Previous to the consolidation the Wabash proper extended from Toledo to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk, with a branch from Logansport to Butler, Indiana, or a total length of 782 miles. But by the consolidation these roads were united with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and its branches, which gave the new company a through line from Toledo to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha, making the total at that time 1,551 miles. The same year of the consolidation entrance was made into Chicago by its purchase of the Chicago and Paducah, extending from Effingham and Altamont to Chester, Illinois, and by the construction of a branch from Strawn, ninety-six miles northward. Subsequent acquisitions were the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, a distance of 246 miles, and before the close of the year the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific, the Champaign, Havana and Western, the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, and the Centreville, Moravia and Albia, all connecting at different points with the main line. On the 1st of January, 1881, the system embraced 2,479 miles of road.

The lines built and acquired during the year 1881, were the Detroit and Butler, an extension of the Logansport and Butler division to the city of Detroit, 113 miles; the Indianapolis, Pennsylvania and Chicago, 161 miles in length; the Cairo and Vincennes, the Danville and South-western, the Quincy, Missouri Pacific, the Des Moines, Northwestern, and the Attica and Covington, making the total mileage at the close of the year 3,384 miles. The Butler and the Detroit roads, in connection with the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, completed the



During the year 1883 considerable additions have been made to the road, including the extension from Fonda, Iowa, to Spirit Lake, Iowa, a distance of about 80 miles, and others of importance, but the official figures have not been made public.

The controlling stockholders in the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific are also the leading stockholders in the Missouri Pacific and in the Iron Mountain, or the "South-western System," as the two last named roads, with their tributary lines, are called, so that virtually the Wabash and the South-western constitute a single system of railways. Indeed, in April, 1883, the Wabash was leased to the Iron Mountain of the South-western system, so that the whole 10,000 miles of road are now practically under one management, making by far the largest railway system in the world. These roads all traverse magnificent territory, and looking at these from the standpoint of the future development of the country, they are without doubt the most valuable railroad property on the globe. This is particularly true as to the Wabash system. Where are there five States in the Union equal to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, the States in which the Wabash roads are located? Their elements of agriculture, mineral and forest wealth make them now, even under partial development, a region of unsurpassed value. In 1882, although constituting but nine per cent of the total area of the United States, they produced 196,244,100 bushels of wheat of the 502,798,600 bushels raised in the whole country, or over 39 per cent of the total crop of the Union. Of the 740,665,000 bushels of corn, they yielded 340,705,900 bushels, or 46 per cent of the total crop. Their other farm products were proportionately large. In manufactures they are also of the first importance. Of the \$5,369,667,706 worth of manufactured products turned out in 1880, these States produced 20 per cent, or products valued at \$1,147,606,405. Bituminous coal is found in inexhaustible quantities in each of the five States named, and other minerals, particularly in Missouri, are found in great abundance. With a population of only 12,000,000 in 1880, what may we not expect the value of their products to be when they contain 60,000,000 inhabitants, as they are certainly destined to do? With such a territory to draw from, the Wabash Railway has little to fear in the future, so far as volume of traffic is concerned.

In point of management the Wabash is conceded to be one of the ablest conducted roads on the continent. The men who are now at the head of its affairs are men who have risen to eminence in railway



management by their own ability, enterprise, and personal worth; men who, amid the failure of thousands, and in the most trying times in the history of railroads the country has ever seen, have built up one of the greatest railway systems in the world — gathering up the wrecks of roads here and there where others had left them, and confining them in a harmonious, successful whole — a display of executive and business ability, of enterprise and far-sighted sagacity, with but few parallels in history. No man in the management of the road but that holds his position because of his success in railroad affairs; because of his success where others had failed, a success achieved upon a very sea of disasters. Look back ten years ago at the condition of the roads which now constitute the Wabash system! Then there were not more than a score of them, scattered here and there over the great prairie States, the fairest and most fertile region under the sun, yet all of them tottering on the very brink of bankruptcy, and many of them practically dead as business investments. First one was taken from the hands of a receiver, a piece of dead property, and put on its feet and made to stand, not only to stand, but to become self-sustaining and prosperous. Then another was taken under the protection of the first and put through a little course of resuscitation — and still another, and another, until the present magnificent system has been formed. It is an unrivaled distinction of the Wabash System that it has been built up of roads mainly which had before proven failures, — that it is the product of the brain and energy of men who have shown the genius and to force success where others have failed.

To-day the Wabash is one of the best roads in the United States. Its main lines are all laid with steel rails, and its road-beds, bridges, culverts, depots, and other improvements, are not surpassed in the West. The rolling stock of the road has long been regarded as among the best in the country. Having always had sharp competition, the management has made it a fixed policy to afford the public the best of accommodations, whether in passenger travel or freight shipments. As a result their coaches, sleepers, and dining cars are perfect triumphs of art, not only in point of comfort, but of elegance and good taste, and their accommodation for freight, both merchandise and live stock, are all that could be desire. In one important particular the Wabash is without a rival in the West, — in *time*. It runs through cars daily, including elegant chair-cars, sleepers and dining-cars, direct from St. Louis to New York and Boston, making over thirty miles an hour on the through trip, and on all main lines its through rates of speed are approximately as great. Not only in pas-

senger travel is it ahead of any of its rivals as to speed, but in freight transportation also. Less than four days are required to land its through fast freights in New York after they leave the depot at St. Louis.

With regard to tariffs, it would be suppressing the truth not to say that the Wabash is among the most liberal of roads. In fact, in railroad circles it is not as popular as some roads, for the very reason that it has so often led the way in reducing passenger and freight rates. Recognizing the fact that low tariffs increase travel and transportation, its policy has always been to reduce the cost of carriage to the lowest possible figures. Nor ought the public to close their eyes to what the railroads generally have done in this direction.

The following table in which are given the average passenger and freight rates of six leading Western roads since 1865, shows the steady reduction of tariffs going on : —

TABLE.

<i>Year.</i>											<i>Passenger Rate per Mile, Cents.</i>	<i>Freight Rate per Ton per Mile, Cents.</i>
1865	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.81	4.11
1866	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.58	3.76
1867	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.32	3.94
1868	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.17	3.49
1869	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.91	3.10
1870	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.80	2.82
1871	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.58	2.54
1872	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.46	2.39
1873	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.38	2.30
1874	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.15	2.18
1875	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.09	1.97
1876	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.01	1.89
1877	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.94	1.63
1878	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.89	1.61
1879	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.63	1.47
1880	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.56	1.32
1881	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.49	1.24
1882	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.41	1.11
1883	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.38	1.02

For comparison, we give the official figures of the Wabash freight rate per ton per mile, since 1875 : —

<i>Year.</i>											<i>Rate — Cents.</i>
1876	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.10
1877	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.87
1878	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.75
1879	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.63
1880	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.79
1881	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.68
1882	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.64
1883	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.58

These figures verify what was said above that the Wabash has had the march of Western roads in the reduction of freight rates. From

1865 to 1883 the general average of rates has fallen off three-fourths. Thus, while the railroads have increased the prices of grain, stock and other products by opening up the country to the general markets, they have lessened the cost of carriage to one-fourth of what it was in 1865. This, too, of their own motion, because the great increase of their own business justified it, and because their running expenses have become proportionally much less. Railroad management is like every other line of business; if left alone it will regulate itself, and to the best advantage for all concerned, as the above figures conclusively show. Doubtless, rates will still go down, but not on account of a senseless outcry against railroads, nor of restrictive legislation, even less senseless than the clamor of the ignorant, but because of improvements steadily going on in railway transportation, and of increased business and other favoring circumstances. The public is as much interested in the roads being run on a prosperous basis, and far more, than the managers themselves. To the latter it is but little more than a mere matter of profit and loss. But to the public railroads are everything. They have done more to develop the wealth and resources, to stimulate the industry, to reward the labor, and to promote the general comfort and prosperity of the country than any other, and perhaps all other, mere physical causes combined. They scatter the productions of the press and literature broadcast through the country with amazing rapidity. There is scarcely a want, wish or aspiration they do not in some measure help to gratify. They promote the pleasures of social life and of friendship; they bring the skilled physician swiftly from a distance to attend the sick, and enable the friend to be at the bedside of the dying. They have more than realized the fabulous conception of the Eastern imagination, which pictured the genii as transporting inhabited palaces through the air. They take whole trains of inhabited palaces from the Atlantic coast, and with marvelous swiftness deposit them on the shores that are washed by the Pacific seas. In war they transport armies and supplies of the government with the utmost celerity, and carry forward as it were on the wings of the mind, relief and comfort to those who are stretched bleeding and wounded on the field of battle. No, we must not give up nor cripple the railroads. If their tariffs are still looked upon as burdensome, let us remember how much they have been reduced in the past, and trust to the future with the conviction that reductions will still be made, whenever and wherever possible, to the proper managements of the roads. A single invention — the steel rail — brought down freight rates *40 per cent*; then may we not look to



time and genius still to remove whatever objectional features remain? But as the rates now stand, a wonderful contrast they offer to the old ox — or horse — wagon system of transportation. In 1817 a committee of the New York Legislature reported that the average cost of transporting a ton of freight from New York City to Buffalo was \$100. Now a ton of freight is transported from Kansas City to New York for less than one-tenth that amount.

The following are the general officers of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific : —

Jay Gould, President, New York.

R. S. Hayes, First Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

A. L. Hopkins, Second Vice-President, New York.

H. M. Hoxie, Third Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

A. H. Calef, Treasurer, New York.

D. S. H. Smith, Local Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.

James F. How, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

O. D. Ashley, Second Secretary and Transfer Agent, 195 Broadway, New York.

Wager Swayne, General Counsel, New York.

Wells H. Blodgett, General Solicitor, St. Louis, Mo.

George S. Grover and Frank S. Curtiss, Assistant General Attorneys, St. Louis, Mo.

D. B. Howard, Auditor, St. Louis, Mo.

Morris Trumbull, Assistant Auditor, St. Louis, Mo.

George Olds, Freight Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

Robert Andrews, General Superintendent, St. Louis, Mo.

K. H. Wade, Superintendent Transportation, St. Louis, Mo.

W. S. Lincoln, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, Mo.

M. Knight, General Freight Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

F. Chandler, General Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Geo. P. Maule, General Baggage Agent, Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

R. B. Lyle, Purchasing Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

George F. Shepherd, Paymaster, St. Louis, Mo.

C. P. Chesebro, General Car Accountant, St. Louis, Mo.

C. Selden, Superintendent Telegraph, St. Louis, Mo.

George C. Kinsman, Assistant Superintendent Telegraph, St. Louis, Mo.

Jacob Johann, General Master Mechanic, Springfield, Ill.

U. H. Kohler, General Master Car Builder, Toledo, Ohio.

I. N. McBeth, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Most of these gentlemen are well known to the general public. As has been said there is not a man connected with the management of the road who has not risen to his position by his own ability, energy and worth. The whole world is familiar with the career of the president of the company,

MR. JAY GOULD,

certainly one of the most remarkable men of this or any other age. A New York farmer's son, self-educated and starting out in life for himself without a dollar, by dint of his own exertions and character he has risen to the position of the first railroad manager on the globe. A great deal has been said for and against Mr. Gould. A great deal has been said for and against every man who has made a distinguished success in life. It is one of the conditions of success to be criticised and slandered as well as honored and esteemed. But if men are to be judged according to the general results of their lives, Mr. Gould has nothing to fear for his reputation in history. He has given to the country the finest systems of railway and telegraph the world ever saw, and if the people do not seem to appreciate

“What manner of man is passing by their doors,”

the time will come when his services and character will receive the homage which is their due. Mr. Gould became the president of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific on the organization of the company in 1879. Personally, however, he does not direct the affairs of the road, but is directly represented in its management, as he is in the management of all his other Western roads, by

CAPT. R. S. HAYES,

the first vice-president of the company. Capt. Hayes was originally from New York. By profession he is a civil engineer. His first prominent connection with Mr. Gould's Western roads was as the builder of the Texas and Pacific. That road was constructed with amazing rapidity, and its affairs were managed with such ability and success that Capt. Hayes became at once recognized as one of the ablest railroad men in the country. The construction of the road was commenced in 1881, and on January the 15th of the following year it was ready for traffic to El Paso on the Mexican border, thus opening up the route *via* the Southern Pacific to San Francisco. Following this, Capt. Hayes was placed at the head of Mr. Gould's whole South-western System, or, in other words, was made first vice-president of the roads embraced in that system, and on the lease of

the Wabash to the Iron Mountain in May, 1883, he became first vice-president of the Wabash Company.

Personally, Capt. Hayes is a quiet, unassuming gentleman. He is one of the few men whom position does not change in their bearing toward those around them. True manhood is superior to any position, however exalted, and this quality distinction cannot add to nor make less. It is only the weak and vain, those whose positions are above their merits, who make their importance and authority conspicuous. From no word or action of Capt. Hayes, outside of his official duty, would it ever be discovered that he is at the head of the greatest combination of railroad systems in the world. He is the same dignified, unpretentious gentleman now that he was before he became distinguished for his great executive abilities. In his office all who have business with him are treated with the consideration and respect due them. In this particular he is in marked contrast with not a few whose positions are far less prominent. If all were as he is it could not be said with truth, as unfortunately it sometimes seems to be, that he who becomes a railway official puts his modesty and good manners behind him.

Captain Hayes' leading characteristics as a railway manager are coolness and caution, united with firmness and great enterprise. No step of importance is taken without a thorough understanding of its results, and of the influence it is likely to have upon all the interests affected by it. But when a measure is once decided upon and approved, it is carried out with a resolution and energy that makes its success a foregone conclusion. He not only directs the general policy of his roads, but personally overlooks the administration of affairs in the several business departments of the service. He sees to it that abuses are nowhere tolerated, and that the business of the different companies is dispatched with promptness and efficiency. The result is manifest, not only in the harmony with which everything moves through the half-dozen great roads over which he presides, but in the superiority of service they have rendered since he was placed at their head, and in the remarkable financial success they have achieved. Of all others, he is undoubtedly the man for the position he holds, and his selection for the place is but another proof of the remarkable sagacity of the man whose interests, mainly, he represents.

The second vice-president of the company, as appears above, in the roll of general officers, is Mr. A. L. Hopkins, but a sketch of his career as a railroad manager has been given in the review of the Mis-



souri Pacific Railway in another volume issued by the publishers of the present work. Also the sketches of several other officers of the Wabash appear elsewhere in connection with the Missouri Pacific, with which they are likewise identified.

COL. H. M. HOXIE,

the third vice-president of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and of the Missouri Pacific or South-western system, like many of our most successful men, has risen to prominence and independence by his own energy and intelligence and the indomitable strength of his character. He is a Western man by birth, and started in life poor and without even the favor of influential friends. When a young man he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and there in a few years became recognized for his high character and great enterprise as one of the most progressive and influential citizens of the place. Such was the consideration in which he was held that without his solicitation or even desire he was recommended for and appointed to the responsible office of United States marshal. This position he filled with great efficiency until the expiration of his term of office, at the conclusion of which he declined reappointment, desiring to devote his whole time and attention to business interests.

On the inauguration of the great Union Pacific Railway enterprise, Col. Hoxie became connected with it as a superintendent of construction; and there he first distinguished himself for great executive ability and indefatigable energy in pushing the work to completion with unparalleled rapidity. The energy and dispatch with which the road was pushed across the continent was regarded as one of the most marvelous pieces of enterprise the world had ever seen, and was commented on by the leading journals of Europe as an evidence of the wonderful spirit of progress prevailing in America. To Col. Hoxie, more than to any other one man, is due the credit resulting from the expedition and success with which the two oceans were for the first time "linked with bands of steel." He personally supervised the work under his charge, and for months was on the ground at day-dawn, to leave only at dark, directing and pushing the work forward. The ability and success with which he conducted the construction of the Union Pacific attracted the attention of leading railroad men all over the Union, and his services were in great request. On the completion of the road, Col. Hoxie was made its general superintendent—at that time one of the most important and difficult positions to fill in the entire railway service of the

country. But the result vindicated the high estimate the board of directors had placed upon his ability and energy. As superintendent of the practical operation of the road, his success was not less brilliant than his success had been as superintendent of construction. His future as one of the great railroad managers of the country was now assured.

From the Union Pacific he was called to Texas to build the International and Great Northern. There he displayed the same qualities he had shown in the construction of the Union Pacific. The International and Great Northern was built with amazing rapidity. Of this he also became superintendent, and later along was appointed vice-president of the company. As soon as the Texas and Pacific passed into the hands of Mr. Gould he became superintendent of that road also. On the formation of the South-west System he was appointed general manager of the International and Great Northern and of the Texas and Pacific, and was also appointed third vice-president of all the consolidated roads. Afterwards when, in May, 1883, the Wabash was leased to the Iron Mountain, thus becoming practically a part of the Missouri Pacific, or "South-west System," as it is called, that road also came under his control, so far as the third vice-presidency is concerned.

As third vice-president of these roads, Col. Hoxie has the management and superintendence of the entire freight traffic of the combined lines. These roads aggregate nearly 10,000 miles, and together constitute the most extensive system of railways under one management in the world. To have the control of the freight interests on this vast system is a responsibility which but few men could safely undertake, a responsibility perhaps not equaled by that of any office, civil or military, in the government. The freight business on a railroad, as every one knows, is to the prosperity of the road what the advertising business of a newspaper is to the success of the paper — the very life-blood of its existence. The main support of every prosperous road comes from its freight business; this is the source of its greatest revenue, and on the success of its freight management everything else depends. Nor is any other department of railroad management so complicated and difficult. The interests to be considered are innumerable and often conflicting, but all must be consulted and harmonized to the best possible advantage. It requires not only a broad comprehension of the general principles of transportation and trade, but an intelligent and thorough knowledge of practical business affairs, and of the best methods of conducting business transactions. Not only



must general interests be looked to, but details also must be closely regarded. Nothing will wreck a road quicker than bad freight management. It is, therefore, one of the most important departments, if not the most important, of railway management.

The success that has attended Col. Hoxie's administration of this department of railway service, as official figures show, is gratifying in the extreme. The receipts from freight transportation have been unprecedentedly large — out of all proportion, in fact, to former years, even allowing for the growth of the country — and notwithstanding this, rates have been steadily reduced. These facts, though perhaps not so conspicuous as his construction of the Union Pacific Railway, speak hardly less for his ability as a railroad manager. Indeed, it is at least questionable whether it required a higher exercise of ability to gain the applause of the world by linking the two oceans together, than it does to successfully conduct the diversified, complicated and extensive business of 10,000 miles of railway traffic.

Col. Hoxie is now somewhat past the meridian of life, but his energy, resolution and force of character seem only to have been strengthened by his ripening years. A man of prodigious capacity for work, he superintends, directs and personally inspects every branch of the service in his charge; and he seems to be as active and as ambitious of the future as he was before he had achieved either reputation or fortune. Personally he is highly esteemed. Having risen from the people himself, there is nothing of the aristocrat either in his manners or thoughts. He weighs men according to their character and intelligence, and respects rank and fortune in the individual only so far as he makes himself worthy of respect. A man of generous impulses and a kind, sympathetic nature, he is a warm, true friend to those who gain his confidence, and there is nothing, not dishonorable, within the bounds of reason that he would not do to serve them. Those who have known him for years speak of him as one of the truest hearted and best of men.

One of the oldest general officers of the Wabash, or rather one among those longest at the head of the affairs of that part of it west of the Mississippi, is

COL. JAMES F. HOW,

the present secretary of the company. Col. How is an old St. Louisan and comes of one of the best families of the city. He commenced his railway career in the ticket office of the old North Missouri Company, but rapidly rose by promotion to one of the general officers of the company. Prior to the organization of the present



Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, he was the vice-president of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, the predecessor to the Wabash west of the Mississippi. The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was the successor to the old North Missouri, and was one of the most successful, enterprising and progressive railways ever operated on this side of the river. It not only brought the affairs of the old North Missouri out of embarrassment, but improved the road in every particular and added hundreds of miles of track to its original lines. It built and opened the line to Omaha and increased the service, both passenger and freight, on all the lines of the road. Its financial success was unequivocal and most gratifying; so much so that it became one of the most valuable pieces of railway property in the country. Its management was characterized by unusual ability and vigor, and to no one was it more entitled for its rapid and brilliant success than to Col. How. A man of a high order of ability and of extensive experience in railway affairs, young and full of energy and ambitious to make the road a success, he infused into its management a new life and vigor, and urged it forward upon a policy that soon placed its success beyond the shadow of a doubt. Looking back upon the record the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road has made, he has every reason to feel satisfied with the influential and leading part he took in its management. Col. How now has much to do with the finances of the road, so far as its practical operation is concerned, and has entire control of its tax department. In these departments of railway management he has already established a high reputation. His success in the tax affairs of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was particularly conspicuous. He saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the company annually by defeating exorbitant and erroneous levies. He is in every sense a worthy member of the present brilliant management of the Wabash.

COLONEL R. ANDREWS,

the general superintendent of the road, was originally from Philadelphia, and was superintendent of the old Wabash, east of the Mississippi, for a number of years before the consolidation. The success of that road was largely due to the able and energetic manner in which he conducted the affairs of the superintendent's office. Having established a wide and enviable reputation while with the old Wabash, when the consolidation took place he was naturally placed at the head of the same department of the new company. Col. Andrews is not only a railway official of high standing, but is possessed of the

qualities, to a marked degree, that challenge the respect and esteem of all men. He is a man with whom it is a pleasure to have business relations, and who adds much to the popularity and patronage of the road with which he is connected.

H. C. TOWNSEND,

the general passenger agent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific and Missouri Pacific System, is distinguished for being one of the most popular and efficient general passenger agents in the United States. His rise in the railway service has been unprecedentedly rapid. Possessed of a quick, active mind, and of stirring energy, in each position he has held he comprehended the scope of his duties almost at a glance, and discharged them with so much spirit and success, that his advancement was assured and rapid. That he is the general passenger agent, although still a young man, of the most important railway system in the United States, a system in which none but the ablest and best men are permitted to hold important positions, is, in itself, the highest indorsement of his character and ability that could be given. And he is worthy in an eminent degree of the prominence to which he has risen. With qualifications far above the position he holds, although it is one of the first in prominence and responsibility, he brings to the discharge of his duties that ability and dignity, that clear and intelligent grasp of the influence and effects of measures upon the difficult interests of the road, and that self-respecting, manly bearing which not only make him a marked success, but elevate and dignify the position he holds. Personally Mr. Townsend is a man of wide and genuine popularity. Of an open, frank nature, well disposed toward the world and full of life, he always has a pleasant word for every one, and apparently, without effort, wins the good opinions and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. His personal popularity was by no means the least consideration that influenced his promotion to his present office. In business affairs he is courteous, polite and affable, and no one leaves his office with an unpleasant incident to remember. His chief clerk,

MR. H. A. FISHER,

is also comparatively a young man, and is highly esteemed both in railroad circles and by the general public. He commenced life for himself by learning the printer's trade, and having the qualities for a successful man in almost any calling, he of course succeeded as a

printer. He became an artist in his trade — one of the finest printers throughout the country. Subsequently he was called into the service of the Wabash Railway to superintend its fine advertisement work, of which he has since had charge. It has doubtless been noticed by every one who has traveled in the West that the Wabash has the handsomest, most artistic and unique advertisements of all the Western roads. This of course is the result of Mr. Fisher's control of its advertising department. And he has made the distribution of his advertisements as judiciously as he has made their appearance attractive. Indeed, he has been remarkably successful in advertising the road, and its rapid increase of business is proof that the industry and good judgment he has shown in his work have not been without their reward. In the entire service of the road no one is more popular and more deservedly so. He is as accommodating and gentlemanly as if it was his only study to be pleasant and obliging. Personally the writer desires to acknowledge here a favor received at his hands — material assistance in collecting the data for the preceding sketches of the Wabash Railway.

COLONEL WELLS H. BLODGETT,

general solicitor of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific in all business of a legal character affecting the active management of the road, became connected with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, the predecessor of the present Western Division of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, as its assistant attorney during the winter of 1873-74. In June following he was elected general solicitor of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern by the unanimous vote of its board of directors. On the consolidation of that company with the old Wabash in 1879, he became general solicitor of the new Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, the position he now holds. Col. Blodgett's career as a railroad lawyer has been one of marked ability and success. Gifted with a legal mind of a high order and of fine administrative ability, industrious almost to a fault, and an inveterate student, of the highest integrity of character and of close, exact business habits, justly popular with all who know him for his smooth, gentlemanly demeanor, and for his high personal worth, a clear, philosophical thinker and a pleasant, logical speaker, he combines, to an eminent degree, all the more important qualifications, both natural and acquired, for the chief law officer of one of the great railway corporations of the country. Like most men of real merit who have risen to eminence he is essentially a self-made man.



His father, Israel P. Blodgett, now deceased, was a respectable farmer of Illinois, but like most of his neighbors in that then new part of the country, was not a wealthy man. Wells H., therefore, had little or no pecuniary means to assist in establishing himself in life. After acquiring a common school education, supplemented with a few terms of college instruction, young Blodgett went to Chicago and began the study of law under his brother, Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, now judge of the United States District Court there, but then the general solicitor of the Chicago and North-western Railway. Of studious habits, a superior mind, and entirely devoted to his chosen profession, he made rapid progress in his studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1860 with expressions from the court highly complimentary to his attainments and promise for the future. He at once entered actively upon the practice of law in Chicago, and was making rapid progress in his profession when the civil war burst upon the country with all its fury. The life of the nation imperiled, he saw but one duty before him — to go manfully to its defense. He became a private soldier in the army of the Union, and followed the flag of his country with unfaltering devotion until it floated in triumph from the granite-ribbed hills of Maine to the sunlit waters of the Southern Gulf. For meritorious conduct as a soldier he was repeatedly promoted, and rose to the command of a battalion with the rank of colonel. He was twice commended by written reports of the commanding general for conspicuous gallantry on the field. Two honorable scars, the proudest decorations a soldier can wear, attest the patriotic part he took in the war.

After the war Col. Blodgett located at Warrensburg, Missouri, in the practice of the law. There he at once took front rank in his profession, and in 1866 was elected to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. Two years afterwards he was elected to the State Senate. Following this, in 1872, he was unanimously nominated by his party for re-election to the Senate, but was defeated at the polls by a test party vote. Indeed, he ran far ahead of his own party ticket, and was defeated only by a small majority.

In the Legislature, his ability and attainments made him a leading member in each of the houses in which he sat. A clear, sober-minded thinker, and a conscientious, upright man, the fact that he supported a measure left but little or no doubt in the minds of others that it was for the best interests of the State; and advocating it in his calm, lucid manner, he seldom failed to carry it to a successful issue.

Though a Republican, earnest and faithful, Col. Blodgett was one of the first prominent men in the State to advocate the enfranchisement of those who had been in rebellion. His record in the Legislature on this question forms one of the brightest pages in the history of his career. With him the broad, vital principle upon which our government is founded — equal and fair representation for all — was of vastly more importance than any temporary party advantage or expedient. Indeed, his conception of true partisanship is that it should strive to keep the party identified with the best interests of the country. The rank and file of those formerly in rebellion he believed to have been honest but misguided; and respecting their honesty of purpose and bravery, since they had submitted to the authority of the government and sworn to obey the laws, he believed no good purpose could be served by showing the distrust of their sincerity, and continuing them under the ban of civil ostracism. Hence he advocated earnestly and ardently their restoration to citizenship; and to his efforts, less than to no man's in the State, were the enfranchised indebted for their ultimate right to vote.

By the close of his term in the Senate, such was the high standing he had attained as a lawyer, no less than as a public man, for he had continued the active practice of his profession all the time, that his services as official attorney were sought by various important corporation interests. Indeed, he had already distinguished himself in corporation practice, a department of the profession for which he has a special taste. In the spring of 1873 he accepted the assistant attorneyship of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway as stated above, and was soon afterwards elected general solicitor for the road.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was the successor to the old North Missouri; and the mere mention of the name of that road suggests confusion, chaos and law suits without ending. Its policy was to fight everything and pay nothing — perhaps because it had nothing to pay with. It finally went down under a perfect maelstrom of litigation; and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern inherited from it a very sea of legal entanglements. To straighten out these and get the new road in proper condition, so far as its law interests were concerned, was the first work to which Col. Blodgett addressed himself, and it was a work which no ordinary lawyer could have accomplished. None with less ability than he showed, none with less industry, less energy and resolution, less system and method in the conduct of business, could have succeeded. But being a thorough business man no less than an able lawyer, he went to work in his



office and in the courts, and in a remarkably short time had his dockets practically cleared — clearer by far than railroad dockets usually are — and in almost every case with success to his company. His office, also, became a model system, order and method ; indeed this — orderly arrangement of everything connected with his legal and business affairs — is one of his chief characteristics, without which the diversified and complicated business of which he has charge could not be successfully conducted.

In the settlement of damage cases against the railroad, and, indeed, of every class of claims, Col. Blodgett inaugurated an entirely different policy from what had before prevailed. He has always made it a rule to compromise every claim on a fair basis in which there is any merit at all, even though the law does not allow the claim, where compromise is possible. This policy, which has since been adopted by the law departments of several important roads, he has found best in every respect. It tends to promote that good feeling between the people and the road so advantageous to both ; whilst it saves thousands of dollars legal costs to the company and to claimants. As claimants can afford to compromise their claims at much less than they might ultimately recover by litigation, on account of the great cost and delay attending it, thus, without injury to them, the road saves additional thousands by fair compromises. This policy both good conscience and business sagacity approve.

Col. Blodgett makes it as much to the interest of claimants to compromise as to the interest of the road. He tells them frankly that he will allow what is fair on their claims ; but before he will allow the company to be bilked, he will make it cost them more than they can possibly hope ultimately to realize by suit. A railroad lawyer of the first order, he knows beforehand in almost every case what the decision of the courts will be ; and when he goes to law against a claim, he generally wins the case. Indeed, the frequency with which cases are won by the railroad is often made a subject of criticism unfavorable to the courts. The *fact* lies not in the bias of the courts in favor of the railroad, for that does not exist ; but in that the road scarcely or never goes to the higher courts with a bad case. The attorneys for the road know a good case when they see it, and they know a bad one ; the first they carry up ; the second they settle. Thus the railroad is scarcely ever beaten in the courts.

Col. Blodgett, although he has long stood in the front rank of lawyers in the West, is still comparatively a young man, being now only forty-four years of age. Considering his age and the position



he occupies in his profession, it is not too much to say that his career has been a most successful and brilliant one. Nor has he yet nearly approached its meridian. With little less, if not quite a score of years more of professional activity before him in the ordinary course of nature, years, too, usually of the greatest advancement in the legal profession, his future promises a degree of eminence to which but few men can hope to attain.

In the office Col. Blodgett has several able and worthy assistants, among whom are

MR. BURNETT,

Mr. Grover and Col. Curtiss. Mr. Burnett is the leading trial lawyer after Col. Blodgett. He has the reputation of being one of the best trial lawyers and most successful attorneys at the bar. He was until recently a resident of Illinois, and then engaged in the practice in that State with success for over fifteen years. In the trial of railway cases he is ably assisted by

MR. GEORGE S. GROVER,

one of the best railroad lawyers among the younger members of the bar in the State. Mr. Grover has always made a specialty of railway law, and has been connected with the Wabash and its Western predecessor, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and Col. Blodgett, for nearly ten years. Of studious habits, a quick, active mind, and gifted with a remarkably retentive memory, the curriculum of railway law, if the expression may be allowed, has become almost as familiar to him as the usual course of studies to the college professor. He is especially efficient and capable in the preparation of cases for trial — in drawing the papers, hunting up the law and making citations thereto, and in examining the testimony beforehand and arranging it in proper order for introduction. This branch of work is his specialty in the office. Thus thoroughly posted in the law and facts of nearly every case of importance in the circuit courts in which the road is interested, when the cases come on for trial he is an invaluable and almost indispensable assistant to the leading trial attorney. He generally takes an active part in the trial of cases which he has prepared, and, if they are carried to the Supreme Court, assists in preparing the briefs for them in that tribunal. He is a young lawyer of established reputation and of a high order of ability, and will doubtless ultimately take front rank in his profession.



The main line was constructed through the county at a cost of \$25,000 per mile. The Fulton Branch cost \$30,000 per mile. The county subscribed \$300,000 to the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, which is now the Chicago and Alton.

The following are the directors of the road: T. B. Blackstone, Chicago, Ill.; John B. Drake, Chicago, Ill.; Morris K. Jesup, New York. Term of service expired first Monday in April, 1883.

John F. Slater, Norwich, Conn.; George Straut, Chicago, Ill.; James C. McMullin, Chicago, Ill. Term of service expires first Monday in April, 1884.

John Crerar, Chicago, Ill.; Lorenzo Blackstone, Norwich, Conn.; John J. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo. Term of service expires first Monday in April, 1885.

#### OFFICERS AND AGENTS.

T. B. Blackstone, President.

J. C. McMullin, Vice-President.

C. H. Chappell, General Manager.

J. H. Wood, General Manager's Assistant.

T. M. Bates, Superintendent Transportation.

C. Beckwith, General Solicitor.

C. H. Foster, Secretary and Treasurer.

C. Kelsey, Auditor.

H. H. Courtright, General Freight Agent.

A. Newman, Assistant General Freight Agent.

F. A. Wann, Assistant General Freight Agent, St. Louis.

C. M. Morse, Division Freight Agent, Jacksonville.

O. Vaughan, Division Freight Agent, Slater.

F. S. Doggett, General Agent, Kansas City.

George S. Tyler, General Agent, St. Louis.

James Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

John M. Oates, General Traveling Agent.

K. F. Booth, Chief Engineer.

William Riley, General Road Master.

William Wilson, Superintendent Machinery.

A. V. Hartwell, Purchasing Agent.

H. L. Durham, Store-keeper.

J. S. Conger, Fuel and Tie Agent.

R. Bell, Paymaster.

C. Huntingdon, General Baggage Agent.

W. K. Moreley, Superintendent Telegraph.

Thomas Plunkett, Stationery Clerk.

H. H. Lyon, Car Accountant.



The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company was organized October 16, 1862. The following table will show the number of miles of road now owned and operated by this company:—

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.	
Joliet to East St. Louis . . . . .	243.50
Coal City Branch . . . . .	29.76
Dwight to Washington and branch to Lacon . . . . .	79.80
Roodhouse to Louisiana . . . . .	38.10
Upper Alton Line . . . . .	7.40
Joliet and Chicago Railroad (Chicago to Joliet) . . . . .	37.20
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad (Bloomington to Godfrey <i>via</i> Jacksonville) . . . . .	150.60
Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad (Louisiana to Cedar City <i>via</i> Mexico)	100.80
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad (Mexico to Kansas City) .	162.62
Total . . . . .	849.78

Of this number 586.36 miles are east of the Mississippi river, while 263.42 lay west of that stream.

CAPITAL STOCK.	
Preferred shares . . . . .	\$ 2,425,400 00
Common shares . . . . .	12,504,600 00
Convertible Scrip outstanding . . . . .	72 00
Total amount of stock and scrip . . . . .	\$14,930,072 00

FUNDED DEBT.	
First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1893 . . . . .	\$2,383,000 00
Consolidated 6 per cent. Sterling bonds, due July 1, 1903 — £900,000 say . . . . .	4,379,850 00
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad bonds, assumed in purchase of road from Roodhouse to Louisiana, first mortgage 7 per cent, maturing April 1, 1894 . . . . .	564,000 00
Second mortgage 7 per cent, maturing July 1, 1898 . . . . .	188,000 00
Sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds, due May 1, 1903 . . . . .	2,805,000 00
Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company's first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due August 1, 1900, assumed by the Company in settlement of accounts under contract for construction, dated July 5, A. D. 1870 . . . . .	439,100 00
Mississippi River Bridge Company's first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent bonds, due October 1, 1912, assumed by our Company under terms of lease . . . . .	700,000 00
Total amount of bonds . . . . .	11,458,950 00
Total amount of stock and bonds . . . . .	\$26,389,022 00

In the foregoing statement the income bonds of the company amounting to \$1,083,000, due January 1, 1883, are excluded, having been (with the exception of a few bonds not yet presented) paid at maturity by the application of funds provided for that purpose before the close of the year 1882.

The remainder of the mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, assumed by the company under the terms of the lease of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad — amounting to \$306,000, on

which the company has heretofore paid interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum—matured July 1, 1882, and were redeemed and canceled.

Sixty-nine thousand dollars of the 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds of the Company have been redeemed and canceled on account of sinking fund during the year.

The total amount of mortgage bonds redeemed and canceled during the year, including the income bonds above referred to, is \$1,458,000.

The total amount of Chicago and Alton common stock issued and sold to shareholders during the year is \$1,323,200.

TOTAL GROSS EARNINGS FROM TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.

January . . . . .	\$585,829 61	July . . . . .	\$702,635 48
February . . . . .	517,896 81	August . . . . .	856,397 95
March . . . . .	588,699 98	September . . . . .	912,691 79
April . . . . .	564,860 75	October . . . . .	858,673 70
May . . . . .	559,577 18	November . . . . .	749,915 59
June . . . . .	617,250 48	December . . . . .	701,065 80

Total for year . . . . .	\$8,215,495 12
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OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.

*Conducting Transportation —*

Wages station agents, clerks, etc. . . . .	\$551,981 23
Wages passenger conductors and men . . . . .	73,090 13
Wages freight conductors and men . . . . .	189,180 80
Supplies for stations and trains . . . . .	175,295 41
Stationery . . . . .	63,408 95
Advertising . . . . .	9,665 52
Incidentals and stamps . . . . .	66,911 16
Loss and damage . . . . .	86,196 17
Telegraph expenses. . . . .	16,530 01
Louisiana bridge expenses . . . . .	33,602 62

\$1,265,862 00

*Maintenance of Way —*

Road repairs . . . . .	865,417 26
Bridges and culverts . . . . .	259,054 34
Stations and buildings . . . . .	104,383 89
Fences . . . . .	44,269 94

\$1,273,125 43

*Motive Power —*

Wages engineers and firemen . . . . .	436,785 89
Locomotive fuel, etc. . . . .	470,885 72
Locomotive repairs . . . . .	313,745 66

\$1,221,417 27

*Maintenance of Cars —*

Sleeping car repairs . . . . .	289 25
Passenger car repairs . . . . .	94,368 10
Dining car and pay car repairs . . . . .	14,203 21
Baggage, mail, etc., repairs . . . . .	32,825 97
Air brake repairs . . . . .	1,581 32
Freight car repairs. . . . .	357,514 68
Foreign freight car repairs . . . . .	8,579 70

\$509,362 23

<i>General Expenses—</i>	
Salaries of officers and clerks . . . . .	120,152 06
Rent . . . . .	17,982 17
Legal expenses . . . . .	61,932 60
Insurance . . . . .	9,672 77
Transfer and register agencies . . . . .	6,375 00
	<hr/>
	\$216,114 60
<i>Taxes —</i>	
State, county and municipal . . . . .	198,621 97
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$4,684,503 50

MONTHLY EARNINGS CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY FOR 1882.

January . . . . .	\$585,829 61	October . . . . .	858,673 70
February . . . . .	517,896 81	November . . . . .	749,915 59
March . . . . .	588,699 98	December . . . . .	701,065 80
April . . . . .	564,860 75		
May . . . . .	559,577 18	Total . . . . .	\$8,215,495 12
June . . . . .	617,250 48	Expenses, including taxes	4,684,503 50
July . . . . .	702,635 48		
August . . . . .	856,397 95	Profit . . . . .	\$3,530,991 62
September . . . . .	912,691 79		

FREIGHT TRANSPORTED IN 1882.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>1882.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>1882.</i>
Merchandise and sundries, tons	504,466	Pork, barrels . . . . .	137,277
Iron, tons . . . . .	321,894	Lard, barrels . . . . .	39,394
Coal, tons . . . . .	1,366,641	Salt, barrels . . . . .	124,153
Bran and mill stuffs, tons . . . . .	23,569	Lumber, feet . . . . .	144,693,457
Wool, tons . . . . .	6,143	Shingles, M . . . . .	2,414
Hides, tons . . . . .	5,761	Lath, M . . . . .	149,342
Broom corn, tons . . . . .	1,733	Posts, staves, etc., cords . . . . .	16,471
Hay, tons . . . . .	18,201	Cattle, No. . . . .	241,379
Ice, tons . . . . .	75,871	Hogs, No. . . . .	605,822
Brick and sand, tons . . . . .	19,443	Sheep, No. . . . .	181,548
Stone, tons . . . . .	72,883	Horses, No. . . . .	15,197
Wheat, bushels . . . . .	6,127,981	Milk, gallons . . . . .	456,124
Corn, bushels . . . . .	8,373,928	Cured meats, tons . . . . .	2,983
Oats, bushels . . . . .	3,504,005	Cotton, tons . . . . .	7,190
Barley, bushels . . . . .	144,716	Railroad ties, No. . . . .	20,297
Rye, bushels . . . . .	198,867	Seeds, tons . . . . .	1,181
Potatoes, bushels . . . . .	358,815	Clay, tons . . . . .	1,036
Flour, barrels . . . . .	784,875	Drain tile, tons . . . . .	667
Whisky, barrels . . . . .	13,535	Lime, tons . . . . .	2,485
Beef, barrels . . . . .	76,786	Straw boards, tons . . . . .	732

The Chicago and Alton is now one of the most deservedly popular railroads in the West. It is especially popular along the line of its route through Missouri; popular, because of the courtesy of its officers and employes, and because of its speed, safety, and the prompt arrival and departure of its trains upon schedule time. Its passenger coaches are not only neat, but elegant in design and construction. Each train is supplied with reclining chairs, which are always so highly esteemed by the traveler, whether his journey be long or short.



## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE PRESS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND POST-OFFICES.

History of Printing and First Newspapers — Mexico *Weekly Ledger* — Early Papers of Callaway County — Biographical Sketch of John B. Williams — His Funeral — Audrain County *Banner* — Audrain County *Signal* — Audrain County *Beacon* — Mexico *Ledger* — *Intelligencer* — *Agriculturalist* — Audrain *Expositor* — *Messenger* — Mexico *Union* — Audrain County *Press* — Mexico *Press* — What Correspondent of *Industrial World* Said — Vandalia *Leader* — The *Argus* — Laddonia *Enterprise* — Public Schools — Post-Offices.

The press, the great luminary of liberty, is the handmaid of progress. It heralds its doings and makes known its discoveries. It is its advance courier, whose coming is eagerly looked for and whose arrival is hailed with joy, as it brings tidings of its latest achievements. The press prepares the way and calls mankind to witness the approaching procession of the triumphal car of progress as it passes on down through the vale of the future. When the car of progress stops the press will cease, and the intellectual and mental world will go down in darkness. The press is progress, and progress the press. So intimately are they related, and their interests interwoven, that one cannot exist without the other. Progress made no advancement against the strong tides of ignorance and vice in the barbaric past until it called to its aid the press. In it is found its greatest discovery, its most valuable aid, and the true philosopher's stone.

The history of this great industry dates back to the fifteenth century. Its discovery and subsequent utility resulted from the following causes in the following manner: Laurentius Coster, a native of Haerlem, Holland, while rambling through the forest contiguous to his native city, carved some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his carvings in a piece of paper and lay down to sleep. While men sleep progress moves, and Coster awoke to discover a phenomenon, to him simple, strange and suggestive. Dampened by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his handiwork had taken an impression from them, and the surprised burgher saw on the paper an inverted image of what he had engraved on the bark. The phenomenon was suggestive, because

it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office, the first of its kind in the old Dutch town. In this office John Gutenberg served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship, and from it, at the death of his master, absconded during a Christmas festival, taking with him a considerable portion of the type and apparatus. Gutenberg settled in Mentz, where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a man of sufficient means to place the enterprise on a secure financial basis. Several years later the partnership was dissolved because of a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother, who had set up an office at Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in law suits, had fled from that city to join his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types. Faust, after his dissolution with Gutenberg, took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, his servant, and a most ingenious printer. Schoeffer privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet. Faust was so pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage. These are the great names in the early history of printing, and each is worthy of special honor.

Coster's discovery of wood blocks or plates, on which the page to be printed was engraved, was made some time between 1440 and 1450, and Schoeffer's improvement — casting the type by means of matrices — was made about 1456. For a long time printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the forms under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure was applied the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn and the sheet removed. Improvements were made upon these crude beginnings from time to time, until the hand-press now in use is a model of simplicity, durability and execution. In 1814, steam was first applied to cylinder presses by Frederick Kong, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection. Indeed, to appreciate the improvement in presses alone, one ought to be privileged to stand awhile by the pressman who operated the clumsy machine of Gutenberg, and then he should step into one of the well-appointed modern printing offices of our larger cities, where he could notice the roll of dampened paper entering the great power presses, a continuous sheet, and issuing therefrom as newspapers, ready for the carrier or express. The Romans, in the times of the emperors, had periodicals, notices of passing events, compiled and distributed. These daily events were the newspapers of that age. In 1536, the

first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form.

In 1663, the *Public Intelligencer* was published in London, and is credited with being the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of general information. The first American newspaper was the *Boston News-Letter*, whose first issue was made April 24, 1704. It was a half-sheet, twelve inches by eight, with two columns to the page. John Campbell, the postmaster, was the publisher. The *Boston Gazette* made its first appearance December 21, 1719, and the *American Weekly*, at Philadelphia, December 22, 1719. In 1776 the number of newspapers published in the colonies was thirty-seven; in 1828, the number had increased to 852, and at the present time not less than 2,000 newspapers are supported by our people. Journalism, by which is meant the compiling of passing public events, for the purpose of making them more generally known and instructive, has become a powerful educator. Experience has been its only school for special training, its only text for study, its only test for theory. It is scarcely a profession, but is advancing rapidly toward that dignity. A distinct department of literature has been assigned to it. Great editors are writing autobiographies and formulating their methods and opinions; historians are rescuing from oblivion the every-day life of deceased journalists; reprints of interviews with famous journalists, touching the different phases of their profession, are deemed worthy of publication in book form. Leading universities have contemplated the inauguration of courses of study specially designed to fit men and women for the duties of the newspaper sanctum. These innovations are not untimely, since no other class of men are so powerful for good or ill as editors. More than any other class they form public opinion while expressing it, for most men but echo the sentiments of favorite journalists. Even statesmen, ministers and learned professors not unfrequently get their best thoughts and ideas from the papers they read.

The first newspaper that was published in Audrain county, was the *Mexico Weekly Ledger*, which was established in the fall of 1857, by John B. Williams. Mr. Williams was so prominently connected with the press of Callaway county, Mo., that we shall here reproduce what is said of him in the history of that county: "In 1845 Duncan & Goggin started the *Fulton Telegraph*, which was issued under that name until 1850, when it was purchased by John B. Williams, who changed the name of the paper to the *Missouri Telegraph*. Mr. Williams continued to edit and publish the paper until 1857, when he



moved to Mexico, Missouri. While there he established the *Mexico Weekly Ledger*, and ran it until 1859, when he returned to Fulton, and became interested in the *Telegraph* again, the name of the firm being Williams & Turner. From 1850 to 1860 the *Telegraph* was owned by several different firms. Among these were Williams & Turner, Williams & Provines and Williams & McPheeters. Mr. Williams continued his connection with the *Telegraph* from 1850 until his death, which occurred on the 6th of April, 1882, covering a period of thirty years, leaving out the two years that he was in Mexico."

In this connection we present a biographical sketch of Mr. Williams, who published the first paper that was established in Mexico: —

JOHN B. WILLIAMS.

[From *Telegraph* of April 14, 1882.]

To many of the home readers of the *Telegraph*, who from month to month for a year or more have marked the insidious advances of disease and of death, the above announcement will be no surprise; but to thousands of friends and acquaintances in distant parts of the State, the intelligence will come unexpectedly, and we doubt not, with a pang of sorrow.

At last, after a long and fearful struggle with disease, John B. Williams, editor and proprietor of this paper, has succumbed, as it will finally be the lot of all his readers and patrons, to the grim reaper, leaving family and friends and the transitory concerns of earth behind.

John B. Williams was born in Boone county, Missouri, September 24, 1822, and at an early age was apprenticed, with a brother, Younger J. Williams, to the printing business, in the old *Columbia Patriot* office, Frederick A. Hamilton, proprietor, and later completed his apprenticeship under William T. B. Sanford and Thomas Miller, successors of Mr. Hamilton.

In December, 1842, Col. Switzler, the present editor of the *Statesman*, and Younger J. Williams — Col. Thomas Miller having died on his way to New Mexico — became proprietors of the *Patriot* office, the subject of this sketch remaining in the office as a journeyman printer.

In January, 1843, the new proprietors, Switzler & Williams, changed the name of the paper to *Statesman*, and sought to establish the business on new and more changeless foundations; but on February 19th of that year, after a short illness of nine days, Younger J. Williams died in the nineteenth year of his age. His administrator and brother-in-law, the late Henry Keene, of Boone, sold his interest in the *Statesman* to John B. Williams, who, on March 24, 1843, assumed the duties and responsibilities of a copartner in the business.

Desiring to change his location, and to become sole proprietor of a newspaper, in January, 1845, he sold his half-interest in the *States-*

man to W. F. Switzler, who thereafter became sole editor and proprietor. Soon after this he went to Liberty, where, in connection with R. H. Miller, he established the *Liberty Tribune*. In February, 1850, he came to Fulton, and purchased the *Telegraph*, which he conducted until 1857, when he went to Mexico and established the *Ledger*. After remaining in Mexico about two years, he returned to Fulton, again taking charge of the *Telegraph*, which he has owned and conducted ever since, to the day of his death.

With what fidelity the deceased has sought through all the changing scenes of a long life, in peace as well as war, in prosperity as well as in adversity, to advance the best interests of Callaway county, and of his native State, it does not become us to write. Yet without immodesty, we may say that he was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, jealous of the good name and ardently devoted to the prosperity of his town and county; kind and indulgent as a husband and father; faithful as a friend, and honorable and prompt to his engagements as a business man.

Such a citizen, such a husband and father, such a man, such an editor will be missed in the circle in which he has so long and creditably moved. We might with propriety say more. We could not with propriety say less.

He died at his residence in this city on Thursday evening, April 6, 1882, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was married on September 13, 1847. His wife, formerly Miss Elenora, daughter of the late John G. Keene, of Boone county, and sister of Alfred, Richard L., and the late Henry Keene, and two sons, Wallace and Nathan R. Williams, survive him.

In March, 1874, under the preaching of Dr. N. L. Rice, he joined the Presbyterian church in this city, in which he has lived a consistent member ever since.

On Saturday last Rev. Dr. M. M. Fisher, of the State University, assisted by Rev. W. B. Walthall, in accordance with the dying request of the deceased, preached his funeral, taking his text from the nineteenth Psalm.

The following citizens of Fulton, whom he selected just before his death, acted as pall-bearers: W. W. Tuttle, Dr. J. H. Howard, Gen. J. A. Hockaday, Dr. E. M. Kerr, F. Brandon, Henry Wells, Edwin Curd and James Rickenbaugh.

Beautiful floral decorations were presented by the following ladies of Fulton: Mrs. M. K. Dunbar, Mrs. I. W. Boulware, Mrs. W. H. Dawson, Mrs. J. A. Hockaday, Mrs. Edwin Curd, Mrs. E. Dobyns, Mrs. W. H. Marquess, Mrs. Dr. Kerr, Mrs. W. W. Tuttle, Mrs. J. T. Brown, Miss Emma Howard and Miss Laura Rickenbaugh.

After the funeral services, his remains were followed by a large concourse of friends and relatives to the new cemetery in this city, where they were quietly laid in the silent tomb."

After publishing the *Ledger* for two years, Mr. Williams sold the same to William D. H. Hunter, who continued its publication



until about January, 1862, when the office was destroyed by fire. Mr. Hunter now resides in Lawrenceburg, Ind. He is one of the proprietors of the *Lawrenceburg Register*, and is also one of the directors of the Indiana State Prison.

The Audrain county *Banner* was established in 1859 by William H. Martin, who published it only a few months. The Audrain County *Signal* was the next paper that was established in Mexico. William A. Thompson commenced its publication in 1858, and continued it for two years, when he sold to Joseph A. Armistead, who after running it about a year discontinued it.

About January, 1863, Capt. Amos Ladd and O. A. A. Gardener established the Audrain County *Beacon*, which was purchased in 1866 by John T. Brooks, who changed the name to the *Mexico Ledger*.

In March, 1872, Col. J. E. Hutton purchased the *Ledger* and changed its name to the *Intelligencer*.

In 1868 the *Agriculturalist* was started by W. G. Church, who ran it about a year.

In October, 1868, Ira Hall, J. D. Macfarlane and Milton F. Simmons began the publication of the Audrain *Expositor*, which lived about one year.

The *Messenger* was established by W. W. Davenport in October, 1865, who soon sold to M. F. Simmons. In September, 1876, Simmons sold to R. M. White, who changed the politics of the paper and rechristened it *Mexico Ledger*, the name it now bears.

The *Mexico Union* was published by Harry Day in 1878, and in 1879 C. A. Kecton became its proprietor, and changed the name to Audrain County *Press*.

J. N. Cross began the publication of the *Mexico Press* in 1883.

Col. J. E. Hutton has been publishing the daily *Intelligencer* since August, 1879.

Of the three papers now published in Mexico, the correspondent of the *Industrial World*, published at Chicago, said: —

The newspapers will be in order here, for the good work they are doing to advertise the resources and advantages of the city and county and the advancement of every commendable local interest. The *Intelligencer*, daily and weekly, published and edited by Col. J. E. Hutton, is an old and ably managed Democratic journal of commanding influence. Col. Hutton is one of the clearest, most forcible and dignified editorial writers in the State, and has for many years been prominent in Democratic State politics. He is essentially a strong man, and is ably assisted in editorial work and business management by Mr. Mount.



The *Ledger*, founded in 1857, is published and edited by Robert M. White, who is assisted by Mr. Gill, a vigorous and accomplished writer. This is one of the most enterprising and successful journals in Central and North Missouri, and holds a strong position among the newspaper exponents of Democracy in Missouri. Mr. White is a young man of splendid energy, executive strength and business tact, by which he has achieved a brilliant success.

The *Press*, now in its third or fourth volume, and a strong, zealous, influential and vigorous exponent of the Greenback party and principles, published by C. A. Keeton, one of the most successful newspaper managers in the country, is edited with decided ability by Messrs. Keeton and Duncan, and is one of the foremost journals of this party in Missouri. Mexico and Audrain county are alike indebted to these journals for a liberal measure of their present prosperity.

The *Vandalia Leader* was established in 1875 by J. Linn Ladd.

The *Argus* was started in May, 1883, by Port. A. Emmons. For further particulars of the *Leader* and *Argus* see Chapter V.

Laddonia *Enterprise* was founded during the latter part of 1882, and is conducted by John Beal, editor and proprietor.\*

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools of the county are sharing with the contents of the newsboy's bundle, the title of the universities of the poor. The close observation of the working of the public schools shows that if the induction of facts be complete, it could be demonstrated that the public schools turn out more men and women better fitted for business and usefulness than most of our colleges. The freedom and liberty of the public school afford less room for the growth of effeminacy and pedantry; it educates the youth among the people, and not among a caste or class, and since the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which people are the only factors, the education which the public schools afford, especially when they are of the superior standard reached in this country, fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart than can be attained by private schools and academies.

The crowning glory of American institutions is the public school system; nothing else among American institutions is so intensely American. They are the colleges of democracy, and if this govern-

\* The Mexico Weekly *Ledger*, Democratic in politics; Audrain County *Banner*, Democratic; *Signal*, Democratic; *Beacon*, Republican; *Intelligencer*, Democratic; *Messenger*, Republican; *Ledger*, Democratic; *Union*, Republican; Audrain County *Press*, Greenback; Mexico *Press*, Independent; *Expositor*, Independent.

ment is to remain a republic, governed by statesmen, it must be from the public schools they must be graduated. The amount of practical knowledge that the masses here receive is important beyond measure, and forms the chief factor in the problem of material prosperity ; but it is not so much the practical knowledge, which it is the ostensible mission of the public schools to impart, that makes this system the sheet anchor of our hopes. It is rather the silent, social influence which the common schools incidentally exert. It is claimed for our country that it is a land of social equality, where all have an equal chance in the race for life ; and yet there are many things which give the lie to this boasted claim of an aristocracy of manhood. Our churches are open to all, but it is clear that the best pews are occupied by the men of wealth and influence. The sightless goddess extends the scales of justice to all, but it will usually appear that there is money in the descending beam. It requires money to run for office, or, at least, it takes money to get office. The first appearance of the American citizen of to-day, however, is in the public schools. If he is a rich man's son, his classmate is the son of poverty. The seat which the one occupies is no better than that occupied by the other, and when the two are called to the blackboard, the fine clothes of the rich man's son do not keep him from going down, provided he be a drone, neither do the patches on the clothes of the poor man's son keep him down, provided he has the genius and the application to make him rise. The pampered child of fortune may purchase a diploma at many of the select schools of the land, but at the public schools it is genius and application which win. That State or nation which reaches out this helping hand to the children of want, will not lack for defenders in the time of danger, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually expended for the common education of children is but money loaned to the children, which they will pay back with compound interest when grown to manhood. In a common, unassuming way our schools inculcate lessons of common honesty. The boy hears his father make promises and sees him break them. Mr. Jones is promised \$20 on Monday, he calls on Monday and again on Tuesday, and finally gets the \$20 on Saturday. The boy goes with his father to church, and frequently gets there after the first prayer. In vain does that father teach his boy lessons of common honesty, when the boy knows that the father disappointed Jones, and never reaches the church in time. The boy soon learns at the public school that punctuality and promptness are cardinal virtues ; that to be tardy is to get a little black mark, and to be absent a day is to get a big black mark.



A public school in which punctuality and promptness are impartially and fearlessly enforced, is a most potent conservator of public morals.

It has been often said that the State of Missouri has not only been indifferent to the subject of education, but that she has been hostile to the cause of common schools. To prove that these are gross misrepresentations, and that her attitude towards an interest so vital and popular does not admit of any question, it is only necessary to say that the constitutions of 1820, 1865 and 1875 make this subject of primary importance and guard the public school funds with zealous care. The fact is, the constitution of no State contains more liberal and enlightened provisions relative to popular education than the constitution of Missouri adopted in 1875. During the past sixty-two years of her existence not a solitary line can be found upon her statute books inimical to the cause of education. No political party in all her history has ever arrayed itself against free schools, and her Governors, each and all, from 1824 to the present time (1884), have been earnest advocates of a broad and liberal system of education. As early as 1839 the State established a general school law and system.

In 1853 one-fourth of her annual revenue was dedicated to the maintenance of free schools. Her people have taxed themselves as freely for this cause as the people of any other State. With the single exception of Indiana, she surpasses every other State in the Union in the amount of her available and productive permanent school funds, the productive school fund of Indiana being \$9,065,254.73, while that of Missouri is \$8,950,805.71, the State of North Carolina ranking third. The State of Indiana levies a tax for school purposes of 16 cents on the \$100 of taxable value, and does not permit a local tax exceeding 25 cents on that amount. The State of Missouri levies a tax of 5 cents and permits a local tax of 40 cents without a vote of the people, or 65 cents in the county districts and \$1 in cities and towns, by a majority vote of the tax-payers voting.

For the year ending in April, 1880, only two counties in the State reported a less rate of local taxation than the maximum allowed in Indiana, only one the amount of that maximum, and the average rate of all the counties reported was about 39 cents, or 14 cents more than the possible rate of that State. It may not be known that Missouri has a greater number of school-houses than Massachusetts, yet such is the fact. The amount she expends annually for public education is nearly double the rate on the amount of her assessed valuation, that the amount expended by the latter State is on her valuation, while



the public school funds of Missouri exceed those of Massachusetts, \$5,405,127.09.

The Missouri system of education is perhaps as good as that of any other State, and is becoming more effectively enforced each succeeding year. The one great fault, or lack in the laws in reference to common schools, is the want of executive agency within the county. The State department should have positive and unequivocal supervision over the county superintendent, and the county superintendent should have control over the school interests of the county under the direction of the State Superintendent. When this is done the people of the State will reap the full benefits that should accrue to them from the already admirable system of free schools which are now in successful operation throughout the State.

Prior to the year 1869 county clerks were *ex-officio* school commissioners.

November 3, 1869, Mr. Eben Farrington was elected commissioner of schools, the office having been separated from that of county clerk.

Mr. Farrington was succeeded in November, 1871, by Mr. J. E. Robinson, who served until April, 1873, the time of election of school commissioner having been changed from November to April.

Prof. H. M. Hamill followed, and served one term, and was succeeded by John P. Gass, who served two terms, or until 1879.

Mr. George D. Bowman was next in order, and served one term, being succeeded by Mr. Samuel D. Ellis, 1881. Mr. Ellis died in February, 1882, and was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Hill, who filled out the unexpired term. April 3, 1883, H. A. Gass was elected for the next term of two years.

ENUMERATION.

No. of white children (male)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,370
No. of white children (female)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,903
No. of colored children (male)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	283
No. of colored children (female)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	295
										<hr/> 6,851

To accommodate this number of children there have been erected in the county seventy-seven school buildings; three of these are for colored children. These are generally neat frame buildings, and have been constructed with reference to the health, comfort and convenience of both teachers and pupils. These pupils are under the care and instruction of forty-four male and sixty-seven female teachers, who are, in the main, not persons who have temporarily adopted the vocation of a teacher as a mere expedient to relieve present wants,

and with no ultimate aim to continue teaching, but, who have chosen their profession from choice, expecting to make a life work of it. The male teachers are paid a salary which averages \$38.00 per month, and the female a salary which averages \$32.00 per month. We hope the day is not far distant when Audrain county will be as liberal in the salaries of the female teachers in her public schools as Greene, Dallas and a few other counties in the State. These counties have recognized the fact that the services of the female teacher are worth just as much as the services of the male, and are accordingly paying her an equal salary.

For teachers wages, the sum of \$23,092.00 was paid out during the year 1882; for fuel, \$1,047.00; for repairs and rent of buildings, \$871.00; for apparatus and incidental expenses, \$877.00; for erection of school-houses and purchase of sites, \$1,321.00; for past indebtedness, \$3,059.00; for library, \$50.00; for salaries to district clerks, \$270.00; amount on hand at the close of the year, \$3,674.00; value of school property at the close of the year 1882, \$54,000; average rate per \$100 levied for school purposes, 40c.

The county has now a school fund of more than \$50,000, which is rapidly increasing year by year. The schools are in a flourishing condition throughout the county, and are being liberally patronized by all classes of persons. The opposition and prejudice, with which they met a few years ago, are gradually dying out, and everybody is now a friend of the public schools.

#### POST-OFFICES.

Benton City.	Mount Carmel.
Farber.	Progress.
Gant.	Laddonia.
Rowe.	Rush Hill.
Martinsburgh.	Thompson's Station.
Mexico.	Vandalia.
Molino,	Worcester.
Young's Creek.	



## CHAPTER XVII.

### HARDIN COLLEGE.

This institution founded in 1873, is located in South Mexico, on five acres of land known as the Seminary grounds, which were purchased by Ex-Governor C. H. Hardin, in May, 1873, from the school board of Mexico. The price paid for the ground and old Seminary building was \$3,500.

The following are extracts from the articles of association : —

Art. 1. The undersigned, their associates and successors, hereby agree to organize themselves into an association, to be incorporated under the name of Hardin College, for the purpose of establishing and continuing an institution of learning for the education of females at the city of Mexico, in the county of Audrain, State of Missouri. This association shall, by its corporate name, have succession for one thousand years. A majority of the board of directors shall be in full fellowship with some Missionary Baptist church of the State of Missouri.

Art. 2. The affairs of said institution shall be managed by a board of thirteen directors. The board shall, without delay, fill any vacancy that may occur in its body. J. D. Murphy, William Harper, S. H. Craddock, E. J. Gibbs, Thomas Smith, Joel Guthrie, Thomas B. Hill, James Carroll, John M. Gordon, William H. Woodward, Lewis Hord, James Callaway and Charles H. Hardin shall compose for the time being the board of directors.

Art. 4. The first article hercof shall, so long as the corporation may exist, remain unchanged and inviolable.

In Art. 5 the association is permitted to acquire property to the "value of one million of dollars."

### THE HARDIN DONATION.

The first donation of Ex-Gov. C. H. Hardin to the college, amounting to between thirty and forty thousand dollars in land and well-secured notes, was made upon the following conditions : —

That the terms of the first article of the "Articles of Association" of said corporation of Hardin College shall never be changed. That said real estate, which embraces five acres and is known as the Seminary grounds, may be used as a site for the college edifices and buildings, but the same may be sold whenever the board of directors of



said college shall see proper to sell the same and purchase other grounds for the purpose. All the other real estate herein conveyed shall be sold as rapidly as prices satisfactory to the board may be agreed on; and the debts herein transferred, collected as speedily as the board may direct. The amounts due on the debts this day, and the gross proceeds of the sales of said real estate, shall be held and maintained as a permanent endowment fund for said college, which shall be kept at interest or invested in stocks as continuously as possible; and on the third Tuesday in June, in every year, 40 per cent of the gross earnings of rents, arising from any real estate herein conveyed, and also of the interest, profits, and other proceeds, arising from any part of the endowment fund, being at interest, being or invested in stocks, shall be added to and become a part and parcel of the permanent endowment fund of said college, until such endowment fund shall amount to one-half million dollars, when the said 40 per cent shall be applied annually as herein directed; as to the remaining 60 per cent, and the residue (to wit 60 per cent) of the gross amount of rents, interest and profits and other proceeds as above described, shall be applied to the payment of the salaries of teachers, and such other purposes as the board may direct. No part of the said endowment fund, nor of the annual accruing 40 per cent as above described, shall be used directly or indirectly, for any other purposes whatever than as specified, nor shall any part or portion of the same, or either of them, nor of the stocks, when any part of such fund shall be invested in stocks, nor of the evidences of loans when any part of said fund shall be at interest, be pledged, mortgaged, or made liable in any form or proceeding whatever, for any debt, interest or liability of the college.

On the 10th day of June, 1873, the board of directors met and elected permanent officers. This was the first meeting after the circuit court had directed a "certificate of corporation to issue." On the 23d day of the same month, the board again met and adopted the following:—

WHEREAS, Charles H. Hardin and Mary B. Hardin, his wife, have tendered their deed dated June 10, 1873, to this corporation to certain lands, etc., \* \* \* upon certain conditions and trust mentioned therein; now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this corporation accept said deed, and bind and obligate itself to faithfully fulfill and discharge at all times and in all particulars, the several trusts and conditions and stipulations therein contained.

Through the liberality of the people of Mexico and vicinity, aided by further gifts from the founder of the institution, Charles H. Hardin, enough money was raised to put up the needed buildings, and purchase additional grounds for buildings and campus.

The buildings and grounds are worth over \$40,000, and the endowment fund consists of nearly \$40,000 at interest, bearing eight per cent.

On the 29th of July, 1873, Prof. A. W. Terrill, then of Mount Pleasant College, was elected president of Hardin College, which position he accepted and filled the same in a most acceptable manner until the close of the college year 1879, when failing health compelled him to resign. The college greatly prospered under the efficient management of Prof. Terrill, during most or all of his term of office.

At a meeting of the college board July 2, 1879, Mrs. H. T. Baird was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Terrill. She has succeeded beyond the highest anticipations of the friends of the college. The course of study has been extended, and a strict discipline enforced. The four and a half years of Mrs. Baird's presidency have been among the most prosperous years of the institution.

In May, 1882, Ex-Gov. Hardin made another gift to the college, which consisted of his check for \$18,750. It was his portion of the estate of Andrew Harper, deceased. One condition of the gift is, "that a professorship of mental and moral philosophy, to be known as the 'Andrew Harper Professorship,' shall be established and maintained in Hardin College."

Hardin College is located in one of the most beautiful, healthful and fertile sections of Missouri, surrounded by a community in enterprise and culture second to none in the State; and so far as can be judged has the brightest future before it.

The present (1884) directors of the college are: Charles H. Hardin, William Sim, James Callaway, J. E. Ross, Charles Baker, Lewis Hord, W. W. Macfarlane, T. B. Hitt, William Harper, James Sullinger, W. H. Woodward, J. M. Gordon and J. C. Armstrong.

The citizens donated altogether to the college \$15,000. Charles H. Hardin has given about \$60,000.

From the last catalogue of the institution, we learn much of the discipline, course of instruction, and many other things pertaining to its present condition.

The institution has from its origin, ten years since, enjoyed a liberal share of patronage from the various sections of Missouri and other States. In fact, it has grown so rapidly into public favor that, in the extent and character of its patronage, it now ranks with the oldest female institutions in the West. The reputation so fairly won has greatly increased during the past year. The advantages have also







HARDIN COLLEGE, MEXICO, MO.



been enlarged. Rapid progress has also been made in the collection of a library and other valuable helps to thorough education.

#### BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

Hardin College building proper is a new, large and imposing brick structure of three and four stories in height, and has a frontage of 100 feet. It is of impressive, modern style, but was built more with a view to reliability, comfort and convenience than for external show. The four-story structure is occupied as the "College Home," while the three-story apartment consists of a spacious chapel and various recitation-rooms. These rooms are ample for their intended uses, and are well lighted, admirably ventilated and cheerful.

The private rooms for boarders are large, with transoms over the doors and windows that are raised or lowered at pleasure. They are bright and cheerful apartments with a ventilation that could not be improved upon. They are well furnished throughout and present a very inviting appearance to the student when through with the duties of the day.

To the right of this building stands the seminary building, which is utilized for various purposes.

The board of directors, during the last summer and fall, greatly enlarged the main building by the erection of a wing on the east side of the chapel. This addition is 48 by 76 feet and of four stories height. The erection of this addition makes Hardin College not only the largest female college building in the State, but it is also decidedly the best arranged, most convenient, safest in case of fire, and the most pleasant and cheerful "College Home" for young ladies anywhere in the Mississippi valley.

Immediately in the rear of, but detached from the main building, a large two-story brick structure has been erected. The lower story is used exclusively for laundry purposes, while the upper story has been arranged for servants' rooms. As the greatest danger from fire lies in the carelessness of servants, the wisdom of having these apartments separate from the main building is unquestionably apparent.

The grounds, situated in the southern part of the city, are ample for all purposes, consisting of ten acres of elevated land. From the windows of their rooms students have a magnificent view of the city and a most beautiful surrounding country. To a lover of nature's beauty nothing can be more delightful than the view presented to the eye, let it wander where it may. Throughout the college enclosure beautiful walks have been laid, while the grounds are otherwise orna-

mented and adorned with various kinds of flowers, shrubbery, evergreens and forest trees, rendering them, either to look upon or to loiter in, a most charming place. As pleasant surroundings are conducive alike to physical health and mental vigor, in this particular it is not amiss to state that Hardin College is the queen of Western female schools.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The college is made, as far as possible, to possess all the characteristics of a Christian home ; where all do right because they love the right, and where evil is hated as a deformity of character. Such regulations as are necessary to prevent any diversion of mind from study are promptly and constantly enforced. This end is most readily accomplished by creating in the pupil a hearty love of study.

All such stringent rules as will make college life a drudgery are avoided. Should any case arise, however, in which severity becomes a necessity in order to preserve the good from contamination, there is no lack of decision on the part of the officers of the college.

#### HEALTH AND EXERCISE.

Many students close their college life broken down in health, and are thereby rendered burdensome to themselves and friends for the remainder of their lives. When the habits encouraged by teachers are the cause of this diseased state of the body and weakened condition of the mind, it is a most wicked outrage. We are confident that, with proper care, in a locality as healthful as Mexico, and with buildings as well ventilated as those of Hardin College, pupils may make an honored record in scholarship, and leave the halls of their Alma Mater not only with well cultivated minds, but with well developed and healthful bodies. The habits of students must be regular. No waste of hours in times of peril to health are permitted. Plenty of exercise in the open air, food of the best quality and well prepared, together with such recreations as are proper and healthful, are provided for all the students. If any are so unfortunate as to fall sick, the best of medical aid is procured, and the nursing and watch-care is as constant and tender as if they were in their own home.

For the assurance of patrons, in this connection it is proper to state that in a life work of twenty-five years, most of which time the President has had a large number of young ladies constantly under her control and watch care, *there never has been but one death among them!* This, no doubt, is, in a measure, providential ; but it is due,



mainly, to that constant vigilance which is no less the price of health than of liberty, and which no one but a *woman* can or will exercise over her own sex. It would be well for patrons to remember this in the selection of a school for their daughters or wards.

#### INSTRUCTION.

In every department of the institution competent instructors are employed. Only wide-awake and energetic teaching is allowed, while all roughness is avoided. There is activity and earnestness. In every recitation the fact that great energy and true culture are harmonious characteristics of woman will be exemplified.

Students who enter Hardin College come as workers. The aim of the founder was to provide thorough mental and moral training for young women. This purpose the President and her faculty aim to carry out. The work in the class-room tends, therefore, to promote independence of thought, and such self-reliance as grows out of a conscious ability to treat with thoroughness the subject in hand.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of each session all the classes are examined in public. The patrons and friends are always cordially invited to attend and participate in these exercises. The examining committee is composed of clergymen of various denominations, teachers, editors, lawyers and others, who are supposed to understand what ought to be expected of college students. There is no special drill for these occasions, and, while all the daily exercises of the college are open to visitors, it is particularly desired by the president and faculty that the public examinations be attended by the most competent educators. Students are tested upon any subject which they have studied. As far as possible the aim is to make pupils familiar not only with the text-books, but with the subjects upon which the text-books may treat.

#### SOCIETIES — OPEN SESSIONS.

In connection with the college there are two literary societies, composed respectively of the senior and junior classes. Each society holds an open session in the college chapel every two months, alternating one with the other, so as to have an entertainment every month. These the students manage themselves, receiving such instructions from the president as they may need, in order to conduct the exercises with dignity and grace. To encourage industry and

habits of making useful the "spare moments," the young ladies make all the necessary preparations for these open sessions when "off duty" from school work. They are thus led out into independent inquiry upon various subjects that they otherwise would never investigate, and gain that self-possession without which an education is wholly useless. To any candid mind the value of these exercises will be apparent upon a moment's reflection.

#### GRADUATES.

*Class of 1875-76.* — Misses Ella Forrest, Nellie Boulware, Mexico; Nannie Garrard, Centralia; Ada Marshall, Ella Hitt, Laura Clark, Mexico; Kate Wilder, John's Branch; Mattie Craddock, Mexico.

*Class of 1876-77.* — Misses Fannie Rosamond, Bessie Botts, Mexico; Fannie Bradley, Fulton; Laura Craddock, Addie Cromwell, Florence Carson, Effie Daniels, Lula Hord, Lizzie Marmaduke, Mexico; Mattie Murray, New Bloomfield; Fannie Pearson, Nannie Quisenberry, Mexico; Nellie Robards, Centralia; Mattie Scott, Miami; Sallie Smith, Mattie Sullenger, Mexico.

*Class of 1877-78.* — Misses May Silver, Mexico; Lily Gex, Paris; Lulu Riley, Ida Rosamond, Mexico; Laura Menefee, Perry; Annie Woodward, Lutie Samuel, Annie White, Ada Adams, Mexico; Florence Patterson, St. Louis.

*Class of 1878-79.* — Misses Emma Fields, Hamilton; Sallie Guthrie, Katie Murray, New Bloomfield; Sallie Yeaman, Glasgow; Lizzie Grantham, Henrietta Gooch, Minnie Ribble, Linnie Steele, Sallie Landier, Sallie Jones, Mary Guthrie, Mexico.

*Class of 1879-80.* — Misses Ella Beagles, Worcester; Mollie Bennett, Laura Bishop, Mexico; Sadie Edmondston, Audrain county; Belle Hisey, Susie Hord, Mexico; Emma Jeans, Prairieville; Sallie Knox, New Florence; Laura Lakenan, Mexico; Josie Powell, Renick; Rosa Reed, Mexico; Lela Sears, Renick; Olive Smith, Jonesburg; Lizzie Talbot, Carrie Wilcox, Mexico.

*Class of 1880-81.* — Motto — "*Vestigia nulla restrorsum.*" — Misses Russie Boyd, Marshall; Lida Brooks, Mexico; Dixie Ford, Howard county; Minnie Shockley, Jefferson City; Annie Taylor, Randolph county.

*Class of 1881-82.* — Motto — "*Leve fit quod bene fertur onus.*" — Misses Mannie Clark, Mexico; Maggie Deatherage, Howard county; Utie Headington, Annie Spence, Lee Walker, Mexico; Rosa Wheat, Kirksville; Cora Woodlan, Willie Woodward, Mexico.

*Class of 1882-83.* — Motto — “*Nisi Dominus Frustra.*” — Misses Maude Hayes, Forest Green; Annie Haydon, Mexico; Nannie Rooker, Glasgow; Anna Belle Taylor, Miami; Carrie Wade, Mexico.

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

*Primary Department* — First and second terms. — Reading, spelling, writing, mental arithmetic, geography, grammar (oral); conversational lessons on natural history.

*Preparatory Department* — First year — First and second terms. — Mental and written arithmetic, grammar and analysis, class drills in penmanship and composition, geography, reading, spelling.

Second year — First and second terms. — Practical arithmetic, natural history, grammar and analysis, United States history, Latin (Harkness), introductory lessons, practical arithmetic, physiology, grammar and analysis, United States history, Latin (Harkness), introductory lessons.

*Collegiate Department* — Freshman class — First term. — Elementary algebra, higher arithmetic, general history (weekly recitations), weekly class drills in composition and elocution, with analysis of the poets, civil government, Latin (grammar and reader). Second term — Elementary algebra, higher arithmetic, general history (weekly recitations), weekly class drills in composition and elocution, with analysis of the poets, physical geography, Latin (Cæsar, grammar and composition, part first, Harkness).

*Sophomore Class* — First Term — Plane geometry, with applications, rhetoric, higher algebra, English literature, general history (weekly recitations), weekly class drills in composition and elocution, with analysis of the poets, Latin (Sallust, grammar, and composition to lesson 50). Second Term — Solid and spherical geometry, with applications, rhetoric, higher algebra, plane trigonometry, general history (weekly recitations), weekly class drills in composition and elocution, with analysis of the poets, Latin (Virgil, grammar and composition to lesson 70).

*Junior Class* — First Term — Spherical trigonometry, geology, chemistry, general history (weekly recitations), weekly class drills in composition and elocution, with analysis of the poets, Latin (Horace, grammar and composition to lesson 90). Second Term — natural philosophy, logic, chemistry, general history (weekly recitations, weekly class drills in composition and elocution, with analysis of the poets, Latin (Cicero, grammar and composition finished).



*Senior Class* — First Term — Descriptive astronomy, evidences Christianity, moral philosophy, mental philosophy, Latin (Plautus, with sight translations). Second Term — Mathematical astronomy, political economy, art criticism, mental philosophy, Latin (Seneca, with original compositions and exercises in etymology).

#### TEXT BOOKS.

*Preparatory Department* — Practical Arithmetic, Ray, Third Part; Natural History, Tenney; Grammar and Analysis, Reed & Kellogg; U. S. History, Barnes; Philosophy, Hutchinson; Geography, Physical and Descriptive, — Our World — Hall; Latin, Harkness' Introductory Lessons.

#### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

*Freshman Class* — Elementary Algebra, Robinson; Higher Arithmetic, Brook's Union; General History, Anderson; Civil Government, Young; Latin, Cæsar.

*Sophomore Class* — Geometry, Brooks; Higher Arithmetic, Brooks, Normal; Higher Algebra, Schuyler; Rhetoric, Reed & Kellogg; English Literature, Shaw; Latin, Sallust, Virgil.

*Junior Class* — Natural Philosophy, Stewart; Chemistry, Roscoe; Geology, Dana; Trigonometry, Loomis; Logic, McCosh; Latin, Horace, Cicero.

*Senior Class* — Astronomy, Olmstead; Evidences Christianity, McIlvaine; Moral Philosophy, Alexander; Mental Philosophy, Wayland; Political Economy, Perry; Art Criticism, Sampson; Latin, Plautus, Seneca.

#### FACULTY.

*Literary Department* — Mrs. H. T. Baird, President, Evidences of Christianity, Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Prof. John Richeson (Ewing, Ill., College), Natural Sciences, Higher Mathematics, Latin.

Miss Sudie Edmonston (Hardin College), Higher Mathematics, Civil Government, Latin.

Miss Lillian Miller (Boston High School), English Literature, Rhetoric, Mathematics.

Miss Itonia J. Baird, French German, Italian.

Miss Maggie J. Jones (St. Louis Normal), Preparatory Department, Penmanship.

*Musical Department* — Miss Itonia J. Baird, Principal (Conservatory of Music, Brussels, Europe), Voice Culture, Instrumental Music, Calisthenics.

Miss Anna Roes (Doreck College, London, England), Instrumental Music, Theory and Harmony.

Mrs. R. H. True, Piano, Guitar.

*Art Department* — Mrs. R. H. True, Principal (Academy of Art, St. Louis, Mo.)

*Home Department* — H. T. Baird, Mrs. H. T. Baird.

*Business Department* — H. T. Baird, Manager.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS AND EXAMINERS.

Rev. J. C. Armstrong, chairman, Mexico, Mo.; Rev. James Reid, Bowling Green, Mo.; Hon. G. F. Rothwell, Moberly, Mo.; Rev. John Wayman, Mexico, Mo.; I. C. Withers, Esq., Fairville, Mo.; Rev. J. A. Headington, Mexico, Mo.; Rev. J. C. Maple, D.D., Marshall, Mo.; Col. J. E. Hutton, Mexico, Mo.; J. F. Llewellyn, Esq., Mexico, Mo.; Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, D.D., Columbia, Mo.; R. M. White, Esq., Mexico, Mo.; Rev. E. B. Cake, Clarksville, Mo.; Pres. R. D. Graves, Montgomery City, Mo.; Prof. George D. Bowman, Bowling Green, Mo.; Rev. R. S. Duncan, Montgomery City, Mo.; Rev. W. H. Burnham, Fulton, Mo.; Rev. W. Stoddert, Mexico, Mo.; Rev. T. J. Gooch, Mexico, Mo.

#### CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS, 1883.

Adele Bast, Montgomery county; Bettie Ballew, Carroll county; Jennie Bane, Callaway county; Jessie Begole, O'Fallon, Ill.; Laura Board, Nina Botts, Mexico; Lida Bloom, Lexington, Ky.; Minerva Brashear, Mexico; Anna Brown, Audrain county; Pollie Bryan, Mittie Buckner, Fannie Bush, Mexico; Carrie Canterbury Audrain county; Lutie Colvin, Howard county; Marian Cornforth, Clyde, Kan.; Lulu Crawford, Annie Crawford, Mexico; Katie Crockett, Chariton county; Stella Dingle, Mollie Downing, Audrain county; Pinkie Edmondston, Audrain county; Fannie Egger, St. Clair county; Katie Ferris, St. Louis; Annie French, Audrain county; Minnie French, Mattie Frost, Mexico; Rettie Gaitskill, Monroe county; Nellie Gilpin, Mattie Gordon, Mexico; Jessie Hamilton, Sue Hatton, Audrain county; Maude Hayes, Mittie Hayes, Howard county; Annie Haydon, Dora Haydon, Mary Headington, Mexico; Iola Hill, Cass county; Emma Hiner, Lillie Hisey, Carrie Hite, Rose Hite, Olivia Hord, Mexico; Sallie Houf, Audrain county; Hattie Howard, Warren county; Arah Hubbard, Audrain county; Maggie Irvine, Pike county; Mary Jones, St. Louis; Dollie Jones, Livingston county; Minnie Jones, Howard

county ; Lena Johnson, Mattie Johnson, Mexico ; Jessie Kellogg, Kansas City ; Jennie Kemp, Callaway county ; Ida Lackland, Lulu LaForce, Kota Luckie, Mexico ; Dixie Marsh, Chariton county ; Katie Martin, Randolph county ; Mary Matthews, Susie Matthews, Marion county ; Bertie McFadin, Audrain county ; Daisey Meloan, Lake Providence, La. ; Ida Menefee, Mary Morris, Sallie Morris, Mexico ; Lucy Mosby, Audrian county ; Belle Motley, Laura Motley, Pike county ; Addie Mullinax, Mercer county ; Ida Murray, Mexico ; Ida Nelson, Jennie Nelson, Montgomery county ; Victoria Noe, Audrain county ; Annie Patterson, Hattie Paul, Mexico ; Lizzie Pease, Mt. Vernon, Ill. ; Lillie Peak, Monroe City ; Sadie Pollock, Mexico ; Sadie Price, Whitehall, Ill. ; Blanche Quisenberry, Monroe county ; Rena Quisenberry, Mexico ; Susie Redd, Chariton county ; Mollie Reynolds, Saline county ; Mary Ripley, Belleville, Ill. ; Annie Rixey, Montgomery county ; Katie Roberts, Audrain county ; Sallie Robinson, Lincoln county ; Emma Robinson, Mexico ; Nannie Rooker, Howard county ; Etta Ross, Mexico ; Fannie Ross, Noblesville, Ind. ; Julia Ross, Mexico ; Stella Sappington, Saline county ; Myrtle Slaight, Jasper county ; Mattie Smith, Knox county ; Emma Stebbins, Sarah Stebbins, Maggie Stuart, Mexico ; Anna Belle Taylor, Saline county ; Mand Telfair, Audrain county ; Lizzie Thornton, Butte City, Montana ; Mamie Turner, Boone county ; Carrie Wade, Mexico ; Mary Walker, Jasper county ; Jessie Wells, Audrain county ; Ada West, Ida West, Pinkie West, Mexico ; Inez White, Mt. Vernon, Ill. ; Laura White, Fitzgerald, Ill. ; Nora Whitlock, Belleville, Ill. ; Irene Willis, Audrain county ; Carrie Wood, Macon county ; Carrie Woodward, Mexico ; Semmie Woolwine, Audrain county.





## CHAPTER XVIII.

### POLITICAL HISTORY AND OFFICIAL RECORD.

“ There is a mystery in the soul of state  
Which hath no operation more divine  
Than breath or pen can give expression to.”

From 1836 to 1846, or during the first ten years of the county's history, party politics wielded but a slight influence in the local government of the county. While it is true that many of the first settlers from the earliest days possessed well defined political views and tenets, and were thoroughly partisan upon all questions pertaining to national or State elections, an indefinite number of candidates were usually permitted to enter the race for the respective county offices, and the one possessed of superior personal popularity generally led the field and passed under the wire in advance of all opponents.

In the early days it was not at all unusual to meet the energetic candidate for the sheriff's office, the treasurer's office, or the candidate who aspired to represent the people in the State Legislature, astride his horse going from settlement to settlement to meet with the voters of his county at their own firesides, to sleep beneath their humble roofs, and sup with them at their family boards, to compliment their thrifty housewives, and to kiss the rising generation of little ones.

The historian would not dare draw upon his imagination to supply the stock of rich, rare and racy anecdotes, molded and circulated by these ingenious canvassers, or to describe the modes and methods by them adopted to increase their popularity with the people. There was then no press, as now, to perpetuate daily events as they transpired. Many of the maneuvers and capers, successes and failures, with their pleasures and sorrows of forty and more years ago in this county, are hidden from us by the shadows of time. Darkness intervenes between us and many sayings and doings of by-gone days, and could we but penetrate that darkness and gather them in, they would shine out upon the pages of this history “like diamond settings in plates of lead.” In vain have we tried through the lens of individual recollection to ferret them out. We could not do it. Our dis-

couraged fancy dropped the pencil and said 'twas no use. We could not paint the picture. A little consolation may be found in these lines :—

“Things without all remedy  
Should be without regard; what's done is done.”

In some of these early campaigns the various candidates for a single office, and sometimes those running for the different county offices, would travel together from settlement to settlement throughout the county. Every camp-meeting, log-raising, shooting match, and even horse race occurring in the county during the season preceding election, was a favorite resort for the electioneer, and every honorable device was adopted by each candidate to develop his full strength at the polls.

For many years after the settlement of the county, no political conventions were held, and the result was that a number of candidates entered the race for the same office.

Until 1854 or until the organization of the Native American party, the county was nearly evenly divided between the Whig and Democratic parties. The candidates for the Legislature generally brought out the votes of both parties, and upon several occasions the canvass was so close that the vote resulted in a tie—the difference at no time being very great. After the Native American party came into existence, the Democratic party gradually became the dominant political organization of the county, and has continued to hold this position until the present time (1884). During the late Civil War, because of the “Ousting Ordinance,” the Drake constitution and the test oaths, which were enforced by the State government, which was at that time in the hands of the Radical party, the Democratic party of the county was not in power. Of that period, Hon. S. M. Edwards in his brief but elegant sketch of Audrain county, says :—

From the central position of Mexico it was regarded as the military key to all North-east Missouri, and was seized early in the war, and was held during the whole period of the bloody conflict with forces of the United States government—varying from a company to a brigade. The court-house, the churches, and many private buildings were seized and occupied as barracks, as depots or prisons. Common soldiers were billeted upon private families, and large assessments were arbitrarily made on all suspected of sympathy with the South without even the plea of a military necessity. Unoffending citizens were shot down in the presence of their families. The foulest murders went unquestioned, and the whole period of the war to the people of this county was a prolonged night of nameless horrors. The officers elected by the people went out under an act of the first con-



vention, which imposed on all officers of government new and strange oaths of loyalty. Under the new *regime*, John P. Clark, J. B. Morris and B. P. Ritchie were justices of the county court, with one George Yeiser, a sort of deputy provost-marshal, for their clerk, and John W. Gamble was appointed sheriff.

The civil administration was but the echo of military will. Conscientious officers, who were willing to discharge their duties, dared not do so, unless in full accord with the party in power.

In 1862 James Harrison was elected to the Legislature; John B. Morris, Norman Lackland and B. P. Ritchie, justices of the county court, B. L. Locke, clerk county court, John P. Clark, circuit court clerk, Amos Ladd, sheriff.

The election of 1864 was a mockery and a fraud. Armed soldiers guarded the polls, and while actual violence was not used, many good citizens either from disgust refused to vote, or from intimidation were prevented. At this election, W. D. H. Hunter was elected to the Legislature — Amos Ladd, sheriff.

When the war closed the condition of affairs was but little improved. The largest part of the citizens were, under the infamy known as the Drake constitution, disfranchised. At the instigation of men who had long lived among us, who had grown fat upon our farmers, our ministers were indicted by partisan grand juries, and arraigned as common criminals before the courts of the country for the crime of preaching the gospel of Christ without first paying reverence and doing homage to the loyalty of the party in power. School-houses were closed to every teacher who had sympathized with the South. Former friends and neighbors were estranged — farms stripped, and in many cases abandoned, and the whole people impoverished.

In 1866, notwithstanding a most villianous registration of the voters had been made by violent partisans, notoriously in the interest of their party, still the Democrats succeeded in electing fair and liberal-minded men to all the offices in the county.

#### ELECTION OF 1840.

Although the county of Audrain was not so densely populated as its neighboring counties in 1840; yet that election was of remarkable political excitement between the Whigs, with Gen. Harrison as their Presidential candidate, and the Democrats, who were as wildly excited in behalf of Martin Van Buren, who had beaten Harrison in 1836. At no time in the history of the United States were the people generally roused to such a pitch of political excitement as during this memorable campaign. A reference to the newspapers of that period will convey some idea of the frenzy which raged; but the actual scenes which were witnessed beggar description. Men, women and children, for some months before the election, which occurred in November, seemed to



have little else to engage their attention. Every village had its log cabin and tall Whig pole, representatives of the Whig party, whilst the hickory poles loomed up emblematic of Gen. Jackson and the Democratic party. Mighty crowds were assembled in the log cabins to hear inflammatory speeches and indulge in potations of hard cider, while the Democrats met in council at their headquarters, heard and made speeches, etc. All parties sang and drank during the campaign quite as much as was necessary, and considerably more. It was the commonest event to meet hundreds of farmers' wagons loaded with from 15 to 20 of both sexes, singing and roaring as they wended their way to some point agreed upon, where they were to listen to the eloquence of some great party leader and exhibit their patriotism.

#### POLITICAL WATCHWORDS.

“Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,” was the Whig watchword, accompanied by promises of “\$2 per day and roast beef” to every workman under Harrison's administration.

At the election of 1860 Mr. Lincoln received but one vote in Audrain county, this vote being cast by L. B. Cudworth.

#### POLITICIANS.

Among the influential Whig politicians who took more or less interest in the elections, from 1837 to 1850, were James Harrison, F. P. Canterbury, W. L. Wayne, John P. Clark, J. B. Morris, Robert Calhoun, William N. Campbell, R. C. Mansfield and John P. Beatty. These gentlemen were great admirers of Henry Clay and Whig principles.

The Democratic leaders were James Jackson, A. B. Tinsley, John Turner, J. C. Canterbury, Richard Lee, Dr. William H. Lee, Caleb Williams, Martin Oslin, John R. Croswhite, and others of more or less prominence who resided in different portions of the county. About the year 1850, or 1852, an attempt was made to organize another county out of a portion of Boone, Montgomery and Audrain, which was to receive the name of Bourbon. Saling township was to be taken from Audrain and attached to the new county. The scheme, however, did not succeed. In 1870, or 1872, another attempt was made to organize a new county, to be named Orrick, after Hon. John C. Orrick, of St. Charles county. This effort, like the first, was a failure.

## OFFICIAL RECORD.

*Members of the Legislature.* — James Jackson (Dem.), 1838; James Jackson<sup>1</sup> (Dem.), 1840; James Harrison (Whig), 1842; Robert Calhoun (Whig), 1844; Abram B. Tinsley (Dem.), 1846; Abram B. Tinsley (Dem.), 1848; Bazel Z. Offutt (Whig), 1850; L. R. Venable (Dem.), 1852; John R. Croswhite (Dem.), 1854; Thomas J. Hardin (Native American), 1856; M. McIlhany (Opposition Candidate), 1858; M. McIlhany (Dem. candidate) 1860; James Harrison (Dem. candidate), 1862; W. D. H. Hunter (Dem. candidate), 1864; B. P. Ritchie (Dem. candidate), 1866; J. D. Macfarlane<sup>2</sup> (Republican candidate), 1868; Henry Williams (Dem.), 1870; M. McIlhany (Dem.), 1872; Z. J. Ridgeway (Dem.), 1874; D. H. McIntyre (Dem.), 1876; D. H. McIntyre (Dem.), 1878; C. G. Daniel (Dem.), 1880; George W. Butters (Dem.), 1882.

*Circuit Judges.* — Priestly H. McBride, 1837; John D. Leland, 1840; William A. Hall, 1848; John T. Redd, 1856; Gilchrist Porter, 1862; William P. Harrison, 1866; Gilchrist Porter, 1872; Elijah Robinson,<sup>3</sup> 1881.

*Probate Judges.* — The Probate court came into existence as an independent tribunal in 1872, probate matters having theretofore been under the jurisdiction of the county court. George B. Macfarlane, (first judge), 1872; S. M. Edwards,<sup>4</sup> 1874.

*County Court Judges.* — 1837 — Appointed — James Harrison, Jas. E. Fenton, H. I. M. Doan.

1838 — First general election — Jonah B. Hatton, James E. Fenton, George W. Caldwell.

1840 — James E. Fenton, Jonah B. Hatton, George W. Caldwell.

1842 — William H. Lee, Robert Calhoun, Joel Haynes.

1844 — William H. Lee, Robert Calhoun, Joel Haynes.

1846 — William H. Lee, James Jackson, Bazel Z. Offutt.

1848 — John A. Pearson, James Jackson, B. Z. Offutt.

1850 — John A. Pearson, James Jackson, B. Z. Offutt.

1852 — John A. Pearson, James Jackson, Alfred Howe.

1854 — John A. Pearson, Robert Calhoun, James Jackson.

1856 — John A. Pearson, Richard Phillips, Absalom Hicks.

<sup>1</sup> James Harrison the Whig candidate obtained the certificate of election, but Jackson successfully contested his seat.

<sup>2</sup> Macfarlane resigned in 1868, and M. F. Simmons was elected.

<sup>3</sup> Robinson present judge.

<sup>4</sup> Edwards has continued to hold the office to this time.

1858 — John A. Pearson, Richard Phillips, Absalom Hicks.

1860 — J. B. Morris, John P. Clark, E. B. Cunningham.

1862 — John B. Morris, Norman Lackland, B. P. Ritchie, appointed in the place of W. D. Sumner,<sup>1</sup> who went out under the test oath.

1864 — Norman Lackland, B. P. Ritchie, John B. Morris.

1866 — Increase Adams, J. B. Morris, B. H. Wilder.

1868 — Increase Adams, B. H. Wilder, J. B. Morris.

1870 — Increase Adams, T. J. Marshall, B. H. Wilcox.

1872 — John B. Morris, B. H. Wilder, U. H. Owings.

1874 — J. B. Morris, B. W. Wilder, U. H. Owings.

1876 — A. J. Douglass, U. H. Owings, James E. Ross.

1878 — A. J. Douglass, W. H. Stewart, B. P. Ritchie.

1880 — A. J. Douglass, E. L. Grigsby, R. L. Carter.

1882 — A. J. Douglass, E. L. Grigsby, R. C. Carter.

*Circuit Clerks.* — Joel Haynes, 1837; J. B. Morris, 1838; J. P. Clark, 1845; Silas Wilson, 1857; John P. Clark (appointed), 1862; James Carroll, 1870; James Carroll, 1874; James Carroll, 1878; James Carroll, 1882; John D. Steele<sup>2</sup> (December), 1882.

*County Clerks.* — Joel Haynes, 1837; J. B. Morris,<sup>3</sup> 1838; M. Y. Duncan, 1856; M. Y. Duncan, 1860; G. O. Yeiser, appointed in 1861; B. L. Locke, 1862; B. L. Locke, 1864; Robert Jeffries, 1865; B. L. Locke, 1866; B. L. Locke, 1870; B. L. Locke, 1874; B. L. Locke, 1878; B. L. Locke,<sup>4</sup> 1882.

*Sheriffs.* — James Jackson, appointed but refused to serve, and James M. Hicks was appointed, 1837; A. B. Tinsley, 1841; Samuel B. Gass, 1846; Joel Haynes, 1850; William Hendrix, 1854; Franklin Cave, 1856; Alexander Carter, 1860; John W. Gamble, 1862; Amos Ladd, 1863; Hamilton Hall, 1866; J. W. Carson, 1867; William H. White, 1870; John J. Steele, 1872; H. Glascock, 1876; D. D. Woodward,<sup>5</sup> 1880.

*Treasurers.* — John A. Henderson, 1837; William White, 1838; George W. Cardwell, 1856; George W. Cardwell, 1860; George W. Cardwell, 1862; George W. Cardwell, 1864; L. P. Payne, 1866; John G. Coil, 1868; John G. Coil, 1870; Thomas J. Marshall, 1872; Thomas J. Marshall, 1874; Thomas J. Marshall, 1878; N. G. Turner, 1880; N. G. Turner,<sup>6</sup> 1882.

<sup>1</sup> W. D. Sumner was elected one of the judges of the county court in August, 1860, but failing to subscribe to the test oath, his seat became vacated in December, 1861.

<sup>2</sup> Present incumbent.

<sup>3</sup> Morris continued in office until 1856.

<sup>4</sup> Present incumbent.

<sup>5</sup> Present Sheriff.

<sup>6</sup> Present incumbent.



*Collectors.* — B. R. Cauthorn, 1872; B. R. Cauthorn, 1874; John J. Steele, 1876; B. F. Dobyns, 1878; B. F. Dobyns, 1880; J. T. Nelson, 1882.

*Assessors.* — Reuben M. Canterbury, 1852; Joel Haynes, 1854; Laban T. Brown, 1856; B. P. Ritchie, 1858; John J. Steele, 1860; Robert H. Jeffries, 1862; W. D. Campbell, 1864; H. H. Crooks, 1866; H. H. Crooks, 1868; William H. Wallace, 1870; John W. McKee, 1872; Thomas T. Torreyson, 1874; Thomas T. Torreyson, 1878; John W. Beatty, 1880; John W. Beatty, 1882.

*Recorders of Deeds.* — John Gregg,<sup>1</sup> 1870; Thomas T. Torreyson, 1883 (present incumbent).

The recorder's office became a separate and independent office in 1870, it having been theretofore connected with the circuit clerk's office.

<sup>1</sup> Gregg continued in office till January 1, 1883.



## CHAPTER XIX.

### THE MORMON SCARE—MEXICAN WAR—CALIFORNIA EMI-GRANTS—THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861.

No Demand made upon Audrain County for Volunteers to The Mexican War—California Emigrants—The Names of Men Who went from Audrain County—A Poem—The Civil War of 1861—Names of more than One Hundred Men who Enlisted in the Southern Army—Non-combatants Killed—Mexico Occupied by Union Soldiers—Union Army—Dr. W. W. Macfarlane Led out To Be Shot—The Heroes Who Died.

#### THE MORMON SCARE.

Mr. S. T. Hook, of Mexico, furnishes the following:—

On a bright, beautiful day, probably in the fall of 1840, while everything was calm and quiet in the vicinity of Mexico, there was suddenly heard in the direction of the little town, the report of small arms—about one hundred guns—the reverberation being distinctly heard by the few citizens who resided beyond the corporate limits, and by others who lived still further out. A few moments afterwards, a man was seen approaching on horseback, under full speed, bareheaded and barefooted, and saying in excited tones to all persons whom he met: “The Mormons are in town killing everybody.” In the meantime, the firing could be distinctly heard in the town. I was then a boy seven or eight years of age. My mother called loudly to me, and when I went to her, she told me what Richmond Pearson (the man on horseback) had said, and told me to go over to Mr. Willingham’s place and tell him of what we had heard. Willingham at that time resided on what was known as the Gass farm. When I informed him of what Pearson said he at once pronounced the report false, and immediately started to town, mounted on his little gray mare. Mrs. Willingham begged him not to go, but her appeals were in vain. He went as rapidly as his pony could take him, and when leaving, told his wife not to leave the house while he was gone. But moments to her in the absence of her husband became hours, and with her neighbors she secreted herself in the brush, north-west of the Jacob’s farm. Before hiding, however, the fleeing and affrighted parties stationed pickets near the road, leading from old man Martin’s mill to the west part of the county. About this time Mr. James Reed and

Isaac Johnson came along, and were told the awful news, that the Mormons were killing everybody in Mexico; the report of the guns could still be heard, and they also started to town. But a little time passed until they returned in hot haste, as though they were being pursued. Horses were running at half speed, with all the gearing on, and frightened men, women, children, and the sound of guns added to the great confusion which everywhere seemed to prevail in that immediate vicinity.

Reed and Johnson confirmed the statements which had already been made by Pearson, and said they saw the Mormons shoot Jack Willingham off his horse. By this time the news had spread into the country, and men, women and children, for eight or ten miles around the town were fleeing in every direction, believing that the Mormons had determined to slaughter them. Mr. Willingham, after remaining in town a little while, returned and explained the matter — telling the people that the company of soldiers which had embarked on the expedition to drive the Mormons from the State had arrived in town, and had been having something like a sham battle, which accounted for the report of the guns which had been heard.

Reed and Johnson had really seen Willingham fall from his horse, but he was not shot. As they approached the town, they saw Willingham at a distance sitting sideways on his horse in the street, and when the guns were fired, Willingham's horse jumped, which threw Willingham off. Hearing the report of guns and seeing Willingham fall, they supposed he was shot, and so believing, they turned their horses and fled. Well do I remember when I reached the house after the scare, that I saw there my step-father, Thomas Hook, and my uncle, Remben Pulis, and well do I remember, too, how they devoured the bacon and cabbage which had been left on the table when we went to the bushes. For years afterwards there were many jokes about the Mormon scare.

I think old father Jesse, that good old man, long since dead, loaded up his wagon and was moving his family and household goods to the woods. Mr. Pearson, who was then the owner of the Wade farm, said that he could see from his upstairs window the people being shot down in the streets of Mexico.

Nearly a half century has passed since the scenes and incidents herein mentioned occurred, and nearly all the persons who witnessed the same have passed away. The writer has been a resident of the county for fifty years, and recollects all the old, grand men, who lived at that time, and from whom he received many kind words of advice



and encouragement during his early trials and struggles. He can never forget J. B. Morris, William White, James Harrison, James Jackson, Joel Haynes, and a score of others.

#### MEXICAN WAR.

Audrain county, at the breaking out of the Mexican war, was so thinly settled that no demand was made upon the county for volunteers under the call of Gov. Edwards, issued in May, 1846. The counties responding were Jackson, Company A, 114 men, commanded by Capt. Waldo; Lafayette county, Company B, 112 men, commanded by Capt. Walton; Clay county, Company C, 113 men, commanded by Captain Moss; Saline county, Company D, 94 men, commanded by Capt. Reid; Franklin county, Company E, 117 men, commanded by Capt. Stephenson; Cole county, Company F, 100 men, commanded by Capt. Parsons; Howard county, Company G, 100 men, commanded by Capt. Jackson; Callaway county, Company H, 104 men, commanded by Capt. Rogers. The regiment numbered 856 men. There were a few men, however, from Audrain, among whom was Temple Wayne, who joined Gen. Doniphan's command.

#### CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

No doubt the desire for gold has been the mainspring of all progress and enterprise in the county from the beginning till the present time, and will so continue to remote ages. Generally, however, this desire has been manifested in the usual avenues of thrift and industry. On one occasion it passed the bounds of reason and assumed the character of a mania. The gold fever first broke out in the fall of 1848, when stories began to be spread abroad of the wonderful richness of the placer mines in California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvelous reports that came from the Pacific slope, and nothing was talked of but the achievements of gold diggers. The papers were replete with the most extravagant stories, and yet the excitement was so great that the gravest and most incredulous men were smitten with the contagion and hurriedly left their homes and all that was dear to them on earth to try the dangers, difficulties and uncertainties of hunting gold. Day after day and month after month were the papers filled with glowing accounts of California.

Instead of dying out, the fever rose higher and higher. It was too late in the fall of '48 to cross the plains, but thousands of people in

Missouri began their preparations for starting in the following spring. The one great subject of discussion around the firesides that winter (1848) was the gold of California. It is said at one time the majority of the able-bodied men of the county were unsettled in mind, and were contemplating the trip to California. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded found it most difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when the emigrants passed through — sights that may never be seen again in Audrain county. Some of the emigrant wagons were drawn by cows; other gold hunters went on foot and hauled their worldly goods in hand-carts. Early in the spring the rush began. It must have been a scene to beggar description. There was one continuous line of wagons from the Orient to the Occident, as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward, and, like a cyclone, drawing in its course on the right and left many of those along its path. The gold hunters of Audrain crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many who went left quiet and peaceful homes, only to find in the "Far West" utter disappointment and death.

The early settlers, like their descendants of to-day, soon learned that —

"Gold is the strength, the sinews of the world;  
The health, the soul, the beauty most divine."

Audrain county sent forth many of her sons — some of whom were men with gray beards, and boys still in their teens — to that distant region, all animated with the hope that their labors, their sacrifices and their bravery would be rewarded with an abundance of the glittering and precious ore.

The following list comprises the names of the emigrants from Audrain county, for the Gold Placers of California. The list numbers 116 names: —

Jas. Crocket, Madison Davis, Robert Throckmorton, Levi Blount, captain of the company; Rich. Throckmorton, Mrs. G. Blount and child, John Wayne, William S. Humphreys, John Cardwell, Mrs. J. Humphreys, died on the way, G. W. Cardwell, Thomas B. Ridgeway, Samuel Harrison, Mrs. J. Ridgeway and two children, Elijah Dungan, Elihu Lockridge, Alfred Powell, James G. Lockridge, Milroy Powell, William Hall, T. J. Powell, James B. Kilgore, James M. Sims, Cornelius Garner, Thomas J. Martin, William Doolin, Armstead Goatley, Alex. Smith, William Bourne, Rufus S. Pearson, William Hendrick,

Patters Pearson, James D. Hendrick, John G. Muldrow, David Davis, Duskin S. Day, — Davis, McD. J. E. Day, — Sendford, William Day, Jacob Trumbo, John G. Dingle, William Enslin, William J. Barnett, James Brown, C. C. Cassidy, John Brown, Joseph DeJarnett, Thomas Brown, John B. DeJarnett, A. W. Wayne, James S. DeJarnett, John Berry, Louis E. Brook, — Jenkins, P. H. Estis, — Jenkins, N. B. Salmons, Alex. Carter, John Ward, Silus L. Hicker-son, Joseph D. Morris, Richard Byrns, Nathaniel Allison, James Nichols, James P. Sullinger, B. B. Hall, Douglas Murray, T. Hall, John Murray, James Reed, A. J. Blood, Westly B. Smith, Alex. Howard, James Smith, James Smith, William Smith, Berry Talley, Thomas Hook, John Turner, William James, Jr., T. J. Clendenin, Michael Young, Hardy Hurdle, Lafayette Witt, John M. Dollins, Richard Marshall, H. P. L. Shock, Robert Croswhite, T. J. Triplet, David Croswhite, Joseph Brown, Isaac Stepp, William Shock, George Stepp, B. F. Barnes, James Mahan, Jackson Turner, Alex. Turner, George E. Pulis, E. D. Cruise, Louis Russell, Peter Buckeye, David Russell, James Fowler, John Alexander, Charles Starks, W. L. Haynes, — Starks, John G. Haynes, Isaac, a free man, Ansel H. Cobbs, Dan Tucker, a negro, Theodore Cobbs, Alfred Cauthorn.

Upon the eve of his departure for California, one of the Audrain county boys, penned the following beautiful and touching farewell: —

“Farewell, farewell, my native land,  
I leave thee only with a sigh,  
To wander o’er a foreign strand,  
Perchance to live, perhaps to die.  
Adieu my friends, whom kindred ties  
Unite, though distant we may rove,  
How ardent as time onward flies,  
Fond memory clings to those we love.

“O’er the broad plains far away,  
Beyond the Rocky Mountain’s crest,  
Our wayward feet awhile shall stray,  
And press the gold-besprinkled west.  
But ’mid the gaudy scenes of strife,  
Where gold to pride enchantment lends,  
We’ll ne’er forget that boon of life —  
Companions dear and faithful friends.

“And in the lapse of coming years,  
Should fortune be not too unkind,  
We’ll hope reward for parting tears,  
In smiles from those we left behind.  
We go — yet hoping to return,  
Friends of our youth, to home and you,  
For these do cause our hearts to yearn,  
E’en when we sigh Adieu — Adieu.”



## THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861.

When the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumpter (April 12, 1861,) little did the citizens of the remote county of Audrain dream that the war which was then inaugurated would eventually, like the simultaneous disemboisement of a hundred volcanoes, shake this great nation from its center to its circumference.

Little did they then dream that the smoke of the bursting shells, which hurtled and hissed as they sped with lurid glare from rebel batteries upon that fatal morning, foreboded ravaged plains—

“ And burning towns and ruined homes,  
And mangled limbs and dying groans,  
And widows’ tears and orphans’ moans,  
And all that misery’s hand bestows  
To fill the catalogue of human woes.”

Little did they dream that the war cloud which had risen above the waters of Charleston harbor would increase in size and gloom until its black banners had been unfurled throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Little did they imagine that war, with all its horrors, would invade their quiet homes, and with ruthless hand tear away from their fire-side altars their dearest and most cherished idols.

Could the North and the South have foreseen the results of that internecine strife, there would be to-day hundreds of thousands of happier homes in the land, hundreds of thousands less hillocks in our cemeteries, hundreds of thousands less widows, hundreds of thousands less orphans, no unpleasant memories, and no legacies of hatred and bitterness left to rankle in the breasts of the living, who espoused the fortunes of the opposing forces.

All that transpired during that memorable struggle would fill a large volume. Audrain county, as did the State of Missouri generally, suffered much. Her territory was nearly all the time occupied by either one or the other antagonistic elements, and her citizens were called upon to contribute to the support of first one side and then the other. However much we might desire to enter into the details of the war, we could not do so, as the material for such a history is not at hand. Indeed, were it even possible to present the facts as they occurred, we doubt the propriety of doing so, as we would thereby reopen the wounds which have partially been healed by the flight of time and the hopes of the future. It were better, perhaps, to let the passions and

the deep asperities which were then engendered, and all that serves to remind us of that unhappy period, be forgotten. We have tried in vain to obtain the number and names of the men who entered the Confederate army from Audrain county. No record of them has ever been preserved, either by the officers who commanded the men, or by the Confederate government. Parts of five companies entered the Southern army from Audrain county, commanded by the following officers: Capt. George Edmonson, Capt. R. L. Maupin, Capt. Silas L. Hickerson, Maj. D. H. McIntyre, Capt. James O'Bannon and Capt. Alpheus Payne. Capt. Maupin entered the service from Boone county; in his company, however, there was a number of men from Audrain.

Maj. D. H. McIntyre enlisted in Callaway county while attending Westminster College as a student. He was a resident at that time of Audrain county, and is at this time Attorney-General of Missouri.

These companies were not full. There were, however, scores of men who left the county singly or in squads of from two to four each, and joined the Southern army further south. From the best information we can obtain, the number of men who from first to last united their fortunes with the Confederate army might be placed somewhere between three and five hundred.

The following list of names is as full as we could make it: —

George Bruce, Everett Bruce, Charles Bruce, James Bruce, Edward Bruce, William Bruce (killed at the battle of Corinth), William Eller, Clifton Black (wounded at Baker's Creek), Frank Gildee (killed at Pea Ridge), Richard Lee (killed at mouth of Big Black), Nick English, S. E. Kendall, Ezekiah Reagan (killed at Corinth), Lewis Simpson (killed at Carthage), George Simpson (killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn.), Hiram Ricketts, Thomas Williams, Young Purcell, Abraham Eller, William McDonald, Thomas Jackson (killed), Rufus Jackson (died in prison), J. B. Jackson, Albert G. Turner, A. J. Turner, William Shearer, Benjamin Johnson, James A. Elzea, John T. Elzea, William Brown, John Davis, Thomas Harrison, Daniel H. McIntyre, William H. McIntyre, Thomas McIntyre, Edward Halley, Deloney Willingham, John Harrison, Abner Harrison, Charles Lander (killed at Franklin, Tenn.), Charles Grant, J. C. V. Baskin, M. McIlhany (member Confederate Congress), Silas L. Hickerson, Benjamin F. Dobyns, John F. Botts, Thomas A. Botts, J. A. Cartwell, Douglas Murry, J. A. Henderson, James LaRue, Stanton Taylor, Thomas Copher, James Woods (killed at Corinth), S. O. Wright, Thomas Maffitt (killed at Pea Ridge), M. C. Flint, George Williams,

Thomas Wisdom, Fielding Wisdom, J. R. Campbell, Nathan Williams, Alexander Day, Ad. Smith, John A. McGee, John Stowers, James Frazier, Thomas Hendrix, E. L. Grigsby, William Norris, J. W. Reed, Washington Scaggs, John Fields, James Garrett, James Master, Pole Cornett, Valentine Clark, J. N. Cartmell, J. W. Luckie, B. P. Gentry, Isaac Forrest, Joseph Schooler, Irvine Gentry, Andrew Gentry, George Littrell, Joseph Littrell, Talbot Littrell, J. T. Crosswhite, William Crosswhite, Thomas Hart, Alexander Hart, Warren Botts, William Botts, Thomas Hubbard, Frank Wilfrey, Ambrose Dudley (killed at Lexington), Elisha Wells, John Wells, George Edmonson, Booker Franklin, William Haskett, Nicholas Cartman, Alpheus Payne, Dillard Fike, I. N. Moran, James W. Pollard.

#### NON-COMBATANTS KILLED.

Were we to enter into a detailed statement of all the facts connected with the killing of the non-combatants in Audrain county, during the war, such a statement would constitute the darkest portion of this history ; the darkest, because it would tell of the butchery of innocent victims, by men who were devoid of the common instincts of humanity ; by men who distinguished themselves by their acts of brutality ; by men whose names are immortally linked with an infamy as odious and execrable as ever disgraced the annals of any country. But we forbear, leaving the facts to be more fully gathered by some future historian, who will write them up when there is still less of passion and still less of hatred. Unfortunately, men of low, brutish instincts and ignoble aspirations are found in all wars ; in fact, a war without its Kirks and Hesselriggs is something that has never yet existed, even in the most civilized countries.

About the 12th of June, 1861, Samuel Whitman and John Q. Muldrow, were riding together horseback, in the Southern part of Salt River township, going in the direction of Mexico. They were met by a company of German soldiers, and ordered to dismount, kneel down and be shot. Whitman was from Ohio, and was an uncompromising Union man, and had just said that he would not be afraid to meet any Union soldiers. The company of men they met were about the first Federal soldiers in the county. After the two men had dismounted Muldrow knelt and was shot. Whitman however, being a Union man, declined to kneel and was shot while standing. He fell to the ground on his face, being shot through the neck and feigned death ; a soldier turned him over on his back, and cut him across the side of his face with his saber and left him. Whitman finally recovered from his



wounds, and feeling himself badly treated by the Union soldiers joined the Southern army, and died while in the service.

In explanation of the above facts, it is said that a company of men was organized in Audrain county, by John G. Muldrow, called the "Audrain County Rangers," to meet the Union soldiers who were expected to enter the county by the way of Monroe Station. While Muldrow and his men had gone in the direction of Monroe Station, a company of Union soldiers had arrived at Mexico on the cars in command of Col. Morgan Smith. After remaining a portion of the day in Mexico, the soldiers went aboard the cars, and were going out east of town, where they intended to camp. A number of soldiers were on top of the cars, and after the train had arrived at a deep cut, about one and a half miles east of town, Muldrow and his men who were returning, seeing the soldiers on the cars, came up and fired upon them, killing, it is said, 10 or 15 men. This circumstance occurred a day or two before Muldrow and Whitman were killed. The company of German soldiers, first above mentioned, had heard of the men being killed on the cars, and when they met Whitman and Muldrow, concluded that John Q. Muldrow, was the John G. Muldrow, who had done the shooting, and hence they killed him. For the facts above stated, we are indebted to J. H. Haydon of Mexico.

William Lockridge and Garland Surber were killed on the streets of Mexico. A company of German soldiers passed the town on the cars, going to Moberly or some other town west of Mexico. In passing they noticed that the Bell and Everett flag was floating in the breeze from the dome of the court-house. During the day, or before the return of the soldiers, some person had taken the flag down. The absence of the flag was noticed by the soldiers as they were passing the town on their return, and they stopped the train and came up on the streets. While here, the soldiers were scattered over town as guards, and began to shoot indiscriminately, at any body they could see about the streets. Mr. Lockridge was attempting to leave town on his horse when he was killed. Mr. Surber was in his wagon on the street (having brought a load of potatoes to town), and when the firing commenced his horses became frightened and ran off in the direction of his home. Surber was trying to check his horses, and the soldiers, thinking he was making his escape from town, shot him.

The soldiers did not remain long, and after killing these two men, went aboard of the train and passed east.

## INCIDENT.

While the firing was going on, S. L. Dobyms, a resident of Mexico, and quite a large man physically, started on a run to go to his home in the edge of town, and seeing a colored man behind him running in the same direction thought he was a soldier after him. The colored man's name was Norris and a rebel in sentiment. He was also running, trying to get as far away as he could from the soldiers. The negro, being more fleet of foot than Mr. Dobyms, soon overtook him in the race, when Mr. Dobyms seeing the negro just behind him, shouted, "I surrender." Norris who knew Dobyms said — "God bless your soul Massa, I don't," and dashed on by him.

In June, 1861, Benjamin T. Sharp, at the time a citizen of Wellsville, Montgomery county, and one Capt. Jager, who resided in St. Louis, were riding together in a buggy near the town of Martinsburg, in Audrain county. Capt. Jager was a German, and was a Union soldier in command of a company of men. Mr. Sharp was an attorney at law and a Union man. Jager had at the time a few men who served as guides and as body-guards.

A bushwhacker by the name of Alvin Cobb (a one-armed man) and a desperate character, came from the direction of Callaway county with seven or eight men, and meeting with the body-guard of Capt. Jager at once opened fire upon them. The guard retreated towards Wellsville, leaving Cobb master of the road. Capt. Jager, hearing the firing and seeing Cobb's men, put whips to his horse and drove towards Martinsburg. About the time he reached the village, Cobb came up with his men, and riding rapidly along by the side of the buggy, and in front of it, began to shoot at the two men in the buggy. Sharp fell out of the buggy wounded, and Jager, although wounded, too — his arm being broken — drove on until he reached a point near the depot, when his buggy struck a corn-pen and knocked him out. Jager and Sharp were well armed with revolvers, and had shot several times at Cobb and his men while they were in the buggy, after being attacked. After Sharp and Jager had fallen out of the buggy, Mr. Sim, a merchant of Martinsburg, and his good wife, went to the wounded men to render them any assistance they could. Mr. Sharp, although severely wounded in his back, had arrived at Mr. Sim's residence, and while Mr. Sim was at the side of Capt. Jager, Cobb and his men rode up and ordered Mr. Sim to stand aside, saying that Capt. Jager and Mr. Sharp were his prisoners. Cobb dismounted two of his men and put the two prisoners on their horses. Sharp said

nothing, but Jager begged Cobb for his life, as did also Mr. Sim for the lives of both men. The prisoners were taken about four miles from Martinsburg and killed, at least this was the supposition, as their bodies were found about a week afterwards buried in the same grave. During the first or second year of the war three young men, whose names were Robert Rogers, James Rogers and — Hawkins, were shot by the militia near their home in Audrain county.

The harvest of death in the different counties of Missouri was something like the Bloody Assizes, memorable in English history and inaugurated by Jeffreys after the defeat and capture of Monmouth and Argyle. These American Jeffreys, like their infamous prototype across the sea, left some of their victims dangling in mid-air, where they hung until their bodies were devoured by the beasts and birds of prey — no one daring to give them even the semblance of a decent burial. The difference, if any, between the English tyrant and the American butchers seems to have been in favor of the former, as he went through the farce of a trial before taking the blood of his victims, while the latter shot them down like dogs wherever they could be found, without trial, judge or jury.

#### THE HEROES WHO DIED.

“God knows who was right,  
Ah! yes, it is true.  
And the God of the Gray  
Is the God of the Blue;  
He bore their proud spirits  
To mansions above,  
And he crowned them at last,  
With his garlands of love.

“The grasses grow green  
On the graves where they lay,  
The flowers bloom alike,  
O’er the Blue and the Gray;  
And loved one’s tears  
Are mingled with dew,  
While with it God blesses  
The Gray and the Blue.

“In Heaven above us  
God opens his gate,  
No strife or contention,  
No discord, no hate;  
The portals are open,  
And there side by side  
Stand the heroes of battle —  
The heroes who died.



“ God welcomes them all:  
Though in battle array  
One bore the bright Blue,  
And the other the Gray.  
Though one for Union,  
The other for State,  
One angel of Mercy  
Guided all to God's gate.

#### MEXICO OCCUPIED BY UNION SOLDIERS.

As already stated, the first Union soldiers that came into the county of Audrain were under the command of Col. Morgan Smith, and consisted of a portion of the 2d and 8th Missouri regiments. He had charge of about 600 men and remained only about one week. He came in June, 1861. Col. Morgan was relieved by Col. U. S. Grant, afterwards General and President of the United States. His command was composed exclusively of the 21st Illinois regiment. He had his headquarters in West Mexico, where Harry Rice's house is now located. Gen. Grant remained about three weeks, when he was ordered to Bird's Point, Missouri, opposite to Cairo, Illinois. While at Mexico, his regiment won the respect of the citizens for its orderly conduct, and for attending strictly to its own business. Gen. Grant was respected by all, and during his sojourn in the town he had frequent conversations with the citizens in reference to the objects of the war. He remarked upon two occasions in the presence of two or three old citizens, that if he “were satisfied that the government intended to free the slaves, he would lay down his arms.” Gen. Grant was made brigadier general while at Mexico.

Gen. S. D. Sturgis, was the next commander of the post, coming sometime in the fall or spring of 1861 or 1862. He had charge of the 27th and 29th Ohio regiments, two batteries and one regiment of cavalry.

The next in command of the post of Mexico was Col. John B. Henderson, with one regiment.

After Henderson left, Lieut-Col. H. C. Caldwell, of the 3d Iowa cavalry came.

He was succeeded by Capt. John McRoberts, of company C, 53d regiment E. M. M.

Then came Col. Ed. Smart, 3d M. S. M. cavalry. Col. Smart remained in command until January, 1863, when he was again succeeded by Col. John McRoberts, who remained until May, 1863, when he was

relieved by Col. Joseph Douglas of the 65th E. M. M. Douglas' men continued in charge of the post until about the close of the war.\*

Capt. John M. Gordon's company was organized in August, 1864, with the following officers: John M. Gordon, captain; W. D. Hunter, 1st Lieut., F. M. Shyrock, 2d Lieut.

This company was organized (upon the authority of Capt. Gordon) as a kind of home guard, to do duty in the absence of regular soldiers. It was composed of citizens of the town, and originally numbered 125 men. The organization remained intact about one year.

#### UNION ARMY.

The number of white men who entered the Union army or the militia service from Audrain county, is estimated to have been about three hundred and fifty.

About one half of Cuivre township, especially that portion of it settled by Pennsylvania Germans and Frenchmen, espoused the cause of the Union, and in the neighborhood where they resided (Mount Carmel Church) probably eight out of every ten men went into the Union army.

Capt. George M. Ross, Capt. Abraham Kempinsky and Capt. Lewis Musick, with their companies and parts of companies, entered the Union army from Cuivre, and Capt. M. E. Swift went from the western part of the county. Capt. John McRoberts made his company up of citizens also from the county.

#### A BIT OF LOCAL HISTORY — DR. W. W. MACFARLANE LED OUT TO BE SHOT.

[From the Mexico Ledger.]

Many, if not all, of our readers have heard of Dr. W. W. Macfarlane's thrilling adventure during the late war. You have all heard of it, and, at the same time, have not heard the particulars. A *Ledger* reporter has gleaned all the facts he could without interviewing the doctor, for we knew he would give us nothing for publication.

Dr. Macfarlane and about fifty more Confederates were one day fighting thrice their number of Federals, near Moore's mill, in Callaway county, when the Doctor and Pres. Wilkerson were sent out to reconnoitre. The Doctor is color blind. He had not gone far before he saw some men in the brush near by, but, as he could not tell blue from gray, thought they were members of his own company. He kept on his way, when "spit! spit! spit!" went bullets by his ears.

\* The above information was furnished by Mr. John Saunders, the present postmaster of Mexico.

He thought they were random shots. He then turned toward the men and saw that they were shooting at him, the bullets whistling uncomfortably close. He kept on toward them, shouting "What in the devil (or words to that effect) are you shooting at me for?" They rushed in and captured him before he found out that they were not members of his own company. He was taken to Fulton and kept in prison for a time. He was then brought to Mexico. In a few days Col. Smart, well known but not favorably in Mexico, had an order for "Macfarlane to be shot." When the day for the execution arrived he was led out near where Mr. Dunbar's residence now is, in North Mexico. The guns were loaded, the coffin was there, and Macfarlane had taken his position, but he never flinched. Col. Smart then began to give him a lecture, but the doctor told him to stop; that his orders were to shoot him, not to talk him to death. The men formed in line, the order was given to "Make ready! Take aim!" The Doctor could hear the locks click, and could see the caps glisten on the tubes, as the executioners were only a few feet distant. Just as the Doctor was sighting along the dark barrels of the rifles, and wondering if they would not shoot below his face, Col. Morsey stepped out and ordered a halt in the proceedings, saying that he had an order for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment during the war. Smart had this order several hours before, but still took the Doctor out, wishing to give him a good scare. We do not know how badly the Doctor was frightened, but do know that he did not weaken. He fully expected to die, but saw no way out of it, and was going to die as he lived—a brave man. What a contrast he was to Smart. After he received orders to shoot Macfarlane, instead of telling him he put him through all the above torture, which amounted to the same, as far as human feeling goes, as if he had shot him; and this is not all. On the way out to the place where he was to be shot, in the face of the commutation he wanted Macfarlane to try to make his escape, so he could shoot him down running, like a dog. Macfarlane thought it better to be shot in the face for the cause he was fighting for than to be shot in the back in an endeavor to escape. Smart was in this way cheated out of his morbid desire for human blood.

Dr. Macfarlane remained a prisoner during the war, and now resides in Mexico with his family. He shows the same character in all his dealings that he displayed on this trying occasion.





## CHAPTER XX.

### PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S DEATH

We copy from the Mexico *Ledger*: The funeral of President Garfield might truly be called the nation's funeral. It was conducted on the grandest and most sublime scale possible. The congregation was not confined to Cleveland, Ohio, or even to the United States. While every bell in our own beloved country was tolling, the mourners were gathering all over the world, to mourn the loss of a great and good man.

How well the good man fell asleep,  
Like some proud river winding toward the sea,  
Calmly and grandly, silently and deep  
Life joined eternity.

The funeral cortege reached from ocean to ocean, and from pole to pole. People of every clime and every birth were bowed around the nation's bier.

Mexico, Missouri, if not with as much drapery, at least with as much feeling, mourned the loss of "our President." The business houses on Monday 2 P. M., we think without exception, were all closed. The churches were crowded with our business men, and citizens of all parties and classes. During the memorial services at the various churches, our streets were deserted, showing how deep and general the feeling was with our people. The memorial services at the Liberty Street M. E. church were highly interesting. The church was beautifully draped with various mottoes, and extracts from the dead President's speeches were hanging all around the room. The exercises were presided over by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Wheat. There were appropriate selections of Scripture read, with exceedingly well executed music and song. The prayer was by Elder J. A. Headington, and was most appropriate and effective. The Rev. Wheat delivered a short sermon of great power and pathos.

Judge William O. Forrist, who all of his life well knew the dead President, delivered an appropriate and fitting eulogy, which was the most complete and beautiful we ever heard.

Elder John A. Brooks spoke to a full auditorium at the Christian church. His remarks were most appropriate to the occasion and were delivered in his characteristic and decisive manner.

Rev. J. C. Maple held memorial services at the Baptist church, and was greeted with an appreciative audience. He spoke in a most touching and becoming manner of the distinguished dead.

At the M. E. Church South, the front seats were occupied by the Knights Commandry of the Knights Templar, of which the deceased President was a member, and which were commanded by Sir Knight James Carroll. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Gooch, who, after song and prayer, read the 90th Psalm and addressed those present from a portion of Scripture found in Isaiah, and the Litany of the Order. "All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof, is as the flower of the field; the grass withereth and the flower fadeth; because the spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it; surely the people is grass. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand forever." The reverend speaker commenced by saying that anywhere on earth strange contrasts were presented. On one side was the bridal and on the other the funeral train. The church often stands on the square where the criminal is confined. The sounds of music and revelry mix with those of the waiting assembly. Men congregate and found cities, in which art vies with the art to please; but side by side of the city of the living there is also a city of the dead. Wherever there is evidence of life, there also are the footprints of the destroyer. To-day, standing as we do here, we can look back upon the history and work of the past and behold old Time with heavy locks among the ruins of antiquity. In his hands the greatest and the mightiest are no more than the weakest. The Nimrods, Alexanders, Cæsars and Napoleons, Abraham, Moses and David, and all the celebrated of earth have alike fallen before his scythe.

The life of man in the text is compared to grass that endures not, falling as it does before frost and heat. That form of more than human power, the God-like form of Christ, tasted of death before salvation was achieved. All flesh is indeed as grass, and in the midst of the changes of life it is well to consider, not only that all that move will be consigned to death, but to give attention also to the contrasts of the other side of the picture. It is a beautiful truth of the song, "It is not the whole of life to live." There is also a life of quiet peace and joy, where weeds of mourning grow not, where Rachael weeps not for children lost, and where man is not crowned

for evils inflicted upon his fellow. To this points the Scriptures that have been read. The question presented is not concerning earth's ambition, thrones, honor, wealth, residence and good bank account, or that abundance that suggests "Soul take thine ease," I have toiled and laid up for an old age to be spent in enjoyment. But the inquiry suggested is, where shall rest be found? It cannot be reached through wealth. In all ambition there is nothing that reaches out to it. In all the attainments man can make, there is no rest; nothing worth living for; nothing that can by any means meet the cravings of an immortal life.

President Garfield was a representative man. He was not like some, born to greatness. We have no privileged class in this country, and I thank God for it. The chief we mourn was one of America's noblest lads, blessed with the strong will that always makes the man. With a few educational opportunities he reached the highest position known to statesmanship. It is of little importance to even be born a czar, or an emperor, but to be meritoriously elevated to be the head of such a nation as ours, is to attain the position of all others the most honorable. At one time, he taught morality and preaching occasionally, he became a highly educated man, acquainted with belle-lettres, the classics and history. He afterwards served his State, entered the army, was sent to Congress, both to the House and the Senate, and elected to the Chief Executive. If I were to attempt to criticise this man, there would be difference of opinion developed. There are many that did not cast their ballots for him, but all accord honesty of purpose to him. In his early administration he gave great promise of his successful national management, and as far as opportunity came, the expectation created thereby was met. He promised to be an old-fashioned President, and had he lived he would have been one. These facts have embalmed his memory in our affections. All over this land meetings are being held at this hour to give expression to the general sorrow for the untimely taking off of such a man.

While all else dies and passes, Truth can never pass. God-like, immortal, indestructible, Truth will last. Princes, Governors will all pass, but Truth never. Some one musing on futurity has said, "The time may come when the conquering Laplander may look on the ruins of London." The heavens and the earth shall pass. The whole solar system is unstable. The prophet says the elements shall melt with fervent heat, and pass away with a great noise, but the Word of the Lord shall stand. Reposing upon it, let us take religion



for our portion, until our spirits shall rest in God, and rejoice in his salvation.

At 4 P. M. there was a citizens' meeting, without party distinction, at the court-house park, called to order by Mayor Bassford. Upon motion, Col. John E. Hutton was chosen to preside. On taking the chair, that gentleman remarked:—

Called unexpectedly to preside, I would have preferred the mayor to have stated the objects for which the meeting has been convened. You are aware, fellow-citizens, that to-day the remains of the President have been placed in their final resting place, and that at every church from every hill and vale in our country, our countrymen are assembled to confer honor upon the departed. We have met to mingle our offerings with those of others, and I have no wish to detain you. I open the exercises of the occasion by calling upon Hon. A. H. Buckner, who knew Gen. Garfield intimately and had a high appreciation of his distinguished ability.

Upon taking the stand, Judge Buckner said he had prepared some resolutions to be proposed for adoption. He looked upon Gen. Garfield as the grandest of our American Christian statesmen. In common with the country he mourned the loss of such a man, and the cause and the manner of his death. In life he was tender to his wife, family and mother. In death he was patient and submissive. The judge said when this meeting was called he expected to be at Cleveland and take part in the ceremonies there, but was prevented by an unavoidable accident, and was now here to express his opinion briefly of one of the best men of his generation. He always listened to his speeches with profit. Gen. Garfield had been the greatest intellect of the House during his connection with it. He was remarkable also for his large-heartedness. Like Lincoln, he had no malice, but charity for all. He ever avoided controversy, and was kind and courteous upon all occasions. Why has so much feeling, continued the judge, been elicited at home and abroad concerning this man? We have heard much of his devotion to his mother and wife, and much also of their devotion to him. No doubt this had much to do with prevailing public sentiment. Everywhere the general heart is touched by them, but not merely on their account is such wide interest manifested. Where among the great of this earth, can a career similar to his be found? Rising from obscurity without adventitious aid, the deceased first attained to the position of State Senator, thence he went into the army, and was then advanced to Congress, where he became a leader for eighteen years, and was elected United States Senator while he was a Congressman, and before entering

upon the duties of this latter position, raised to the high distinction of the Chief Executive of the Nation. He was also a man of large and varied attainments, a student of books, devoted to duty and God, as well as to family, and when you looked at him there was no man like James A. Garfield. He would say he was perfect. It is human to err, but God-like to forgive.

Fellow-citizens, we have suffered a great calamity. God alone knows why. Doubtless it is for the best. Thus thought one man than whom none other more believed in revelation and religion. He would like to have been at Cleveland at this time, had it been possible, and yet he was glad to meet with fellow-citizens and express his views of him who was mourned.

In this country, said he, there is but one king, and that is law. The law must be obeyed under all circumstances. If the law condemns the assassin, if it declares him to be sane, responsible and guilty, let him be executed; but let the law take its course, and when it is applied, let all submit to what it declares to be right.

The chairman of the meeting being next called upon, said: There are occasions once or twice in a century when people of all classes can come together and exchange the opinions of free thought. The result of such interchange upon religious sectarianism and political partisanship, both of which to a certain extent are right, are always auspicious. When the city of Chicago burned there was such an occasion. Then everybody East and West, North and South, contributed to the relief of its inhabitants. Then when the yellow fever at the South swept that country like a besom, the North and East came together and sent to its relief; and then when the bloody hand of the assassin struck down the President, the people came together again. A like interest is again manifested. Here are all ages, sexes and colors — for there are many of the latter class here — manifesting sympathy and sorrow. He congratulated his fellow-citizens upon the exhibition that was being made, and implored God to cause blessings and not evil to follow what was being done.

After addresses from Revs. Wheat and Gooch, the following resolutions, offered by Judge Buckner, were adopted: —

The citizens of Audrain county, in public meeting assembled, for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, and of giving expression to their grief, on account of his untimely death, do

*Resolve*, 1. That in James A. Garfield we recognize one of the grandest products of republican institutions nurtured under the influences of Christianity, and that his brief administration of the government gave abundant promise that his great intellectual endowment,

his varied knowledge, his laborious and diligent habits, his kindly affection, his generous sympathies, aided by his large political experience, would have not only augmented his well merited renown, but would have greatly tended to promote the prosperity, harmony and fraternal affection of the whole people, if he had been permitted to live through the term for which he was elected.

2. That in common with all true-hearted Americans, we mourn with inexpressible sorrow over the great calamity that has befallen our country — as well as on account of the chosen head of the government as the manner and circumstances of his death. In life he was a bright and burning example of the devotion to duty, of laudible ambition, of love and charity for all, of hatred for none. In death, he was uncomplaining, patient, heroic, submissive and resigned to the will of his Maker.

3. That we tender to the venerable mother and devoted wife of our late President our heartfelt sympathies in their and our own bereavement, and we commend them, and the children of our late President, to the watchful guidance and protection of our Common Father.





## CHAPTER XXI.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND GRANGES.

Benefit of Such Societies — First Society — Its Officers and Directors — Second Society — Officers — Directors — Stockholders — Third Organization — Its Officers — Directors — Stockholders — Statement of Receipts and Expenditures — Colored Fair — Granges — Representative Farms and Farmers.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The people of Audrain county, feeling the need of a county fair, effected an organization in 1859. The benefits of such an organization, when rightly conducted, are varied and manifold. The society placed right ideals before the people, and by various incentives, called them to a higher plane of thought and action. The best thoughts of the world, the results of much study, experiment and investigation, are transferred from all lands and brought into the homes of the people. The premium list covers the whole circle of human industries, and every family in the county feels the benefits incident to emulation. The gathering of people in masses and the annual display of the best products for examination, comparison and study, carries higher ideals and new thoughts to every home. Farmers discuss these matters around the fireside and their farms begin to show improvements in every way. Improved breeds of stock are introduced, better seed is sown, and new cereals tried, improved implements are bought, farm-houses are constructed on better plans, and the home is furnished with many comforts and luxuries, which would never have been thought of, without the fair. It may be conceded that conductors of fairs have fallen below the true ideals, and have not used all the forces, placed in their hands by these organizations, for human improvement, but the Audrain county fairs have never fallen below the average.

The first society organized in 1859, made considerable improvements, but these were all destroyed during the Civil War of 1861, by U. S. soldiers. But one or two fairs were held.

After the war, in 1867, a new organization took place, the old fair grounds were purchased by the new society, handsome improvements were made on the east side of Mexico, and a number of fairs were

held with much interest and great success. A majority of the stockholders finally concluded to sell the grounds and lay them off into lots, which was accordingly done, and this portion of Mexico is now known as the "Fair Ground Addition to Mexico."

The records of the first and second organizations have either been lost or destroyed, and but little is now known of them, or their officers.

Of the first Agricultural Society R. W. Sinclair was president; W. D. H. Hunter, secretary; John P. Clark, treasurer.

*Directors.*— Abraham Dudley, Octave Abbott, R. W. Sinclair, Reuben Pulis, A. R. Ringo, Jackson Ridgeway, William M. Sims, James O'Bannon, John M. Gordon.

Of the second Agricultural Society R. W. Sinclair was president.

The following were the stockholders of the second organization :— J. D. Tucker, William Stewart, T. W. Garrard, J. M. Ricketts, Hord & Fant, N. F. Kilgore, J. S. & J. A. Potts, Albert White, R. Pearson & Sons, James M. Sims, Daniel Leonard, James E. Ross, William D. Harrison, Charles Rawlings, S. A. Craddock, A. C. Cassidy, Z. J. Ridgeway, Rufus Hisey, J. R. McClelland, Norris & Rines, R. Pulis, James B. Davis, John A. Judy, R. W. Sinclair, William Lewis, A. Lackland, William M. Shumate, J. M. Gordon, W. O. Johnson, F. P. Canterbury, M. F. Simmons, W. D. H. Hunter, C. H. Hardin, R. W. Bowen, Logan Munday, John G. Dingle, James Callaway, Henry Larrimore, Blum & Dutcher, W. Fowles, C. T. Quisenbury, William H. Walker, Woodward & McKee, Henry Williams, James D. Dillard, Cy. Barnes, D. W. Sumner, Amos Ladd, Alexander Carter, W. B. Collier, George W. Page, Joseph Watts, J. J. West, J. E. Hutton, A. R. Ringo, Charles Winant, W. A. Hart, R. M. Barnes.

#### THIRD ORGANIZATION OF THE AUDRAIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

The society was organized April 7, 1880.

*Directors for 1880.*— Edward Rines, R. W. Tureman, Joseph McDonald, Jr., Lewis Hord, William Pollock, J. McD. Trimble, Dr. J. H. Howard, J. M. Daniel, R. R. Buckner, John J. Steele, H. Glascock, R. C. Graham and Joseph A. Potts.

*Officers.*— J. M. Daniel, president; R. W. Tureman, treasurer; John J. Steele, secretary.

*Directors for 1881*—R. W. Tureman, Joseph A. Potts, D. E. Shea, Lewis Hord, E. D. Graham, Edward Rines, John A. Guthrie, Caleb Berry, S. E. Kendall.

*Officers.*—R. W. Tureman, president ; Lewis Hord, vice-president ; John J. Steele, secretary ; Edward Rines, treasurer.

*Directors for 1882.*—R. W. Tureman, J. A. Potts, S. E. Kendall, J. M. Daniel, G. T. Johnson, Edward Rines, D. E. Shea, R. R. Buckner and R. M. Price.

*Officers.*—J. A. Potts, president ; Lewis Hord, vice-president ; John J. Steele, secretary ; Edward Rines, treasurer.

*Directors for 1883.*—R. R. Buckner, C. W. Baker, J. M. Daniel, W. H. Wallace, Richard Smith, Lewis Hord, Edward Rines, B. F. Dobyns and Wood Maddox.

*Officers.*—C. W. Baker, president ; B. F. Dobyns, vice-president ; John J. Steele, secretary ; J. A. Glandon, treasurer.

*Directors for 1884.*—C. W. Baker, Edward Rines, Lewis Hord, S. E. Kendall, R. R. Buckner, B. F. Dobyns, J. B. Botkins, J. A. Potts and D. E. Shea.

*Officers.*—C. W. Baker, president ; J. A. Potts, vice-president ; John J. Steele, secretary ; J. A. Glandon, treasurer.

*Stockholders.*—The following are the stockholders of this organization : Edward Rines, R. H. Tureman, John M. Menefee, Charles W. Baker, Gill & Brother, J. F. Llewellyn, Joseph B. Botkin, William M. Sims, W. W. Harper, J. McD. Trimble ; John A. Guthrie, W. F. Reed, Lewis Phillip, R. Gentry, P. S. Underwood, Caleb Berry, William Harper, Joseph McDonald, William Pollock, George Kabrich, B. F. Dobyns, Joseph A. Potts, Pinckney French, R. T. Freeman, P. W. Harding, William H. Davis, William H. Coons, Ciscero Threlkeld, John J. Steele, Bickley & Moore, R. M. Price, M. V. Ford, W. D. Harrison, Dr. J. H. Howard, D. E. Shea, John M. Daniel, W. K. C. Potts, R. R. Buckner, T. W. Harrison, R. M. White, Jacob Ruloff, James Robinson, R. E. Lawder, Dr. J. H. Crawford, H. Glascock, James Lupe, C. W. Lewis, James T. Johnson, John W. Beatty, D. H. McIntyre, J. A. Glandon, E. L. Boyd, S. E. Kendall, James M. Harrison, J. B. Harrison, Lillius F. Smith, Thomas B. Buckner, R. Coatsworth, R. & L. Dyer, John R. Crockett, L. & M. Lackland, W. W. Macfarlane, Joseph Offutt, C. W. Allison, S. W. Cook, Mrs. Lulu Thorn, Mrs. H. Wallace, J. F. Smith, Mrs. A. E. Cunningham, B. B. Tureman, John D. Cason.

The last fair was held in September, 1883.



Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Audrain County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, for the year ending November 6, 1883:—

To cash on hand last settlement	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$374 50
Amount from rent of ground	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37 50
Amount from grass sold	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36 50
Amount from rent of booths	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	237 75
Amount from rent of stables	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	241 50
Amount from entrance fees	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49 75
Amount from outside privileges	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	316 00
Amount from gate fees	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,831 40
									<hr/> 3,724 90
By amount paid premiums	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,404 00
By amount paid for music	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150 00
By amount paid for printing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	218 85
By amount paid for expenses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	728 95
Cash on hand	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	223 10
									<hr/> 3,724 90

#### COLORED FAIR.

The Audrain county Colored Agricultural and Mechanical Society was organized in 1880, and the first fair was held at Mexico, September 22, 1880.

*Officers*—Of fair held in 1881: Alexander Goode, president; Isaac Allen, vice-president and secretary; David Walker, treasurer.

*Directors.*—John Jamison, Willis Johnson, Jackson Jamison, W. T. Brown, Turner Jamison, Gus Minor, Field Marshall.

#### GRANGES.

The grange movement was organized about the year 1874 in Audrain county, and continued its existence until about the year 1880. There were nineteen granges and a membership of possibly 1,000. The name and number of each grange was as follows:—

Mexico Grange, No. 62; E. G. Haley, master, Caleb Guthrie, Jr., secretary. Post-office, Mexico.

Maple Grove Grange, No. 169; John P. Gass, master; L. S. Hopkins, secretary. Post-office, Mexico.

Macedonia Grange, No. 950; D. H. Owings, master; R. D. Rucker, secretary. Post-office, Sturgeon.

East Lick Grange, No. 673; B. F. Davis, master; N. E. Adams, secretary. Post-office, Farber.

Eller Grange, No. 1,436; W. T. Williams, master; Thomas A. McIntyre, secretary. Post-office, Mexico.

Littleby Grange, No. 322; Leslie Skinner, master; J. M. Atkinson, secretary. Post-office, Blue's Store.

Salt River Grange, No. 334; J. B. Jackson, master; Dudley Stebbins, secretary. Post-office, Mexico.

Cuivre Grange, No. 277; A. J. Signor, master; Glenn Madison, secretary. Post-office, Vandalia.

Young's Creek Grange, No. 276; Henry Scheiffer, master; Taylor Berry, secretary. Post-office, Young's Creek. Met first and third Saturday in each month.

Wilson Grange, No. 170; John F. Harrison, master; J. M. Morrow, secretary. Post-office, Centralia.

Mount Carmel Grange, No. 1,610; J. H. Hornback, master; Henry Dotienns, secretary. Post-office, Middletown.

West Cuivre Grange, No. 226; W. H. McFarland, master; J. N. Moran, secretary. Post-office, Wellsville.

Jackson Grange, No. 1,213; O. Dishman, master; Thomas Board, secretary. Post-office, Mexico.

Elm Grange, No. 273, John A. Brooks, master; Douglas McIlhany, secretary. Post-office, Santa Fe.

Beaver Dam Grange, No. 1,394; F. M. Scentell, master; James A. Harrison, secretary. Post-office, Mexico.

John's Branch Grange, No. 704; B. H. Wilder, master; George H. Edwards, secretary. Post-office, John's Branch. Met every second and fourth Saturday in each month.

Prairie Grange, No. 272; John F. Botts, master; W. H. Elliott, secretary. Post-office, Littleby.

Saling Grange, No. 557; B. F. Turner, master; G. W. Downing, secretary. Post-office, Centralia. Regular meeting was Saturday before full moon, and two weeks previous.

Jefferson Grange, John H. Kilgore, master; David McGee, secretary. Post-office, Mexico. Regular meeting was third Wednesday in every month.

#### REPRESENTATIVE FARMS AND FARMERS.

Close on the eastern border of Mexico is the stock farm of C. T. Quisenberry, more noteworthy for the uses to which it is appropriated than for its area or improvements. Mr. Quisenberry, who has rendered the country invaluable services as an importer and breeder of fine short horns, thoroughbred horses, pure-bred Berkshires and Cotswolds, devotes his leisure mainly to the feeding of high grade steers, his feed the present year embracing about 200 model steers, with the usual proportion of choice pigs, the steers ranking with the best ever fed in the county, 60 of them having already gone to buyers for the European trade, and the remainder being likely to reach the same destination. Himself and son, A. W. Quisenberry, are liberal buyers of mules, and ship from their city yards large installments of choice

animals for the southern markets. He is one of the strongest and most successful feeders in this region, and is essentially a stock man. Mr. Quisenberry has, too, some valuable mining interests in the Gun-nison country, which promise a rich outcome. He is a Kentuckian, has been nearly 20 years in this county, and for honesty of purpose, kindly impulse, genial, social nature and real nobility of life, is a man to be honored and remembered.

Adjoining Mr. Quisenberry's and suburban to the town is William F. Reed's

“HIGHLAND DAIRY FARM,”

700 acres in extent. About 450 acres of this handsome estate are graceful rolling prairie, chiefly devoted to pasturage and meadow, the remainder being delightful rolling woodland, watered by the Beaver Dam. The more noteworthy feature of the estate is the new dairy barn which Mr. Reed has lately completed at a cost of \$3,200. It is 60x72 feet on the ground, has a nine-foot basement, enclosed with a heavy rock wall, and supplied with water by pipes from the adjacent ponds. The second floor, like the basement, is devoted to stabling, a double row of finely arranged stalls running parallel with the central driveway the entire length of barn. The third floor has storage capacity for 200 tons of hay and other forage, besides two feed bins, with a capacity of 2,500 bushels, from which feed is carried by conductors to the stalls of both lower stories. Gutters are provided for carrying off the liquid manures from the 150 stalls, and the ventilation is perfect. The 100,000 feet of lumber, and 320 perch of stone used in the building, were furnished from the native forest and quarry of the farm. The barn is a model of convenience and utility, and for its purpose, one of the finest structures in the country. Mr. Reed has a milk dairy of 55 cows, their produce going to the daily milk supply of the city, and will increase the number nearly 100 per cent. The admirable location, fine old home, charming open woodlands traversed by the clear running stream, and the rich swelling prairie lands of this beautiful farm, together with the capacious barn and ponds, make it one of the most valuable and desirable dairy and stock farms in the country, and no man could be worthier its possession than the public-spirited and companionable owner whose energy and rare business gifts have brought him enviable fortune and position.

“LAWDERDALE,”

the 1,600-acre suburban stock farm and home of Maj. R. E. Lawder lies directly on the eastern border of the town and is one of the most attrac-



tive and valuable estates in the county. About 400 acres are devoted to corn, the yearly product of which ranges from 12,000 to 20,000 bushels and is fed upon the farm. The remaining 1,200 acres, including 300 acres of open woodland, are finely stocked with blue grass and timothy. The estate is admirably watered by Salt creek, the great pond of the Chicago and Alton Railway, and several deep, permanent ponds well distributed over the premises which are divided into 160-acre lots, finely enclosed with eight miles of *Bois d' Arc* hedge and with plank, post and rail fencing. Maj. Lawder devotes his place entirely to the grazing of young cattle and the feeding of steers and pigs, his yearly surplus of fat stock for shipment running from 70 to 120 steers and from 100 to 200 pigs, both of the higher grades generally fed here. He has fine old home in the plantation style, handsomely and centrally located in a spacious and delightful lawn, surrounded by beautiful woodland and an orchard of 1,200 apple and pear trees which are mostly in bearing. There are eight tenant houses upon the estate, the grain lands being worked upon the tenant plan. Maj. Lawder, who is an Ohio man and U. S. collector of revenue for this district, settled on this farm at the close of the war, is gradually improving and beautifying the estate, and is one of the most popular and influential men in the county, his personal popularity with all parties and classes attesting the high appreciation of this people for good men without respect to politics. One of the prettiest of the smaller suburban places is

“ GRACELAND,”

the charming home and 30-acre fruit farm of Judge John P. Clark, adjoining the fair grounds. The neat and attractive gothic cottage and smaller out-buildings, like the lawn, garden, vineyards and orchard, indicate the presence and care of the master in fruit and garden culture and landscaping. Judge Clark is one of the pioneers of the county in these delightful arts, has given a quarter century, or more, to careful study and practice in fruit farming, doing much to inspire in others something of his own enthusiasm in this commendable work. He also owns the beautiful Rock Spring Dairy Farm adjacent to the Hardin College campus, where Mr. Hightshoe is now running an extensive milk dairy, and has for nearly 40 years been an earnest, inspiring worker for agricultural and horticultural advancement, and especially in practical and experimental fruit culture has a home to be coveted and is always named among the strong, manly, influential men of the county. Two miles north-west of the city is

## “WHITEHALL,” ]

the handsome old style mansion home and 260-acre meadow and stock farm of Judge J. H. Shell, a Tennessean, who settled here 40 years ago. This fine prairie and woodland farm, which commands a good view of the city, is well supplied with substantial buildings, finely fenced with hedge, rails and barbed wire, and excepting 40 acres of woodland blue grass pasture, is laid down in timothy and clover meadow, the product of which is shipped in the form of baled hay, mainly to the Southern market, to which Judge Shell annually ships from \$4,000 to \$7,000 worth of baled hay, several of his neighbors selling him the product of farms almost wholly devoted to meadow. He has grown hay for shipment many years and believes it the most profitable line of husbandry. He keeps 100 Cotswold-Merino sheep and a few well-bred showy short horns, with a good stock of horses and mules on his woodland pasture, and is a successful farmer. Judge Shell improved this fine farm from a wilderness, has made an ample fortune in its cultivation, meantime raising and educating a large family of intelligent sons and daughters, and is himself one of the liberal-spirited, influential and successful men of the county, whose long experience here gives him a very high appreciation for the country and people. Little more than two miles north-east of the city is

## “FOREST HOME,”

the residence and 550-acre farm of Gov. C. H. Hardin, one of the heaviest land-owners in this region. We have little data concerning the management of this charming estate and only know that the proprietor has improved it with elegant and convenient farm buildings, laying the spacious lawns, yards and garden with excellent taste, and thinning and underbrushing the well grassed woodlands, till the estate has all the attractions of a beautiful, natural park, and is a fitting home for a man, who, Cincinnatus like, has retired to its inviting shades and fields for needed change and rest from the cares of an eventful and most honorable public life. Gov. Hardin is a native of Kentucky, was graduated with honors from Miami University and began the practice of law in 1843. In 1848 he was elected State's attorney and in 1859 was appointed one of the managers of the State Insane Asylum, discharging the duties of both positions with signal ability. Beginning with 1852, he represented Callaway two successive terms in the lower house of the General Assembly with such marked ability that

he was made a member of the commission for a revision and compilation of the statutes of the State, following this service by a third term in the lower house of the Legislature in 1858. He was elected State Senator from the Callaway district in 1860, and the following year removed to Mexico, where he conducted a large and lucrative law practice, from which he retired in 1871. He was elected to the State Senate in 1872, and two years later was made Governor of Missouri by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote. It is not too much to say that Gov. Hardin's administration of this high trust marked "a new departure" in the government of the Commonwealth, and for scrupulous honesty and economy in public expenditures, statesmanlike views of public policy and a high order of executive ability, gave him rank among the ablest public men of the time and his party but indorsed the popular estimate of his eminent services to the State, when a little later in general convention it was

"*Resolved*, That we point with pride to the administration of Charles H. Hardin, Governor of Missouri, as a model one in the history of the State, and challenge comparison for it with that of any other State in the Union."

Gov. Hardin is a man of rare attainments, sterling sense, unimpeachable integrity, clear comprehension and fine executive gifts, has been one of the foremost, influential workers for the advancement of his adopted State, and whether at the helm of State or the bar, in deliberative assembly or in the more quiet walks of rural retirement, is a man to be honored and revered.

Ten miles north of the city, in the midst of a broad expanse of beautiful prairie is

"BELLEVUE,"

late the home and 1,100 acre farm of James Robinson, universally known as the "champion bareback rider of the world." Of this valuable estate 1,020 acres lie in a solid square, surrounded by the public road and enclosed by a fine plank and barbed wire fence, of which there are six miles upon the farm; 620 acres of the farm are in native and domestic grass, 80 acres of it being orchard grass; 180 acres of corn, 60 acres of oats, and 15 of navy beans were in crop the past year. The farm is devoted mainly to stock-raising, the present stock embracing a fine yard of pigs, 30 milch cows, 25 heifers, 30 calves, and 50 steers, all of high grades, with two thoroughbred short-horn bulls; 38 horses, including three fine Norman and Clydesdale stallions, and three Henry Clay colts; 10 jacks and jennies, and 129 Cotswold



sheep. A capacious stock-barn 40x150 feet, with a storage capacity of 130 tons, has recently been completed for the stabling of cattle and sheep. The horse barn is 42x144 feet, upon the ground, with ample forage-storage capacity above, first-class stabling below, one end of this building being octagon-shaped, and enclosing a ring or circular track where Mr. Robinson trains his green horses in the winter season. A living well, operated by a wind-mill, furnishes 200 barrels of water a day, an ample supply going to both barns by a well planned system of pipes, the more remote portions of the farm being watered by Five Mile run and never failing ponds. A handsome residence and some minor buildings complete the improvements which have already cost the enterprising owner upwards of \$15,000. The management of the farm is in the hands of Mr. A. Atkinson, a very companionable man, and an old traveling friend and business agent of Mr. Robinson. The master of the estate spends the summer in the service of one of the great traveling circus companies, and the winter season upon this farm in the society of his accomplished wife, the care and training of his matchless ring horses, and an occasional ramble with his dog and gun among the well stocked neighboring haunts of quail, prairie chickens and rabbits. The charming home of this world-famous man is replete with cheerful and elegant furnishings and souvenirs of many lands, and made doubly inviting by the presence of its refined and heroic mistress, who, with tender wifely pride and devotion, shares the fortunes of her famous husband in his world-wide journeyings, returning with him from the triumphs of the arena to the domestic quiet and rest of this happiest of homes, whose balcony commands one of the loveliest prairie landscapes in the West. James Robinson has here at beautiful Bellevue an estate fit for a prince of the realm, and from its ample halls dispenses hospitality like a baron. He is every inch a man; brave, generous, charitable and chivalrous to a fault, modest as a maiden, with a soul as big as the world of human sympathy; this prince of equestrians has thrice made a triumphal tour of Europe; carried away honors from the Indies and Australia; traversed the States and Provinces from Quebec to the Golden Gate, and after passing eleven winters at "Bellevue" pronounces Audrain county the finest country of his knowledge.

A mile north of Bellevue, on Young's creek, is the 360 acre farm of Capt. J.W. Bryan, about 100 acres of it being woodland bottoms, and the balance prairie. Capt. Bryan, who resides in Mexico, farms this valuable tract out to tenants, but is getting it mostly in blue grass and timothy, and will devote it to stock raising. He is a native

of Pennsylvania, but has been steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi for the last thirty years — is now in command of the steamer City of Greenville, of the St. Louis and New Orleans line, and is one of the most widely-known and popular men in the river service. He is a born gentleman of liberal worldly knowledge and experience, has modesty, courage, good sense, and easy self-command, is one of the most intelligent and manly men we have met in the Western country, and expresses the belief that no part of the south-west is more generally prosperous than Audrain county, and that for comfortable living, good society, good order and agricultural resources, no country of his knowledge is to be preferred before it.

Col. Green Clay has a

#### “ REPRESENTATIVE STOCK FARM ”

of 2,500 acres, five miles north-west of Centralia, in the west division of the county. It is graceful undulating prairie, finely drained and watered by Long branch, is well fenced and is soon to be further improved by one of the most capacious and convenient stock barns in the country. About 1,900 acres of this handsome estate are laid down in timothy and blue grass. Col. Clay has here a herd of 25 short horns, mostly pure Duke stock of the famous Bates line, and lately brought from his father's well-known “Auvergne” herd in Kentucky. He is a believer in grazing, keeps 1,200 Cotswold-Merino sheep, and about 80 head of young cattle, and will increase his herds to the full grazing capacity of the farm. Among the additions to be made to the stock are some thoroughbred horses and colts from Col. Clay's 2,500 cotton plantation in Mississippi, where he has the present year grown 1,000 acres of cotton. Col. Clay made the purchase of this fine stock farm on account of its superior grass growing qualities, and because he believes the soil stands drouth much better than the blue grass region of Kentucky. He is himself a native of Kentucky, graduated from Yale College, was secretary of the American Legation at the court of Russia and charge d’Affaires at Florence and Turin under the Lincoln administration; recently represented his parish in the Mississippi Legislature for two terms with honorable distinction, and is now settled in a charming suburban home at Mexico. Col. Clay is a man of liberal culture in books and the best ways of the world; has the candor, manliness, courage, strong sense and high mental gifts of his distinguished family, and is in the best sense an acquisition to the county, of which he speaks in the highest praise.



Three miles south-east of Centralia, in a delightful district of rolling prairie, skirted with belts of woodland, is

“ GRASSLAND,”

the well known stock farm of W. J. Booth, Esq., president of the Bank of Centralia. It is 2,000 acres in extent, 800 acres of it lying in Boone and the balance in Audrain county. This beautiful estate abounds in graceful prairie swells, dipping with easy incline toward Young's creek which traverses it centrally and is fringed with a belt of about 300 acres of bottom woodland. About 1,600 acres, including the forest, are richly set in blue grass and the balance devoted to corn growing, clover and timothy meadows, orchards, gardens, lawns, feed yards, etc. The farm is admirably watered by the creek, and half a dozen well distributed ponds, so elevated that the pastures, sheds and stables are well supplied with water by iron pipes and self-regulating water checks, of Mr. Booth's own invention, by which all classes of stock are self-watered in all seasons. The estate is finely fenced with hedge and rails, and the home group of buildings are approached from the highway by a broad, well hedged avenue a mile and a quarter long. The pretty old time cottage is set in a charming lawn well shaded with evergreens and covered on the west and north by the forest and the horse barn, sheds, cribs, ice, smoke, poultry and scale houses, and a well constructed and capacious grain, machine and mill house, with feed-grinding, straw-cutting, wood-sawing and elevating machinery and a heavy corn sheller arranged by Mr. Booth, who is a natural mechanic, and driven by a twelve horse power engine. Most of these buildings are of Mr. Booth's construction and are methods of convenience. A 40x50 foot stock barn, with basement and a broad lean-to upon three sides, affords stabling and shelter for 50 feeding steers, a dozen horses and 100 pigs in the west part of the farm, while other portions are provided with smaller stock barns and several tenant houses for renters who cultivate the grain fields and divide with the owner. Mr. Booth is partial to stock farming and feeds the 10,000 bushels of corn grown on the premises to his own stock, occasionally buying more for heavy feeding. He grazes about 80 head of high grade cattle, has a small herd of thoroughbred short horns, and generally makes a yearly feed of 40 to 75 model steers which go to the European buyers at an average weight of 1,600 to 1,900 pounds, bringing from \$75 to \$120 per capita. They are followed by 80 to 150 prime pigs which fatten on the litter of the feed yard. About 60 thoroughbred Cotswolds and Downs of Mr. Booth's own importation



are kept on the farm and for several years have given him net yearly returns of 70 to 80 per cent on their cost and care. He is a careful feeder, grazer and breeder, has owned and occupied this estate ever since the war, and believes this to be one of the finest stock-growing regions in America. He is a native of Michigan, took his academic honors at Ann Arbor with the class of '64, is a model farmer and a gentleman of superior judgment, fine business gifts, cautious, conservative temper and habit, strong sense of honor and capital mental and worldly discipline, ranks with the most popular, liberal spirited and influential men of this region and entertains a high opinion of the country and people.

There are many other fine stock and grain farms through all this region and scores of able feeders, among the latter James Callaway, who brings 30 months' steers up to 1,700 pounds; William Sims, who has always made money by feeding prime steers and pigs; Judge J. E. Ross, whose sheep and cattle feeding enterprises have made him opulent, and many another strong farmer and stockman whom we should be pleased to mention, if only space permitted.



## CHAPTER XXII.

### AUDRAIN COUNTY OF 1884.

Audrain county is bounded on the north by Monroe and Ralls counties, on the east by Pike and Montgomery, on the south by Montgomery, Callaway and Boone, and on the west by Boone and Randolph counties. It has an area of 690 square miles, and is divided into the following municipal townships: Cuivre, Linn, Loutre, Prairie, Wilson, Saling and Salt Creek. The principal streams are Salt river, Hickory, Youngs, Cuivre, Loutre, Sanders, Cedar, Seven Mile, Skull Lick, Lick, Saling, Long Elm, Littleby, Five Mile, Little Skull Lick, Goodwater, Short, Beaver Dam, Hazel, Johns, Possum, Mayes, Fish, Brushy, Big and Pisgah creeks.

A little more than 75 per cent of the county is prairie, and its surface is generally fair and attractive. In different portions of the county, at the summit level, are broad reaches of open plain or prairie land, from whose margin the country dips with graceful incline outward and downward, in sympathy with the diverging water courses that flow down through the groves and green, grassy glades, intervals and fringes of timber and pretty low-lying, winding valleys to where they are lost in the larger streams and forests. Here and there along these larger streams may be seen a range of low hills, with occasional outcroppings of lime rock into wild, weird, picturesque forms, but the general aspect of the landscape is peaceful and pastoral, and from every point of view has the semblance of a magnificent natural park, to whose native charms the hands of man have added a thousand graces of art in grain field, orchard, homestead, hedgerow and lawn.

#### FAUNA AND FLORA OF AUDRAIN COUNTY.

The names and a carefully prepared list of the animals of a country, State or county are always of interest to the inhabitants, especially so to the scientist and student of natural history. After inquiring into the political and civil history of a country, we then turn with pleasure to the investigation of its natural history, and of the animals which inhabited it prior to the advent of man; their habits and the means of their subsistence become a study. Some were animals of

prey, others harmless, and subsisted upon vegetable matter. The early animals of this portion of the State ranged over a wide field, and those which inhabited the prairie and timbered regions of the Missouri river, and its tributaries, differ but little materially as to species. Of the ruminating animals that were indigenous in this territory, we had the American elk and deer of two kinds; the more common, the well known American deer, and the white tailed deer. And at a period not very remote, the American buffalo found pastures near the alluvial and shaded banks of the Missouri river, and the plains and prairies of this portion of the State. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1820. The black bear was quite numerous, even in the memory of the older settlers. Bears have been seen in the country within the last 30 years. The gray wolf and prairie wolf are not unfrequently found, as is also the gray fox, which still exists by its superior cunning. The panther was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the wild cat, the weasel, one or more species; the mink, American otter, the skunk, the badger, the raccoon and the opossum. The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon skin among the early settlers was regarded as a legal tender. The bear and otter are extinct in the counties, and were valuable for their furs. Of the squirrel family, we have the fox, gray, flying, ground and prairie squirrel. The woodchuck and the common muskrat were numerous here. The bats, shrews and moles are common. Of the muridæ, we have the introductory species of rats and mice, as also the native meadow mouse, and the long-tailed jumping mouse, frequently met with in the clearings. Hares, commonly called rabbits, are very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The buffalo and the elk have passed the Rocky mountains to the westward, never more to return. Of birds may be mentioned the following: Among the game birds most sought after are the wild turkey and prairie hen, which afford excellent sport for the hunter, and have been quite plentiful; prairie grouse, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, English snipe, red breasted snipe, telltale snipe, yellow legs, marbled godwin, long-bitted curlew, short-bitted curlew, Virginia rail, American swan, trumpeter swan, snow goose,



Canada goose, brant, mallard, black duck, pintail duck, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, shoveler, American pigeon, summer or wood duck, red-headed duck, canvass back duck, butter ball, hooded mung-ansor, rough billed pelican, the lorn, kildeer, plover, ball head, yellow legged and upland plover, white heron, great blue heron, bittern, sandhill crane, wild pigeon, common dove, American raven, common crow, blue jay, boboliuk, red-winged blackbird, meadow lark, golden oriole, yellow bird, snow bird, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, swamp sparrow, indigo bird, cardinal red bird, cheewink, white-billed nuthatch, mocking bird, cat bird, brown thrush, house wren, barn swallow, bank swallow, blue martin, cedar bird, scarlet tanager, summer red bird (robin came less than 40 years ago), blue bird, king bird, perver, belted kingfisher, whippoorwill, night hawk, chimney swallow, ruby throated humming bird, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, red headed woodpecker, golden winged woodpecker, Carolina parrot, great horned own, barred owl, snowy owl, turkey buzzard, pigeon hawk, swallow-tailed hawk, Mississippi kite, red-tailed hawk, bald eagle and ring-tailed eagle.

Many of the above named animals and birds are no longer to be found within the limits of these counties, — we may say within the limits of the State. Some of them are now extinct, and some disappeared with the Indian, upon the advance of civilization. The bald eagle was often seen by the early settlers on the Chariton river, along the banks of which, in the tallest timber, it built its nest, and brooded its young for many years after the first settlements were made.

#### FLORA.

God might have bade the earth bring forth  
 Enough for great and small,  
 The oak tree and the cedar tree,  
 Without a flower at all.  
 He might have made enough, enough  
 For every want of ours:  
 For luxury, medicine and toil,  
 And yet have made no flowers.  
 Our outward life requires them not —  
 Then whyfore have they birth?  
 To minister delight to man,  
 To beautify the earth;  
 To comfort man — to whisper hope,  
 Whene'er his faith is dim;  
 For whoso careth for the flower,  
 Will much more care for Him.

In speaking of the flora it is not our purpose to treat exhaustively on the plants of this county, but rather to give a list of the

native trees and grasses found within its limits. "Mere catalogues of plants growing in any locality," says a learned writer, "might, without a little reflection, be supposed to possess but little value," a supposition which would be far from the truth. The intelligent farmer looks at once to the native vegetation as a sure indication of the value of new lands. The kind of timber grown in a given locality will decide the qualities of the soil for agricultural purposes. The cabinet-maker and the wheelwright, and all other workmen in wood, will find what materials are at hand to answer their purpose. Upon the flora of these counties, civilization has produced its inevitable effect. As the Indian and buffalo have disappeared before the white man, so have some of the native grasses been vanquished by the white clover and the blue grass. Below we add a list of

## NATIVE WOODY PLANTS.

Rock sugar maple,	Choke cherry,	Kentucky coffee nut,
Black " "	Black cherry,	Butternut,
Soft " "	Cabinet cherry,	Walnut,
Silver leaf " "	False dogwood,	Red cedar,
Ash leaf " "	Kinnickinick,	Woodbine,
Boxelder,	Pigeon berry,	Mulberry,
Stinking buckeye,	Red osier,	Moonseed,
Smooth leaf alder,	Hazelnut,	Hophorn beam,
True semiee berry,	Hawthorn,	Iron wood,
False indigo shrub,	Shagbark hickory,	Buttonwood,
Lead plant,	Shell bark " "	Sycamore,
Virginia creeper,	White heart " "	Quaking ash,
Pawpaw,	Pignut " "	Aspen,
Red birch,	Leather wood,	Poplar,
Blue birch,	Wahoo,	Cottonwood,
Red root,	Strawberry tree,	Cotton tree,
Judas tree,	White ash,	Wild plum,
Red bud,	Green " "	Crab apple,
False bitter sweet,	Black " "	Buffalo berry,
Wax work,	Blue " "	Greenbriar,
Hackberry,	Honey locust,	Vinebark spiræa,
Button bush,	Witch hazel,	Hardhack willow
Burr oak,	Sumach,	spiræa,
Post oak,	Climbing poison vine,	Rattle box,
White oak,	Poisoning,	Wood bladdernut,
Swamp white oak,	Prickly gooseberry,	Coral berry,

Swamp chestnut oak,	Smooth gooseberry,	Trumpet creeper,
Laurel leaf oak,	Swamp “	Bass wood,
Black jack oak,	Black currant,	Hickory elm,
Yellow bark oak,	Prairie rose,	Red “
Scarlet oak,	Wood rose,	White “
Red oak,	Silky head willow,	Cork “
Swamp Spanish oak,	Rose “	Black haw,
Pin oak,	Black “	Arrow wood,
Elderberry,	Joint “	Summer grape,
Sassafras,	Brittle “	Frost “
Black locust,	Cone “	Spice bush,
Blackberry,	Red raspberry,	Prickly ash.
Black raspberry,		

We have treated particularly of the more valuable woods used in the mechanic arts, and the grasses, plants and vegetables and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of this county. The plants are many and rare, some for beauty and some for medicine. The pink root, the columbo, the ginseng, bone-set, pennyroyal, and others are used as herbs for medicine. Plants of beauty are phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eyebright, gerardia, and hundreds more that adorn the meadows and brook sides; besides are climbing vines, the trumpet creeper, the bitter sweet, the woodbine, the clematis and the grape, which fill the woods with gay festoons, and add grace to many a decaying monarch of the forest. Here are found the oak with at least its twenty varieties, the hickory with as many more species, the thirty kinds of elm, from the sort that bears leaves as large as a man's hands to the kinds which bear a leaf scarcely larger than a man's thumb nail; the black oak, so tall and straight and beautiful, is here, the hackberry, gum tree, black and sweet, the tulip, the giant cottonwoods, and a hundred more attest the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate. The white oak is much used in making furniture and agricultural implements, as are also the panel oak, burr oak, and pin oak. The blue ash is excellent for flooring. The honey locust is a very durable wood, and shrinks less than any other in seasoning. In the above list some plants may be omitted, but we think the list quite complete.

#### GRASSES.

In speaking of these we purposely exclude the grain plants, those grasses that furnish food for man, and confine ourselves to those valuable grasses which are adapted to the subsistence of the inferior ani-



mals. Timothy grass, or cat's-tail, naturalized; red-top, or herbs grass, nimble will, blue joint, this is a native, and grew upon prairies to the height of a man's head on horseback, orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass, true blue grass, meadow fescue, cheat chess, the reed, the cane, perennial ray grass, sweet-scented vernal grass, bud canary grass, canary grass, crab grass, smooth panicum, witch grass, barn-yard grass, fox-tail, bottle-grass, millet and broom-beard grass.

Audrain county is one of the most favored localities in the State for the successful growing of forest trees, evergreen trees, apple trees of all varieties, together with peaches, plums, pears, apricots, grapes and small fruits. All kinds of ornamental and shade trees, flowers and hedges grow and flourish, with only reasonable care and with a certainty that is not known east or west, north or south. If we go further south the apple will not flourish, if further north the peach is liable to blight; but here, all are almost sure to do well.

#### COAL.

Coal of the best quality has been found in great abundance in Audrain county and in every municipal township. Mines are worked for the local trade by James T. Carter, John Beagles, John Canterbury, John B. Judy, William T. Lott and others.

#### HEALTH.

As to healthfulness, Audrain county may claim to be highly favored. In the first place it has none of those great natural sources of disease, such as low lands, swamp, stagnant pools, etc.

It has three or four streams of medium size, together with smaller branches, affording abundant drainage; whilst its population is industrious, thrifty and intelligently watchful against local causes of disease; still, it is not free from those "ills which flesh is heir to." Ordinary diseases, such as fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis, diarrhea, flux, etc., prevail to some extent.

At an early day the prevailing disease was chills and fever. The patient, after shaking for an hour or two with the chill, then blazing for an hour or two with the fever, could often get up and attend to business as usual, and perhaps repeat the process for days or even weeks; but with increasing population and advancing development of the country, the chill, or congestive feature of the disease, has nearly subsided, whilst the fever element has increased in intensity and duration. We now have chiefly intermittent, remittent and continued

fevers, with an increasing tendency to the latter type. We are beginning to have frequent cases of what we call typho-malarial fever; a fever having all the regular periodicity and other symptoms of malarial, or remitting and intermitting fevers, with the obstinate persistence of typhoid fever. This change is probably due to the fact that at an early date in the history of the county, the grass, weeds, and underbrush grew thick and undisturbed, and falling down covered the ground with a thick matting which held the moisture and furnished an immense amount of decaying vegetation, which produced malaria. Now, a larger amount of land being cleared up and cultivated, and a larger amount of stock being grazed on the lands, this source of malarial poison is in a great degree removed, whilst those local and endemic influences, consequent upon increasing population, tend to the production of enteric or continued fevers. Even these, however, are not very prevalent. There has never been an epidemic of cholera or small-pox in the county.

Occasionally, flux, diphtheria and scarlet fever prevail in some town or neighborhood, in an endemic form, an event common to any long-settled community; and there is probably no county in the State, of anything like equal population, which can claim any advantage over it in the way of health.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

A magnificent country, with a great destiny, is this beautiful central Missouri, whose fortunate location, charming landscape, equable climate, versatile and generous soils, fruitful orchards and vineyards, matchless grasses, broad grain fields, rich coal measures, noble forests, abundant waters and cheap lands, present to the capitalist and immigrant one of the most inviting fields for investment and settlement to be found between the two oceans. During the unexampled Western migratory movement of the last six years, which has peopled Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and other regions with an intelligent and enterprising population, this remarkably rich and productive country has, until recently, remained a *terra incognita* to the average immigrant, the new States above named getting accessions of brain, heart, muscle, experience and capital that have given them a commanding position in the Union. And yet it cannot be denied that Missouri offers to intelligent, enterprising and ambitious men of fair capital more of the elements of substantial and enjoyable living than any country now open to settlement. In one of the fairest and most fertile districts of this division of Missouri is Audrain county. Audrain county is admirably located within the productive middle belt of the

continent, a strip of country not exceeding 450 miles wide, lying between the latitudes of Minneapolis and Richmond, reaching from ocean to ocean, and within which will be found every great commercial, financial and railway city, ninety per cent of the manufacturing industries, the great dairy and fruit interests, the strongest agriculture, the densest, strongest and most cosmopolitan population, all the great universities, the most advanced school systems, and the highest average of health known to the continent. Scarcely less significant is the location of the county in the more wealthy and productive portions of the great central State of the Union, which, by virtue of its position and splendid aggregation of resources, is bound to the commercial, political and material life of the country by the strongest ties, and must forever feel the quickening of its best energies from every throb of the national heart.

Audrain county is in the right latitude, which is a matter of primary interest to the immigrant. Lying squarely in the path of empire and transcontinental travel, in the latitude of Washington and Cincinnati, it has the climatic influence that has given to Northern Kentucky and North Virginia an enviable reputation for equable temperature. The climate is a benediction. A mean altitude of about 800 feet above the tides gives tone and rarity to the atmosphere and the equable mean of temperature. Most of the typical short winter is mild, dry and genial enough to pass for a Minnesota Indian summer. The snowfall is generally light, infrequent and transient. The long, genial summer days are tempered by inspiriting breezes from the south-western plains, and followed generally by cool, restful nights.

The annual rainfall is from twenty-eight to forty inches, and is generally so well distributed over the growing season that less than a fair crop of grains, vegetables and grasses is rarely known.

The annual drainage of the county is excellent, the deep-set streams readily carrying off the surplus water from the generally undulating surface, only a limited area being too flat to quickly shed the surplus rains.

The water supply of this county is alike ample and admirable. More than a score of deep-set streams traverse almost every portion of the county, and with numerous springs, hundreds of artificial ponds, and many living wells and cisterns, furnish pure water for all domestic uses. The markets are well supplied with hard and soft woods at \$2 to \$3.50 per cord, and there is a good supply of building and fencing timber. A good portion of the county is underlaid with coal, whose frequent outcroppings along the streams and ravines ex-



pose veins which are easily worked by "stripping" and "drifting." Explorations made by shafts disclose well-defined veins, and there is not a doubt of very extensive deposits of the best bituminous coal. The supply of good building stone, too, is equal to all present and prospective needs, massive deposits of well-stratified limestone being found frequently outcropping along the streams and ravines.

The cost of fencing is materially lower here than in most of the new or old prairie States. In the wooded districts the fences are cheaply made of common posts or stakes and rails. In the prairie districts the older and abler farmers do a large amount of fencing with the osage orange hedge, which is an unqualified success in this county. There are miles and miles of fine hedge in this country, and with proper care a farmer can grow a mile of stock-proof hedge in four years, at a cost of \$1.25 in labor. The newer farms are being universally fenced with barbed wire, which is esteemed the quickest, most reliable, durable and cheapest fencing now in use here. The stock farmers are especially friendly to barbed wire fencing, some of them having put up as many as five and six miles in the last three years.

The soils of Audrain county are developing elements of productive wealth as cultivation advances. The prairie soil is a dark, friable alluvial, from one to three feet deep, rich in *humus*, very easily handled, and produces fine crops of corn, oats, flax, rye, broom corn, sorghum, vegetables and grasses. The oak and hickory soil of the principal woodlands is a shade lighter in color; is rather more consistent; holds a good per cent of lime and magnesia, carbonate of lime, phosphate, silica, alumina, organic matter, etc., and produces fine crops of wheat, clover and fruits, and, with deep rotative culture, gives splendid returns for the labor bestowed.

The valleys are covered with a deposit of black, imperishable alluvial, from three to eight feet in depth, and as loose and friable as a heap of compost, grow from sixty to eighty bushels of corn to the acre, and give an enormous yield to anything grown in this latitude. While these soils present a splendid array of productive forces, they are supplemented by sub-soils equal to any known to husbandry. The entire superficial soils of the county are underlaid by strong, consistent, silicious clays and marls, so rich in lime, magnesia, alumina, organic matter, and other valuable constituents, that centuries of deep cultivation will prove them like the kindred *loess* of the Rhine and Nile valleys, absolutely indestructible. Everywhere, about the railway cuts, ponds, cisterns, cellars and other excavations, where these clays and marls have had one or two years' exposure to frost and air, they

have slacked to the consistency of an ash heap, and bear such a rank growth of weeds, grass, grain, vegetables and young trees, that in the older and less fertile States they might readily be taken for deposits of the richest compost.

After two and a half years' observation in Central and North-western Missouri, we are prepared to believe that a hundred years hence, when the older Eastern and Southern States shall have been hopelessly given over to the artificial fertilizers of man, and a new race of farmers are carrying systematic and deep cultivation down into this wonderful alien deposit of silicious matter, the whole of North and Central Missouri will have become the classic ground in American agriculture, and these imperishable soils in the hands of small farmers will have become a very garden of beauty and bounty, and these Audrain county lands will command splendid prices on a strong market.

The lands of Audrain county are nearly all available, because they are nearly all good. The lowest bottoms are free from swamps and lagoons, and the highest elevations are comparatively free of rocks and impediments to cultivation. It is safe to say that these soils, together, give the broadest range of production known to American husbandry. It is the pride and boast of the Audrain county farmer that he can grow in perfection every grain, vegetable, grass, plant and fruit that flourishes between the northern limits of the cotton fields and the Red river of the North. Both the surface indications of the soil and its native and domestic productions indicate its remarkable versatility and bounty.

But a few years ago much of the outlying commons was covered with a luxuriant growth of wild prairie grass, of which there were more than fifty varieties, all of more or less value for pasturage and hay. Nearly all the natural ranges are now enclosed and under tribute to the herdsmen, and it is safe to say that their native herbage will put more flesh on cattle from the beginning of April to early autumn than any of the domestic grasses. With the progress of settlement and cultivation, however, they are steadily disappearing before the tenacious and all-conquering blue grass, which is surely making the conquest of every rod of the county not under tribute to the plow. Blue grass is an indigenous growth here — many of the older and open woodland pastures rivaling the famous blue grass ranges of Kentucky, both in the luxuriance of their growth and the high quality of the herbage. Now and then one meets a Kentuckian so provincial in his attachments and conceits that he can see nothing



quite equal to the blue grass of old Bourbon county ; but the mass of impartial Kentuckians, who constitute a large per centum of the population here, admit that the same care bestowed upon the blue grass fields of Kentucky gives equally fine results in Audrain county, whose blue grass ranges are certainly superior to any in Illinois. This splendid “king of grasses,” which, in this mild climate, makes a luxuriant early spring and autumn growth, is appropriately supplemented here by white clover, which is also “to the manor born ;” and on this mixture of alluvial, with the underlying silicious marls and clays, makes a fine growth, especially in years of full moisture, and is a strong factor in the sum of local grazing wealth. With these two grasses, followed by orchard grass for winter grazing (orchard grass makes a very heavy growth here), the herdsmen of fortunate Audrain county have the most desirable of all stock-growing conditions—perennial grazing—which, with the fine grades of stock kept here, means wealth for all classes of stock-growers. There is another essential element of grazing resource here, and it is found in the splendid timothy meadows, which are equal to any in the Western Reserve or the Canadas. These meadows give a heavy growth of hay and seed, both of which are largely and profitably grown for export. Red clover is quite as much at home here as timothy, and its cultivation is being very successfully extended by all the better farmers for mixed meadow pasturage and seed. Here, too, is found a luxuriant growth of herds’ grass (red top), which, during the past summer, has made fine showing, the low “swale” lands and ravines presenting grand, waving billows of herds’ grass, almost as rich and rank of growth as the “blue stem” of the wild Western prairie bottoms. With this showing for the native and domestic grasses, it is almost needless to pronounce Audrain county a superb stock country.

With hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn grown at a cost of sixteen to eighteen cents per bushel ; an abundance of pure stock water and these matchless grasses ; the fine natural shelter afforded by the wooded valleys and ravines ; the superior facilities for cheap transportation to the great stock markets, the mildness and healthfulness of the climate, and the cheapness of the grazing lands, nothing pays so well or is so perfectly adapted to the country as stock husbandry. Cattle, sheep, swine, horse and mule raising and feeding are all pursued with profit in this county, the business, in good hands, paying net yearly returns of twenty to forty per cent on the investment, many sheep growers realizing a much greater net profit.



The following shows the number of cattle, sheep and hogs produced by the county in 1882, and their value: Cattle, 27,146, valued at \$337,695; sheep, 20,714, valued at \$23,700; hogs, 19,853, valued at \$835,770; horses, 8,826; mules, 2,709; Indian corn, \*3,961,000 bushels; oats, 352,000 bushels; wheat, 76,000 bushels. Total taxable wealth \$5,697,670.

Cattle growing and feeding, in connection with swine raising and feeding, is the leading industry of the county. High grade short horns of model types, bred from the best beef-getting stock, are kept by many of the growers and feeders, the steers being grazed during the warm months, after which they are "full-fed" and turned off during the winter and spring, weighing from 1,200 to 1,700 pounds gross at two and three years old, the heavier animals going to European buyers. The steers are fed in conjunction with model Berkshire and Poland China pigs, which fatten perfectly on the droppings and litter of the feed yard, and go into market weighing 250 to 400 pounds at ten to fourteen months old. These steers and pigs are bred and grazed by the feeders of their grass and corn-growing neighbors, and will average in quality and weight with the best grades fed in any of the older States.

Horse and mule raising is a favorite industry with many of the farmers, and has been pursued with profit for years, a large surplus of well-bred work horses and mules going mainly to Southern markets each year.

Sheep raising has for several years been a favorite and highly profitable branch of stock husbandry here, many growers realizing a net profit of forty to sixty per cent on the money invested in the business. The wool produced in 1880 amounted to 260,138 pounds. This county is remarkably well suited to sheep growing, the flocks increasing rapidly and being generally free from disease. There are many small flocks that give a higher per cent of profit than the figures above given, but even the larger herds make a splendid showing. Merinos are mainly kept by the larger flockmasters, but the hundreds of smaller flocks, ranging from 40 to 300 each, are mainly Cotswolds and Downs, the former predominating, and the wool clips running from five to nine pounds per capita of unwashed wool.

Sheep feeding is conducted with unusual profit here, the mild winters, cheap feed and the very cheap transportation to the great mutton markets especially favoring the business.

\* There are but six counties in the State that produce more corn than Audrain.

The extent of the industry in this county is only measurably indicated by the table in the preceding pages, which gives the number of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, and the value of each class. This statement, which is unquestionably 15 or 20 per cent below the real number of animals kept in the county, shows a large increase over the report of 1870. The live stock exports of the county last year exceeded 1,500 car loads of fat cattle, sheep, swine, horses and mules, worth in the home market at present prices considerably more than \$2,000,000, and yet the business is comparatively in its infancy, not more than half the stock growing resources of the county being yet developed.

Dairy farming might be very profitably pursued here, the grasses, water and near market for first-class dairy products all favoring the business in high degree. In 1880, there were 324,000 pounds of butter made.

Audrain county comes very near to being a stock breeder's paradise, the demand for all classes of well-bred stock always being in excess of the supply. In former years the local growers have mostly depended on the breeders of the older neighboring counties for their thoroughbred stock animals, but of late many fine short horns have been brought in, and superior stock horses have been introduced, and there are a dozen of good breeders of sheep and swine, whose stock will rank with the best in the country.

Stock breeding, grazing and feeding under the favoring local conditions, is the surest and most profitable business that can be pursued in the West, or, for that matter, anywhere in "the wide, wide world."

Not a single man of ordinary sense and business capacity in this country, that has followed the one work of raising and feeding his own stock, abjuring speculation, and sticking closely to the business, has (or ever will) failed to make money. It beats wheat growing two to one, though the latter calling be pursued under the most favorable conditions in the best wheat regions. It beats speculation of every sort, for it is as sure as the rains and sunshine. What are stocks, bonds, "options," mining shares, merchandise, or traffic of any character besides those matchless and magnificent grasses that come of their own volition and are fed through all the ages by the eternal God, upon the rains and dews and imperishable soils of such a land as this? If the writer were questioned as to the noblest calling among men, outside of the ministry of "peace and good will," he would unhesitatingly point to the quiet and honorable pastoral life of



these Western herdsmen. Stock growing in Audrain county, as everywhere, develops a race of royal men, and is the one absorbing, entertaining occupation of the day and location. If it be eminently practical and profitable, so, too, it is invested with a poetic charm. To grow the green, succulent, luxuriant grass, develop the finest lines of grace and beauty in animal conformation, tend one's herds and flocks on the green, fragrant range, live in the atmosphere of delicate sympathy with the higher forms and impulses of the animal life in one's care, and to be inspired by the higher sentiments and traditions of honorable breeding, is a life to be coveted by the best men of all lands. By the side of the herds and grasses and herdsmen of such a country as this, the men of the grain fields are nowhere. These men of the herds are leading a far more satisfactory life than the Hebrew shepherds led on the Assyrian hills in the old, dead centuries; they tend their flocks and raise honest children in the sweet atmosphere of content. They are in peace with their neighbors, and look out upon a pastoral landscape as fair as ever graced the canvas of Turner. The skies above them are as radiant as those above the Arno, and if the finer arts of the old land are little cultivated by the herdsmen of these peaceful valleys, they are yet devoted to the higher art of patient and honorable human living.

The lands are cheap, the location exceptionally fine and the other advantages over the older States so great that the question of competition is all in favor of this country. This country is admirably suited to "mixed farming." The versatility and bounty of the soil, wide range of production, the competition between the railways and great rivers for the carrying trade, and the nearness of the great markets all favor the variety farmer. With a surplus of capital, sheep, pigs, mules, horses, wool, wheat, eggs, poultry, fruit, dairy products, etc., he is master of the situation. The farmers of Audrain county live easier and cheaper than those of the older States. The labor bestowed upon 40 acres in Ohio, New York or New England, will thoroughly cultivate 100 acres of these richer, cleaner and more flexible soils. Animals require less care and feed and mature earlier; the home requires less fuel; the fields are finely suited to improved machinery, and it is safe to say that the average Audrain county farmer gets through the real farm work of the year in 150 days.

Nature is so prodigal in her gifts to man, that the tendency is to go slow and take the world easy. Nor is this at all wonderful in a country where generous Mother Nature does 70 per cent of the productive work, charitably leaving only 30 per cent for the brain



and muscle of her sons. It is only natural that this condition of things tends to loose and unthrifty methods of farming, and that the consequent waste of a half section of land here, would give a comfortable support to a Connecticut or Canadian farmer. It is in evidence, however, from the experience of all thorough and systematic farmers here, that no region in America gives grander sections to good farming than this county. There is not one of all the thorough, systematic, rotative and deep cultivators of the country who has not and does not make money. No soils give a better account of themselves in skilled and thrifty hands than these, and it is greatly to their honor that they have yielded so much wealth under such indifferent treatment. These Audrain county lands will every time pay for themselves under anything like decent treatment. They are near the center of the great corn and blue grass area of the country, where agriculture has stood the test of half a century of unfailing production, where civilization is surely and firmly founded on intellectual and refined society, schools, churches and railways, markets, mills and elegant homes. The lands of the county will nearly double in value during the next decade. Nothing short of material desolation can prevent such a result. Everywhere in the older States there is more or less inquiry about Missouri lands, and all the indications point to a strong inflow of intelligent and well-to-do people from the older States. Does the reader ask why lands are so cheap under such favorable, material conditions? Well, the question is easily answered. Up to a recent date, little or nothing has been done by the people of the State to advertise to the world its manifold and magnificent resources. Still worse, Missouri has, for two decades, been under the ban of public prejudice throughout the North and East, the people of those sections believing Missourians to be a race of ignorant, inhospitable, proscriptive and intolerant bulldozers, who were inimical to Northern immigration, enterprise and progress. Under this impression, half a million immigrants have annually passed by this beautiful country, bound for the immigrants' Utopia, which is generally laid in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas. This mighty army of resolute men and women, with their wealth of gold, experience and courage, have been lost to a State of which they unfortunately knew little and cared to know less. Under such conditions there has of course been a dearth of land buyers. Happily Audrain county has been advertised by her local newspapers, her enterprising real estate men and other agencies, and has perhaps suffered less at the hands of ill-founded prejudice than many other sections.

The people of Audrain county — 20,000 strong — are as intelligent, refined and hospitable as those of Ohio or Michigan; and a more tolerant, appreciative, chivalrous community never undertook the subjugation of a beautiful wilderness to noble human uses. We have passed a number of years in Northern and Central Missouri, visiting the towns, looking into the industrial life of the people, inspecting the farms and herds, reviewing the schools and carefully watching the drift of popular feeling, and are pleased to affirm that there is nowhere in the Union a more order-loving and law-respecting population than that of Audrain county.

“The life they live” here is quite as refined and rational as any phase of the social and political life at the North. Whatever they did in the exciting and perilous years of the war, they are to-day as frank, liberal and cordial in their treatment of Northern people, and as ready to appreciate and honor every good quality in them, as if they were “to the manor born.”

A strong Union sentiment is everywhere apparent. Many persons were strong Union Democrats during the war, never swerving in their fealty to the Union, and the old flag floats as proudly in Central and North Missouri as in the shadows of Independence Hall. All parties are agreed that slavery is dead, and that its demise was a blessing to every prime interest of the country. There is not a man of character in the county who would restore the institution if he could. A good majority of the people of this county hail from Kentucky and Virginia, or are descended from Kentucky or Virginia families, and have the deliberation, frankness, good sense, admiration of fair play, reverence for woman and home, boundless home hospitality and strong self-respect, for which the average Kentuckian and Virginian is proverbial. They have a habit of minding their own business that is refreshing to see. The new-comer is not catechised as to social antecedents or politics, but is estimated for what he is and does. They don't care where a man hails from, if he be sensible and honest. They take care of their credit as if it were their only stock in trade. When a man's word ceases to be as good as his bond, his credit, business and standing are gone, and the loss of honorable prestige is not at all easy of recovery.

Sterling character finds as high appreciation here as in any country of our knowledge. The visitor is impressed with the number of strong men — men who would take rank in the social, professional and business relations of any community in civilization. Audrain county has evidently drawn largely upon the best blood, brain and experience



of the older States. In every department of life may be found men of fine culture and large experience in the best ways of the world, and the stranger who comes here expecting to place the good people of this county in his shadow, will get the conceit effectually taken out of him in about ninety days. They are not a race of barbarians, living a precarious sort of life in the bush, but a brave, magnanimous, intelligent people, who, if their average daily life be sternly realistic in the practical ways of home-building and bread-getting, have yet within and about them so much of the ideal that he is indeed a dull observer who sees not in their relations to the wealth of the grain-fields and herds, and the poetry of the sweet natural landscape, a union of the real and ideal that is yet to make for them the perfect human life. They find ample time for the founding and fostering of schools, the love of books and flowers and art, a cultivation of the social graces, and the building of temples to the spiritual and ideal. Audrain county raises horses and mules and swine, fat steers, and the grain to feed the million, but is none the less a generous almoner of good gifts for her children. She has seventy-seven free schools for white and colored children.

Public morals are guarded and fostered by the presence and influence of churches, representing nearly all the denominations, and are nowhere displayed to better advantage than in the general observance of the Sabbath, and in the honest financial administration of county affairs. There are no repudiators of the public credit and obligation here. Every public promise to pay is honored with prompt payment of principal and interest. They have in a high measure that singular and inestimable virtue called popular conscience, and make it the inexorable rule of judgment and action in all public administration. It is as unchangeable as the law of the Medes and Persians, and though public enterprise has impelled the expenditure of a great deal of money, large sums have also been voted for the building of railways, for county buildings and appointments, and for bridges, with a liberal expenditure for incidental uses, all within little more than a decade; every dollar of county obligation has been paid at maturity; nobody has had the hardihood to even talk repudiation, and happy, prosperous Audrain will soon be out of debt, and the last dollar of her bonded indebtedness will be promptly paid. Better still, she has surplus cash in her vaults to meet the current expenditures on public account, and her credit is as good as that of the nation itself.\*

It is clearly no injustice to other portions of Missouri to pronounce Audrain one of the model counties. She has an untarnished and en-



viable credit, excellent schools, light taxes, a brave, intelligent population, and presents a picture of material thrift which challenges the admiration of all. There are a score of men in the county worth from \$30,000 to \$250,000. Half a hundred more represent from \$20,000 to \$50,000, and a large number from \$15,000 to \$20,000, while after these come a good-sized army whose lands and personal estate will range from \$10,000 to \$15,000. This wealth is not in any sense speculative, for it has been mainly dug out of the soil, and, in a modest degree, represents the half-developed capacity of the grasses and grain fields. It is not in the hands of any speculative or privileged class, but is well distributed over the county in lands, homes and herds. It is one of the pleasures of a lifetime to ride for days over this charming region of fine old homes, thrifty orchards, green pastures and royal herds, and remember that the fortunate owners of these noble estates have liberal bank balances to their credit, and are well on the road to honorable opulence.

Many of our readers will be inclined to wonder if it is an over-colored sketch of the country and people, and ask for the shady side of the picture. "Are there no poor lands, poor farmers, or poor farming in Audrain county — nothing to criticise, grumble about or find fault with in the ways of the 20,000 people within the range of the latter?" Yes, there is a "shady side" to the picture, and it is easily and quickly sketched from life. The scarcity of farm labor is apparent to the most superficial observer. The negroes, who did most of the farm labor under the old compulsory system, have gone almost solidly to the towns, and are no longer a factor in the farm labor problem. The average farm hand has acquired the easy, slipshod habits of the slave labor system, and is at best a poor substitute. Four-fifths of the farmers undertake too much, expending in the most superficial way upon 200 or 400 acres the labor which would only well cultivate 100 acres, and the result is seen in shallow plowing, hurried seeding, slight cultivation, careless harvesting, loose stacking, wasteful threshing and reckless waste in feeding. The equally reckless exposure of farm machinery in this county would bankrupt the entire farm population of half-a-dozen New England counties in three seasons. The visitor in the country is always in sight of splendid reapers, mowers, seeders, cultivators, wagons and smaller implements, standing in the swarth, furrow, fence-corner or yard where last used, and exposed to the storms and sunshine until the improvident owner needs them for further use.

The exposure of flocks and herds to the cold, wet storms of the winter, without a thought of shelter, in a country where Nature has bountifully provided the material for, and only trifling labor is required to give, ample protection, is a violation of the simplest rule of economy and that kindly human impulse that never fails to be moved by the sight of animal suffering. The astonishing waste of manures, by the villainous habit of burning great stacks of straw and leaving rich half-century accumulations of manure to the caprice of the elements, may be all right in bountiful old Missouri, but in the older Eastern country would be *prima facie* evidence of the insanity of the land-owner who permitted the waste.

The waste of valuable timber is equally unaccountable, if not really appalling. While economists in the older lands are startled at the rapid approach of the timber famine, and are wondering where the timber supply is to come from a dozen years hence, the farmers of Audrain county and all north Missouri have until recently been splitting elegant young walnut and cherry trees into common rails to enclose lands worth \$10 to \$25 per acre; cutting them into logs for cabins, pig troughs and sluiceways, and even putting them on the wood market in competition with cheap coals, complaining the while of the cost of walnut furniture brought from factories a thousand miles away.

There are too many big farms here for the good of the overtasked owners or the country. No man can thoroughly cultivate 600, 1,000 or 1,500 acres of land, any more than a country of homeless and landless tenants can be permanently prosperous; and the sooner these broad, unwieldy estates are broken into small farms, and thoroughly cultivated by owners of the soil in fee simple, the better it will be for land values, schools, highways, society, agriculture, trade and every vital interest of the country. Such a consummation would vastly add to the wealth and attractions of this beautiful and fertile region, giving it the graces of art, manifold fruits of production, and universal thrift that attend every country of proprietary small farmers. There is too much speculation and too little work for the benefit of farming or economic living. Everybody is trading with his neighbor in live stock, grain, lands, town lots, options, or anything that promises money without work, forgetting that the country is not a dime the richer for the traffic. Nothing surprises the Eastern visitor as much as the want of appreciation for their country, expressed by so many of the old and substantial farmers of this region. They get the Texas, Kansas or Colorado fever, and talk about selling beautiful farms in



this fair and fertile county for the chances of fortune in one of these regions of the immigrant's Utopia, as if they were unconscious of living in one of the most favored lands upon the green earth. A six week's tour of some of the older and less favored States, followed by a trip of critical observation into some of the newer ones, might give these uneasy and unsettled men a spirit of happy content with their present home and surroundings.

Audrain county has productive capacity great enough to feed a fourth of the population of Missouri, but before its wonderful native resources are developed to the maximum, it must have twenty thousand more men to aid in the work. Men for the thorough cultivation of forty, eighty and one hundred and twenty acre farms; for the modern butter and cheese dairy; skilled fruit growers to plant orchards and vineyards and wine presses; hundreds of sterling young men from the Northern States, the Canadas and Europe, to solve the farm labor problem in a country where reliable labor is scarce and wages high, and skilled artisans to found a hundred new mechanical industries. All these are wanted, nor can they come a day too soon for cordial greeting from the good people of Audrain county, or the precious realization of a great destiny for one of the most inviting regions on the green earth.

Audrian county comes very near to being

#### A STOCK BREEDERS' PARADISE,

the demand for all classes of well bred stock always being in excess of the supply. In former years the local growers have mostly depended upon the breeders of the older neighboring counties for their thoroughbred stock animals, but of late many fine short horns have been brought in by Messrs. Quisenberry, Clay, Shafer and others, and Judge Ross has recently brought in some choice Herefords. Gold Dust, Denmark, Membrino, Hambletonian, Norman and other superior stock horses have been introduced by Messrs. Curry, Botkin, Quisenberry, Cook and half a dozen other well known horse-men, and there are a dozen good breeders of sheep and swine whose stock will rank with the best in the country.

#### SUCH IS AUDRIAN COUNTY.

Such is Audrain county, and such has been its growth and prosperity in material wealth. To what the county may attain the next quarter of a century is now difficult to imagine. A little more of



the spirit of enterprise upon the part of the present population, and the coming in of a new and energetic people will rapidly develop and advance its wonderful resources and its material prosperity. The farmers of Audrain have special reasons to be proud of their county; proud of its vast and magnificent extent, being a small empire within itself; proud of its natural resources and geographical position; proud of its importance to the great State of which it forms an integral and conspicuous part; proud of its splendid soil, and proud to anticipate the glorious future which must inevitably dawn brighter and brighter, until Audrain shall rank first among the one hundred and fourteen counties which constitute the grand old Commonwealth of Missouri.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

“ You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled,  
And Paradise was opened in the wild.”

The settlement of the county and the organization of the first churches were almost contemporaneous. The plow had scarcely begun to turn the sod when the pioneer preachers commenced to labor in the new field. In the western country, as well as in the Orient and the isles of the sea, marched the representatives of the Christian religion in the front ranks of civilization. Throughout the centuries which comprise this era have the Christian missionaries been taught and trained to accompany the first advance of civilization, and such was their advent in Audrain county. In the rude cabins and huts of the pioneers they proclaimed the same gospel that is preached in the gorgeous palaces that, under the name of churches, decorate the great cities. It was the same gospel, but the surroundings made it appear different, in the effect it produced at least. The Christian religion had its rise and the days of its purest practice among an humble-minded people ; and it is among similar surroundings in modern times that it seems to approach the purity of its source. This is the best shown in the days of pioneer life. It is true, indeed, that in succeeding times the church has attained greater wealth and practices a wider benevolence. Further, it may be admitted that it has gained a firmer discipline, and wields a more genial influence on society ; but it remains true, in pioneer times we find a manifestation of Christianity that we seek in vain at a later period, and under contrasted circumstances. The meek and lowly spirit of the Christian faith — the placing of spiritual things above vain pomp and show — appears more earnest amid the simple life and toil of a pioneer people than it can when surrounded with the splendors of wealth and fashion.

But we may take a comparison less wide, and instead of contrasting the Christian appearances of a great city with the Christian appearances of the pioneers, we may compare the appearances of forty years ago, here in the West, with those in the present time of moderately developed wealth and taste for display, and we find much of the

same result. The comparison is perhaps superficial to some extent, and does not fully weigh the elements involved, nor analyze them properly. We simply take the broad fact, not to decry the present, but to illustrate the past. So looking back to the early religious meetings in the log cabins we may say: "Here was a faith earnest and simple, like that of the early Christians."

It is our purpose to give as full and complete a history of the churches of the different religious denominations of Audrain county in this chapter as we can. From the best information we have obtained, the representatives of the Baptist and Methodist churches were here about the same time. The Baptists, however, erected the first house of worship, on the present site of Hopewell.

*Hopewell Baptist Church.* — This church, probably the first church established within the present limits of Audrain county, was organized on the 6th day of August, 1836, with William Morgan Jesse and wife, William Black and wife and ten others as constituting the original membership. It is now the oldest Missionary Baptist church in the county. Elder William M. Jesse was ordained to the ministry at the call of the church in 1842, and the same year was made pastor of the church. This relation existed until his death in 1857, and since then W. R. Wigginton, William Jesse, Jr., and J. Frank Smith have served in the same capacity. One hundred and twenty persons form the present membership. Their service of worship is held in a comfortable frame building.

*Davis Fork Regular Baptist Church at Mexico* — Was organized on the 16th of May, 1840, nine persons constituting its original membership: John A. Pearson, Mrs. Nancy Pearson, Edward Beatty, Isaac Ford and wife, Jane Ford, Zachariah Jackson, Malinda Jackson, Julia A. Morris and Jane Herrin. The organization was effected at the Hopewell church, through the efforts of Elders Thomas P. Stevens, Theodore F. Webb, Archibald Patterson and Jabez Ham, with the aid and counsel of other brethren, among whom were John Rothwell, William Jones, John Green, August Creed and Hezekiah Jones. In 1873 the present church building was erected at a cost of \$2,700, this amount having largely been raised through the instrumentality of Elder Caleb Guthrie, who circulated the subscription list. To him much credit is due for the success of his labors in this direction. We find the following names among the catalogue of those who have served as pastors of this church: Jabez Ham, Thomas P. Stevens, Samuel D. Gilbert, Archibald Patterson, Benjamin Owen, John J. Linsey, Theodore Boulware, James W. Dudley, Caleb Guth-



rie, W. A. Rothwell, E. A. Burnham, P. L. Branstetter, J. E. Lee and Wilton J. Sears, the present pastor. Included in these, Theodore Boulware, James Dudley and Caleb Guthrie served the church faithfully and laboriously for a number of years. One prominent feature of this congregation is the strict discipline attendant upon the character of its members. Their government forbids the defrauding of creditors, allowing children to attend balls, theaters, and other places of a wordly nature, and, in anything which is not in accordance with the example set by our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, they are solemnly prohibited from engaging. Their religion shines forth brightly in the profession they have declared. Brother John A. Pearson served the church as Deacon for 35 years, and for a large portion of the time was also trustee and clerk.

*Old School Baptist Church (Liberty)* — Achieved an organization in October, 1871, being formed by the efforts of Revs. Caleb Guthrie, Milton J. Sears and Elder James Barnes. The first members were Thomas C. Hudson and wife, R. A. Hudson, Jabez Jones, Blake L. Fadis and Susan Fadis, his wife, Thomas J. Don Carlos, Francis Sims, Nicholas De Jarnett, and Mary J. Fulkerson. Its pastors have been Revs. Milton Sears, J. E. Lee, William E. Stevens, and subsequently the second pastorate of Rev. Milton Sears. The church building was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$2,500, and is a frame structure. (It was built jointly by the Christian and Baptist churches, and called *Liberty Church*). The membership at present is 29.

*West Cuivre Baptist Church* — Was constituted an organization April 5, 1845. Eleven members comprised the original congregation: James N. Griffin, Sarah M. Griffin, Lyda Fuqua, John M. Fuqua, Sarah Fuqua, Nancy Fuqua, Walter S. Adams, Nancy Adams, Elizabeth Adams, Lyda Linsey and Emily Dulaney. In 1860 the church building, a frame 40x60 feet, was erected at a cost of about \$2,000. In August of the same year it was dedicated, the dedicatory sermon being preached by James F. Smith. Other ministers present on that occasion were Rev. M. L. Bibb, L. C. Musick and J. N. Griffin. The first pastor of the church was W. H. Vandeman, followed successively by Walter McQuey, William Jesse, B. B. Black, L. C. Musick, J. F. Smith, R. S. Duncan, J. T. Wheeler, William R. Wigginton, J. D. Robnett and M. L. Bibb. Through the efforts of these noble servants of God, much good work has been accomplished. The present membership is 194.

*Mexico Baptist Church.* — The First Baptist Church in Mexico was organized in 1857, and was re-organized on the 9th of February, 1867.

The following named persons constituted the original membership: Rev. S. A. Beauchamp, Joel Guthrie, T. H. Edwards, H. C. Jeffries, William Harper, James P. Sullenger, T. J. Holt, James Carroll, Jennie Beauchamp, Sarah Sigler, M. E. Botts, Martha Harper, Mary Coil, Bettie Gordon, Georgie Carroll, Mary Hardin, Mary Craddock and others. This first body had no church building, services being held in the house of the so-called Regular Baptists; but during the war the church was dissolved and the records lost. However, a few of the original members remained and are now numbered with the Mexico Baptist church.

In 1869-70 a handsome brick edifice in which to worship was erected at a cost of \$11,265, and on the 3d of July, 1870, was dedicated to the Lord's service by Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, assisted by Revs. Noah Flood and S. A. Beauchamp. Rev. Beauchamp served as pastor of the congregation for four years, and Rev. J. S. Murphy followed for five years, except a six months' absence, when the pulpit was supplied by Rev. William F. Kone. Rev. J. C. Maple preached for four years and three months, being succeeded by Rev. J. C. Armstrong, in December, 1881. The present pastor is an earnest, faithful minister, and is doing much good in this field of labor. During seventeen years the membership has numbered 384, but fifteen having died and 215 having been dismissed by letter, leaves the membership at this time 154. Joel Guthrie was the first deacon and clerk of the church, and still occupies these positions.

*Union Baptist Church* — Formed itself into an organization on the third Saturday in January, 1862. Those composing the first members were Jacob Kesler, Elizabeth Kesler, Mary F. Kesler, Martha E. Kesler, William H. Kesler, James R. Kesler, Arthur McDonald, Felece McDonald, Nancy R. McDonald, Rufus Colwell, Martha A. Colwell, Lucinda Dungan, Elizabeth Green, Richard Byrne, Sarah Watts, Mary Watts, Susan Watts, Lucy Ann Watts, James Hall, Collison Singer and James F. Freeman.

Early in 1879 a frame building was erected at a cost of \$1,400, for the purpose of worship. The same year it was dedicated, the sermon being preached by J. C. Maple, and the dedicatory prayer being offered by W. W. Trimble. Following James F. Smith (who was the organizer and first pastor) came Joseph Carieo, R. F. Babb, William Jesse, Joshua Pearee and S. H. Pollard, who is the present pastor. Others supplied the pulpit for limited terms. Fifty-six persons constitute the present membership. The Union Baptist church own



in partnership with the Presbyterians, "Union Chapel," the name of the house.

*Martinsburg Baptist Church* — Formed itself into an organization September, 1866, by a colony of members who withdrew from Mt. Zion Church. There were 20 constituent members. The organizing council consisted of R. S. Duncan, W. O. Randolph and George B. Leachman. Rev. Duncan was the first pastor.

*Bethlehem Baptist Church.* — Bethlehem church became organized at the house of Brother Levi Barton, May 1, 1867, with the following original members: Levi Barton, Malinda Barton, John Barton, Jabez Robinson, W. R. Wigginton, Obedience Wigginton, Stephen Pulis, Margaret Pulis, Robert F. Babb, Virginia Babb, William J. Babb, Eugie P. Babb, James F. Babb, Milton Conger, Ann M. Conger, Nicholas Long, Parthena Long, Mary E. Long, Samuel Riggs, Margaret Riggs, Elizabeth Bruce and Sarah Williams. The erection of a frame edifice which was begun in November, 1881, was completed in May, 1882, at a cost of about \$1,200. The church was dedicated Sunday, June 25, 1882, by Rev. J. D. Robnett. Those who have filled this pulpit are Revs. W. R. Wigginton, R. F. Babb, N. S. Johnson, Elder W. J. Jesse and Rev. James F. Smith. The membership at this time is 59. When first organized the meetings of this church were conducted in a locust grove near the old Barton farm on Young's creek, until late in the fall of 1867, when it changed to Naylor School House. They continued to meet there until the new church was completed in May, 1882.

*New Hope Baptist Church* — Located in Wilson township, was organized August 23, 1869, by Rev. W. W. Wigginton. Those constituting the original membership were Mary J. Brown, Ann J. Gant, Martha Dempsey, Andrew Turner, James R. Campbell, Thomas Campbell, W. R. Campbell, John D. Pulis, Fielding W. Wisdom, Joseph Davis, L. P. Brown, J. B. Jackson, Mary H. Jackson, Lucy Wisdom, Mary Wisdom, Susan Wisdom and William Foster. In 1870 the church building, a frame structure, was erected at a cost of \$2,000. The present membership is 60.

*Littleby Baptist Church* — Organized July 26, 1870, was composed of the following original members: J. H. Crawford, Susanna E. Crawford, S. E. Kendall, Martha J. Kendall, Sue Hughes, Martha Blue, Margaret Botts, Laura Raynor, W. O. Wilkerson, Dorcas Wilkerson, James Slaughter and Mattie Brown. The building which is of frame, was built in 1879 at a cost of \$1,600, and was dedicated December 28, 1879 by J. C. Maple and M. S. Johnston. Rev. Milford Powers



served as pastor for two years, being succeeded by J. F. Smith, one year, and he by N. S. Johnston, who has since continued to fill the pulpit, a period of nine years. S. E. Kendall is the present church clerk. The membership is 59. Previous to this organization there was a church which dissolved during the war. J. W. Haynes was pastor. It was constituted in November 1860, with the following members: W. O. Wilkerson, Daniel DeJarnett, Dorcas Wilkerson, Mildred DeJarnett, Margaret Botts, Lucy A. Smith, Lizzie Gillispie, Virginia Mitchell, J. J. Suiter, Lucy A. Suiter, Margaret Gililland, Ann Gililland, J. A. Mitchell, church clerk.

*Vandalia Baptist Church.*—Among the names of the original members of this church, which was organized in March, 1875, appear the following well known persons: A. J. Saterlee, Frances Saterlee, Laura McCormack, Harvey Saterlee, D. D. Graffort, P. Lemon, C. M. Fletcher, Laura Ogle, Nancy Gallaway, Andrew Thompson, W. P. Warford, G. C. Warford, W. T. Fuqua, W. O. Shannon, K. A. Laird, Emily J. Laird, C. W. Benny and C. F. Dye. In 1881–82 the church building, a brick edifice, was completed, having cost between \$7,000 and \$8,000. It was dedicated on the 31st of December, 1882, the sermon having been preached by W. Pope Yeaman. Those who have served the church as pastors are S. G. Givens, M. L. Bibb and James Reid, the present incumbent, who has filled the pulpit since 1880. The membership at this time is 85.

*First Baptist Church of Laddonia*—Was organized on the 3d of December, 1878. The names of the first members are: Jesse H. Baskett, Mildred Baskett, Francis Baskett, Bland Baskett, Benjamin Baskett, Suradia A. Mitchell, R. B. Swift, Olive E. Swift, Jesse R. Gililland, Eliza A. Gililland, J. N. Cartmell, Elizabeth Cartmell, William Charles, Sarah Charles, James Gililland, and Lucinda A. Gililland. In 1880 this building, which is of frame, was erected, costing about \$1,500. The following ministers participated in the dedicatory services: Revs. J. C. Maple, J. D. Robnett, M. L. Bibb and N. S. Johnston, the latter being pastor at that time. Those who succeeded M. S. Whiteside (the first minister) as pastors of this church are M. M. Modisett, N. S. Johnston, G. B. Smith and M. L. Bibb, the present incumbent. The deacons are Jesse H. Baskett and James N. Gililland, the clerk being R. B. Swift. Seventy-three persons constitute the membership at this time. Eighty-five have joined, but of that number three have died, two have been excluded, and seven have been dismissed to join other churches of a like faith and order, thus leaving the present membership as above. A prosperous Sunday-School,

under the superintendency of A. E. Myers, is connected with and is an important branch of this organization.

*Farber Baptist Church.*—In February, 1879, Elisha Grigsby, Susan Grigsby, George W. Adams, Alice Adams, Malissa Jenkins, N. H. Sutton, Sarah Sutton, Matilda Sutton, Kate Sutton, A. B. Tolliver, Emeline Tolliver, George T. Bondurant, Z. T. Burch, Mildred Farrington, Cephas Bradbury, Mrs. Bradbury and Abraham Tolson met and effected an organization which now constitutes the Farber Baptist Church. In 1882 a frame house of worship was erected, the cost of which was \$1,800. The members, now numbering sixty, have had as their pastors William R. Wigginton, Green B. Smith and James Reid.

*Beaver Dam Missionary Baptist Church.*—On the 20th of February, 1880, this church, now located in one of the finest localities in the State for the promotion and furtherance of the gospel, was organized with Temple Wayne, Louis Kline, Mary Kline, Sallie Wayne, James Ellis, George Ellis, Dora Ellis, William Goodman, J. Goodman and wife, L. Payne, David Crockett, J. H. J. Daws and wife, and Edgar Threlkeld and wife, Eliza Threlkeld, as its original members. In 1873 the present church edifice, a frame, was built, costing \$1,380, and was dedicated by the Methodists as "Union House." The structure has since been purchased by the Baptist denomination. Rev. J. Pearce has served as pastor since the formation of the church. The membership at this date is 44.

*Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church*—Located ten miles north of Mexico, effected an organization about 1880. Among those constituting the original membership were William Nichols and wife, James Cauthorn, Columbus Cauthorn and wife, William Williams and wife and Thomas Bybee and wife,—15 in all. At present the membership of this church is 50. Their building—a frame structure—was erected in 1881 at a cost of \$1,300. Elder Wigginton has served the church as pastor.

*Littleby M. E. Church South*—Was organized about 1840, but we were unable to ascertain the names of those constituting the original membership. The church building, erected in 1873, was blown down and the present structure built in 1883, at a cost of \$1,500, is 24x46 feet in dimensions, built on the Gothic style of architecture, and well finished. In May, 1874, the first dedicatory services were held by T. J. Gooch, and upon the repairing of the building it was re-dedicated by Rev. Pritchett. Those who have served as pastors of the church since the erection of the building are W. O. Lynn, J. O. Edmonston, P. Monroe, A. Spencer, W. G. Shackelford, William Sutton, S. L.



Wood and M. B. Broaddus. There are at this time 100 members. Five acres of ground are attached to the church for the purposes of a cemetery.

*M. E. Church South* — At Mexico, effected an organization at the house of John A. Martin, one and a half miles north-west of Mexico, in 1843. Our endeavors to secure the names of the original members proved unsuccessful. The present church edifice was constructed in 1869–70 and is valued at \$16,500. It is an elegant and imposing structure and has a large seating capacity. Among those who have served the church as pastors may be mentioned Rev. W. A. Mayhew, J. O. Forsman, H. A. Bourland, William M. Newland, Thomas J. Gooch, John D. Vincil and W. H. Lewis. The present membership is 240.

*Olivet M. E. Church South.* — John W. Wilfley, Minerva Wilfley, John Ellis, Elizabeth A. Ellis, Rosa Ellis, Francis Miller, Joseph Miller, Joshua Neale, Amanda Neal, Eliza Hammond, Milly Crawford, Thomas Lipp, William Walton, Bartlett Graves and Mary Graves, and, perhaps, others met during the spring of 1869, and organized themselves into the above named church. In 1873 a frame house of worship was completed at a cost of \$1,800, and in August, 1874, it was dedicated by Rev. W. G. Miller. The following named ministers have filled the pulpit of this church: C. W. Collett, W. M. Sutton, J. S. Rooker, Revs. James, Brewer, William Sartor, D. T. Sherman, R. W. Rich, L. Baldwin and M. B. Broaddus. Owing to some trouble which arose in the church pertaining to sanctification, about one-third of the members withdrew, leaving the membership at this time 41.

*Trinity M. E. Church South.* — In 1870 Rev. H. A. Bourland succeeded in constituting this church with the following as the primary members: G. P. Williams, Elizabeth Williams, W. H. Fox, Mary E. Fox, Joseph M. Fox, Delilah Fox, Rev. J. W. Jones and wife, Rachel Neely, G. W. Willingham, Amanda Willingham, Malinda Duly, William D. Frazier, Susan Dyson and Susan Green. The present frame church edifice was built in the fall of 1879, and this property is now valued at \$1,500. It was dedicated on the fifth Sunday in November, 1879, by Rev. Joseph H. Pritchett, president of Howard Female College. Rev. Henry Kay, who served as pastor for one year, has been followed by Revs. O. W. Linn, two years; J. O. Edmonston, two years; J. F. Monroe, two years; Alexander Spencer, one year; W. G. Shackelford, three years; W. M. Sutton and S. L. Woody each for one year. Rev. M. B. Broaddus



is the present incumbent. Fifty-five persons now comprise the membership of this church. Brother G. P. Williams is probably the oldest member of the M. E. Church South in Audrain county. He was converted and joined the church on the boundary line, at the time of his uniting there not being a church edifice in the county.

*M. E. Church at Mexico* — Was organized July 12, 1862, with the following among the constituent members: R. L. T. McNeily, H. R. Keaton, Robert Kenyon and wife, T. M. Grange, Mary Grange, Lucy Sanders and John Wilkins. Among the pastors who have served the church are Rev. William DeMotte, R. R. Tutter, W. B. Farrah, S. S. Ford, A. N. Fields, N. Shumate, E. J. Hamill, J. W. Coughlan, W. F. Clayton, John Gillies, H. B. Seeley, T. J. Wheat and John Wayman. In 1867 the erection of a building was commenced under the immediate supervision of J. C. Smith, Josiah Wright and Dr. Wesley Humphrey. The present membership of this church is 140. A Sabbath-school in connection contains 130 members, superintended by Josiah Wright.

*Maple Grove M. E. Church.* — This organization was effected in the summer of 1877 by Rev. J. S. Rooker. Among the original members were Jehial Rowe and Martha S. Rowe, his wife, L. S. Fuller and wife, Bettie L. Fuller, Thomas J. Rowe, Catherine Richardson, Belle Richardson, Cordelia Richardson, Permelia Williams, Eli Ronney and Mahala Ronney, his wife, Florence Riggs, Eliza Riggs, Samuel Riggs, Joseph Welch, Henry Rosain, J. W. Duncan, Sallie Duncan, his wife, and P. D. Fisher. The church edifice, a frame structure, was erected in the fall of 1879, and is valued at about \$1,200. In the fall of 1880 it was dedicated to the service of God by John D. Vincil, of St. Louis. Revs. W. M. Sutton, G. W. Rich, Louis Baldwin, C. W. Collett and Alonzo V. Bailey have served as pastors. The present membership numbers 29. The Sabbath-school in connection with the church contains 25 scholars, and is superintended by E. J. Brown.

*Mexico Presbyterian Church.* — The organization of this church took place in 1850, the following named persons then being enrolled as members: James Pasqueth, Jackson Thomas and family, James Love and wife, E. Jacobs and wife, T. T. Stone and wife and Mrs. Ida Cardwell. A brick church edifice was erected in 1857, having cost \$6,000, and in 1858 it was dedicated. Those who had filled the pastorate of the church are Revs. Robinson, Woods, Coultly, Scott, Burr, Morton, R. L. Symington, Charles Fuller, R. Carson, B. T.

Lacy, D.D., J. S. Grasty, and W. Stoddert, who is the present minister in charge. The number of members in this body is now 220.

*Bethel Presbyterian Church.* — At Prairie School-house, on the 15th of November, 1868, an organization since known as the above church was formed, with the following members: Isaac Miller, Bettie Miller, Robert Kerr, Bettie E. Kerr, William H. Kerr, Sarilda Kerr, Vianna Kerr, Virncia Bridgeford, Alvira Kerr, Thomas A. Botts, Virginia B. Botts, John F. Botts, Susan J. Botts, Mary M. Botts, John C. Heizer, Mary Heizer, Rebecca A. Heizer, John J. Beagler, Salina D. Beagler, Louisa J. Beagler, D. W. Sumner, W. S. Hayes, Nannie Hogan, Walter C. Drake, Mary I. Drake, H. E. Drake, Elizabeth S. Beam, Mary Elliott, Sallie J. Hubbard, John Wallace, Alvin Powell, Julia A. Powell, Joseph Stewart, Mary C. Stewart, Elizabeth P. Logan, Mary A. Cripps, Eliza R. Azdell, Jacob Barnes, Ellen A. Barnes and Robert G. Gilbreath. A frame church building, in which to hold services, was erected in 1875 and cost about \$1,500. Revs. John M. Travis, W. W. Robertson, D.D., J. V. Barks, C. E. Paxson and H. P. S. Willis have been the pastors in charge. The present membership is 76. At the organization, Revs. J. M. Travis and W. W. Robertson being present, it was agreed that the election of officers should be by ballot, whereupon Robert B. Kerr and Isaac Miller were elected elders, and Alvin Powell and William Kerr were chosen as deacons.

*First Presbyterian Church of Vandalia.* — On the 25th of September, 1871, the church was organized, C. G. Canter, Lavinia G. Canter, S. B. Gililand, W. S. Boyd, Mrs. M. Satterlee, N. A. Brown, L. A. Jeffries, John M. Porter, Mrs. M. Porter, Mary Porter, F. Porter, Miss M. Graffort, John Graffort, John Porter, James Thornback and Mary Thornback constituting the early membership. John B. Matthews, W. W. Robertson, J. J. Baker, Frank Mitchel and C. E. Paxson have served as pastors. The number of members at this time is ten. The church was organized principally of transient persons, and at present have services at the Boyd school-house, six miles south-east of Vandalia.

*Second Presbyterian Church of Vandalia.* — A reorganization of this church took place on the 1st of March, 1880, the original members being James F. Crawford and Delia Crawford, his wife; Thomas Graffort, C. E. Canter, Lavinia J. Canter, Mrs. Andrew Lynch, C. B. Crawford, Catherine Crawford, R. W. Morrow, B. Crawford and Rebecca Crawford. In 1873 a frame building (in which services are now held) was constructed at a cost of \$1,100, being dedicated by



Rev. W. W. Robertson. Revs. Mr. Barks, Burch, Frank Mitchel, C. E. Paxton and R. P. H. Willis have been the pastors in charge. There are now 30 members in the church, and once a month, morning and evening, preaching is held. A flourishing Sabbath-school, with about 65 scholars, is in connection.

*Prairie View Presbyterian Church.* — On the second Sabbath in December, 1881, the organization of this church was effected with those whose names appear below as the original members: James McCord and wife, Samuel S. Northern, Mrs. Maggie Northern, Thomas Northern, Mrs. Alice Northern, John Brown, Sr., Mrs. Jane Brown, Miss Mary K. Brown, John Brown, Jr., Edward Gamble, Mrs. Julia Smith, Coleman Gamble, Mrs. Kate Gamble, Mrs. Emma West, Mrs. Ida Robinson, Mrs. Maggie McCord, John Price, Mrs. Louisa Price, Miss Annic R. Bright, J. C. V. Baskins and wife, Samuel L. McCord and wife and James Brown and Mrs. Catherine Brown. In the summer of 1882 a successful effort was made to construct a house of worship. This building, which is 32 by 48, costing \$2,000, was dedicated on the second Sabbath in December, 1882, by Rev. J. F. Cowan, D. D., aided by the pastor. W. W. Robertson, D.D., has charge of this little flock. There are 44 members, and up to this date there have been but three deaths and one removal. A Sabbath-school has been in successful operation since the church was organized.

*Presbyterian Church of Benton City.* — The organization of this church was commenced on the 19th of November, 1882, and completed April 15, 1883, the accomplishment of which was terminated by installing W. C. Hamilton ruling elder, and ordaining and installing W. R. Whiteside and Levi Watts, deacons. These three officers were *elected* at the first meeting, November 19, 1882. By appointment of the Presbytery of Missouri, Rev. J. F. Cowan, D.D., presided at the ordination and installation of these officers, and was assisted by the pastor. The members comprising the original congregation were William C. Hamilton and wife, Jane Hamilton; W. R. Whiteside and wife, Ada Whiteside; Levi Watts and wife, Annie Watts; Jacob Stumph and wife, Laura Stumph; Mrs. Mary Bosch, Mrs. Levina L. Gray and Mrs. Emeline Neeley. At present services are held in a school-house, but an eligible location for a building has been selected and secured, and a frame edifice is to be erected during this year, to cost about \$1,200. Rev. W. E. Burke at present ministers to the church, which numbers 21 members, two having been dismissed to another church. During the first year preaching was had but once a month, but this (the second) year it is held twice per



month. A Sunday-school was established the first month of the organization of the church, superintended by W. R. Whiteside.

*Mexico Christian Church.*—In 1840 this church organization was effected with the following members: Richmond Pearson and wife, John P. Beatty and wife, William Pearson and wife, Meredith Myers and wife, Mrs. George W. Turley, Mrs. Richmond Pearson, (the only survivor of the original number), William Douglass and Greenup Jackman, the last two of whom were the first preachers. About the year 1867, the present brick church building was erected and cost nearly \$1,300. It was dedicated by Alexander Proctor. The names of those who have served this congregation as pastors are Jacob Coons, William J. Mason, Thomas Allen, John T. Brooks, W. H. Skelton, A. B. Jones, Henry Thomas, I. W. Mountjoy, N. G. Surber, John (Raccoon) Smith, E. B. Cake, John P. Hardin, John A. Brooks and A. C. Walker. At this time the membership of this church is 350.

*Salt River Christian Church.*—About 1844 or 1845 this organization was formed with Stephen Bush and wife, Jackson Turner, Hannah Shock and Lurana Jerman as the first members. Three of these are now living, viz.: Jackson Turner, Hannah Shock and Lurana Jerman. Their first church building—a frame—was constructed about the year 1852, and cost \$500. The present house of worship, an imposing edifice, was erected in 1872, is valued at \$2,700, and is also frame. It was dedicated in 1872 by William J. Mason. Elijah Chrisman, David Davis, John T. Brooks, William J. Mason, T. J. Marlow, G. A. Hoffman and J. P. Furnish have served as pastors. Jacob Hughley is now the minister in charge. The membership at this time is about 160.

*Midway Christian Church.*—This church body was first organized in 1856, but in 1864 the original church house was destroyed by fire together with the early records, so that we were unable to learn the names of the first members. In 1876 the present house of worship was completed at a cost of \$1,800. It is a frame structure. The same year it was dedicated by Rev. J. A. Brooks. W. G. Surber, A. Hoffman and W. G. Barber have served as pastors. The number of members at this time is 96.

*Liberty Christian Church.*—On the 29th of August, 1862, the persons mentioned below met and constituted an organization known as the Liberty Christian Church. Their names were: James R. Reed and wife, Susan; Cicero Houston, Benjamin T. Baker and wife, America Baker; Joel A. Stephens and Mary Ann, his wife, Thomas A.

McDonald, Melvin P. Pool and Mary J. Pool, his wife, Edmond G. Halley and wife, Sallie, James A. and Eliza F. Scott, A. B. Daniel and wife, Reason Ridgeway and wife, John Halley and his wife, Harriet; Martha A. Roberts, Mary Pool, Rebecca Houston, Eliza McDonald, John Q. Pool and wife, Lucy J., Sallie F. Barnes, Father Naylor, as he was called, Mrs. Moore, Mr. — Lander and wife. The present membership of this church is 65. The building in which they worship is valued at \$2,500.

*Rising Sun Christian Church* — Which achieved its organization April 14, 1870, had among its first members, S. M. Duley, W. O. Johnson, M. Myers, D. Householder, Nancy Householder, T. R. Johnson, Betty Johnson, D. M. Hill, F. M. Hill, J. W. Hill, Delia M. Kinney, S. C. Hill, Agnes Hill, B. F. Doan, E. M. Doan, S. E. Simpson, Sue McIntyre, Narcissa Brenton, Rachel Powell, R. S. Fletcher, Emily Fletcher, Jacob Willson, Lucinda Willson, John McClintock, James E. Coons, B. F. Long, Alex. Carter and T. A. Carter. In 1870 a frame church building was erected, costing \$2,000. William Mason, J. A. Headington, William H. Hook, T. J. Marlow, E. R. Childers and W. G. Baker have served as pastors of the congregation. One hundred persons now constitute its membership. The original elders of the church were S. M. Duley, D. Householder and Alex. Carter. The deacons were W. O. Johnson and D. M. Hill. At present the elders are T. J. Powell, D. Householder and Alex. Carter, the deacons being R. S. Fletcher and Simeon Branton.

*Friendship Christian Church*. — On the 28th of September, 1873, the following named persons met and formed themselves into an organization, which has since constituted the Friendship Christian Church: M. V. Baker and wife, Jerusha W. Baker, John H. Doling, Andrew J. Bush (then pastor) and wife, Betty C. Bush, William T. Tolson and M. A. Tolson, his wife, Mattie F. Daling, John J. Wooden and Fannie L. Wooden, James J. Hulen and wife, Elizabeth Hulen; Martha E. and Mary S. Hulen, Mary E. Dry, J. T. Dry, Nannie Dry, W. G. Shock and wife, Elizabeth; Sarah E. Brown, J. W. H. Rector, Sallie Downing, Robert H. Brooks and wife, Susan M. Brooks, Ben. Riggs and wife, Pollie A. Riggs, George A. Perkins (an eminent preacher, and now of Fayette, Howard county, Missouri), Drusie Perkins, E. C. Gill (also a noted divine, and at present of Columbia, Boone county, Mo.), Emma Gill, Fannie Winn, Nora Mahan, Permelia Hall, Bulie A. Turner, America T. Hulen, Marcus P. Baker, J. A. Mahan and his wife, Susan Mahan; J. P. Mahan, Martha A. Llewellyn, Benjamin Croswite, John J. Hulen and his wife, Ormie Hulen. In 1881 a



frame church building was erected, having cost \$1,800. In 1881 H. C. Davis, formerly of Woodlawn, Marion county, was pastor of the church, followed by G. A. Perkins, of Fayette, Mo., in 1882; C. G. Gill, of Columbia, 1883; Elijah Chrisman, also of Boone county, 1883, and for the year 1884 Jacob Hugley, of Paris, Mo., is the minister in charge. There are now 122 members in the church. Their situation is one of the most choice in the county, being eight miles north and west of Centralia, in the midst of a rich and beautiful rolling prairie. The community is an agreeable, friendly and kindly one, and the members of this church adhere closely to the principles taught in the Bible, and those only.

*New Hope Christian Church.* — This church commenced its career on the 26th of October, 1873, those persons named below constituting the original members: R. T. Freeman, Elizabeth F. Freeman, W. T. Winnant, Ann B. Winnant (now deceased), E. Eller (deceased), C. B. Sanford (deceased), R. Sanford, Nannie Sanford, R. H. Lockridge, Martha Hall (deceased), Elizabeth Evans, Harriet Hall, G. L. McIntosh, Mary L. McIntosh, Carrie Brother, G. E. Eller, William Eller, M. C. Calvert, Louisa J. Calvert, Maria Swinnie (deceased), P. Sanford, Willie Sanford (deceased), A. S. Eller (deceased), Sarah McIntosh and Mary E. Sanford. Their house, in which services are held, is a frame building, and was put up in 1879 at a cost of \$1,500. It was dedicated May 25, 1879, by John A. Brooks. William T. Sallee was pastor of the congregation in 1879–80–81, he being succeeded by T. J. Marlow in 1882–83. The church is now without a pastor, though greatly in need of one. One hundred and two persons have comprised the membership of this church, but seven have been dismissed by letter, 15 have died, and 10 have removed to other States, leaving the number at this time 70. R. T. Freeman is the present clerk of the church; the elders are R. Sanford, R. H. Lockridge, and B. F. Brother; the deacons are G. L. McIntosh and G. E. Eller.

*Vandalia Christian Church.* — The Christian church at Vandalia was formed into an organization April 26, 1879, the following named persons constituting the primary members: Joseph Barnett, D. Barnett, F. M. Robinson, Lucinda Pigg, Nora Braustetter, Sallie Blanch, M. J. Forman, Mary Bayden, Julia Sperry, Ellen Ladd, W. H. Hook, Mattie Hook, G. H. Smith, Annie Smith, Brother and Sister Jeffries, John Jeffries, W. A. Christian and wife, John Westfall, wife and daughter, R. H. Johnson and wife, and others. The membership at this date numbers 32. Elders W. H. Hook and Thomas Henson



have ministered to the spiritual needs of the church. They have no house of worship.

*Benton City Christian Church* — Was organized in the month of February, 1881. Those among the original members were J. E. Stauffer and wife, W. H. Long and wife, A. J. Douglass and wife, G. W. Stauffer and wife, J. W. Douglass and wife, John Hofsess and wife, J. C. Douglass and wife, W. T. Brandenburg and wife, E. C. Dozan, wife and son, Charles Gray, C. H. Dunard, Paris Carr and wife, A. C. Catlette, Jennie Douglass and Kate Pearl — in all twenty-six. A frame church edifice, costing \$1,300, was built in October, 1882, and in July, 1883, was dedicated by W. H. Hook. The first pastor to serve as such was W. H. Hook, who was followed by W. T. Sallee. Mr. W. H. Hook is the present minister in charge. The membership at this time is 55, two having died and 11 having been dismissed to join other churches since the organization.

*Laddonia Christian Church* — Formed itself into an organization November 21, 1882, with the following among the original members: J. F. Poor, E. Y. Foster, E. A. Foster, J. G. Bruton, Julia L. Bruton, A. L. Bruton, W. S. Bruton, W. B. Krebaum, Kate Krebaum, A. F. and Carrie Jackson, A. K. Dick, Sterling Bybec, T. S. Ford, Martha Bybee, Martha Moore, Annie Welch, Caddie Welch, Mary J. Eastham, J. A. and Alice E. Longan and Jennie Barnett. The church was built in 1883-84, at a cost of \$1,900 and is a frame structure. It was dedicated in the spring of 1884, by W. G. Barker and O. A. Carr. The names of those who have served as pastors are Elder Furnish, E. R. Childers and W. G. Barker, the latter being the present pastor. The number of the present membership is 40. The church was organized through the efforts of Elder O. A. Carr, who held the first successful protracted meeting. Before and after the organization, preaching was done at various times by J. H. Hardin, E. B. Cake, W. H. Hook, W. T. Sallee, J. B. Mayfield, W. B. Gallaher, Elder Laycock and Daniel K. Shields.

*Rush Hill Christian Church* — Is one of the more recently organized churches in the county, having been formed in January, 1883. T. G. Jeffries, S. H. Keith, J. T. Jeffries, W. E. Jeffries, James Ridgeway, M. L. Anthony, George Richter, Mrs. R. E. Jeffries, Fannie Myers, Ella Keith, Bettie Galbreath, Kate Keith, Emma Ridgeway and Emma Anthony were the organizing members. Upon coming in this vicinity the only thing with which they had to contend was the "Sanctified Element," but at present the Christian Church has the larger influence. Their pastor is M. L. Anthony. The member-

ship numbers 30. At this time services are held in the school-house, but a house of worship is soon to be erected. The Baptists also have preaching in this school-house.

*Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church*, (Wilson township). In the month of September, 1862, this church was organized by Rev. Matthew Patton with the succeeding persons as primary members: John D. Crockett, Mary A. Crockett, Malinda Crockett, Walter Crockett, J. B. Pool, Eliza A. Pool, P. M. Pool, Anna Pool, J. H. Hayden, J. Miller, Solomon Fox, William Conger, Ann B. Conger, Jane Conger, John Campbell, Thomas Fox and Martha Fox. On the 30th of July, 1871, Rev. Dr. Mitchell dedicated the neat and substantial frame building, the erection of which had been commenced in 1870, and which had cost \$1,700. Revs. Matthew Patton, John Nevins, Samuel D. Barnett, T. G. Pool and R. C. Mansfield have served the church as pastors. The present incumbent is Rev. T. G. Pool. In connection with the church, which numbers 71 members, is a flourishing Sabbath school, superintended by J. L. Garner.

*St. Paul Protestant Episcopal Church*. — This church was organized January 29, 1870, and among the original members occur the names of William B. Collier, Norman Lackland, C. B. Ferris, F. M. Doan and Howard Doan. The first church building was built of frame, completed April 18, 1869, and was valued at \$3,300, while the lot upon which it stood was worth \$600, making the total value \$3,900. The house was dedicated May 18, 1869, by Bishop C. F. Robertson. The church services were first held in March, 1866, and an organization effected soon after; but on account of informality the organization was not completed until January, 1870. On February 23 and March 9, 1871, the building in which worship was conducted was damaged by storm and was taken down and replaced by the present brick edifice in the fall of 1883, at a cost of \$2,000. The membership at this date is 33. The ministers who have had charge of this congregation are J. B. Pedeloupe, J. E. Jackson, William E. Webb, J. E. Martin, E. W. Gilliam, Charles De L. Allen and Peter Wager.



# BIOGRAPHICAL.

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## CUIVRE TOWNSHIP.

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### SIMEON C. ADAMS, M. D.

Dr. Adams, a prominent and successful young physician of Farber, comes of two old and highly respected families of North-east Missouri—the Adams and Campbells. His parents on both sides were among the pioneer settlers of this section of the State. His father, Capt. Walter S. Adams, was in boyhood when the latter's parents came to Pike county from Kentucky, and after Walter S. grew up he was married in Audrain county to Miss Catherine Campbell, daughter of Nelson Campbell, an uncle of Lieut.-Gov. Robert A. Campbell, who, in all probability will be the next Governor of Missouri. Audrain county became Capt. Adams' permanent home, and here he became one of the prominent citizens and influential farmers of the county. Siding with the South during the late war, he entered the Southern service and was captain of a company under Col. Jones. He was captured, however, during the progress of the war and, unable to stand the hardships and privations of the inhuman life he was made to lead in a Northern prison, he died in military prison, yielding up his life, like the brave and true man he was, on the altar of his convictions. At any time he could have had his liberty on condition of foreswearing the cause he had sworn to defend, but he preferred to meet death with honor and in the line of his duty, to purchasing life at the price of everything a brave and honest man holds dear. How apt the noble sentiment in Longfellow's Christus:—

“I have already  
The bitter taste of death upon my lips;  
I feel the pressure of the heavy weight  
That will crush out my life within this hour;  
But if a word could save me, and that word  
Were not the truth; nay, if it did but swerve  
A hair's breadth from the truth, I would not say it.”



So died as true a man and as brave a patriot as ever yielded up his life for his country. Poland, Hungary, Ireland and the South went down, but the love of liberty and independence, and the admiration of patriotism — heroism — have not perished from the earth. So long as these survive the memory of such men will be cherished as the proudest heritage of posterity. Dr. Adams was born on his fathers' farm, in this county, on the 2d of December, 1852. Reared on the family homestead, he was educated in the common schools and at McKee College, taking a three-years' course in the latter institution. After his college course, in 1872, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Wesley Humphrey, of Mexico, a leading physician of the county. In 1874 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Kentucky, at Louisville. Immediately after his graduation Dr. Adams engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has continued with success up to the present time. The two years prior to his location at Farber he practiced at Ashley, Pike county, where he built up an enviable reputation as a physician. In June, 1881, Dr. Adams wishing to make his home among those in whose midst his boyhood days were spent, came to Farber, near which he was born and reared, and established himself in the practice at this place. Known in this vicinity from infancy, and respected best by those who have known him longest, thoroughly educated, both generally and in his profession, naturally a man of remarkable aptitudes for the practice of medicine, and having had nearly ten years of active and successful experience in the practice, everything seemed to unite to recommend him favorably to the confidence and patronage of the community, and to make his career here a successful and useful one. Dr. Adams almost from the beginning commanded a good practice, and this has steadily increased until now he is one of the leading physicians of this part of the county. A man of high character and a perfect gentleman in the highest and best sense of the word, he is esteemed by the community for his personal worth and his skill as a physician, and is more than ordinarily popular on account of his genial, agreeable manners and his respectful, manly bearing to all with whom he is thrown in contact. Dr. Adams is not married and that is the worse that can be said of him; but conscious as the writer is of the many fair ones in the vicinity of Farber, as noble-hearted, worthy and gentle as they are fair, this biographer feels assured that if the present sketch could be written at a later date — and not much later either — he would have the pleasure of recording his worthy subject as a beatified benedict. *Nous verrons.* The Doctor is a

member of the Baptist church and of the Knights of Honor order. George W., of this county, and James A., of Wellsville, are his brothers.

#### GEORGE W. ADAMS,

an industrious farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Cuivretownship, is a son of Capt. Walter S. Adams, mention of whom is made in the sketch of Dr. Simeon Adams, which precedes this. Mr. Adams is an elder brother to Dr. Adams and was born in this county on the old family homestead, on the 15th of September, 1845. Mr. Adams was brought up on the farm and reared to habits of industry, to which he has adhered thus far through life, and not without accumulating the substantial evidences of untiring industry, well directed. His father being a man in good circumstances, and having an intelligent appreciation of the advantages of education, gave his children good school opportunities. The winter months during George W.'s early youth were spent largely in the common and private schools of the neighborhood. As he grew older, and becoming sufficiently advanced in his studies to enter college, he became a matriculate in McGee College in Macon county, where he continued as a student until he acquired a somewhat superior general education. In the meantime the war had come on and was waged in this section of the State with great bitterness by both sides. Young Adams, in 1864, being then in his nineteenth year, went to Montana, making the trip overland and in company with his uncles, William and Benjamin Campbell. They made Virginia City their destination, and young Adams remained there engaged in mining and freighting about two years. The summer of 1866 he spent in Colorado, returning the following fall to Audrain county. Here he resumed his farming operations, which he has since continued without interruption and with substantial success. On the 4th of June, 1869, he was married in Bowling Green, Pike county, to Miss Alice, a refined and amiable daughter of Capt. J. D. Kincaid, of that county. Mrs. Adams was reared and educated in Bowling Green and at a convent in St. Louis, and is a grand-daughter of the late Judge Martin, and one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have a family of six sons: George H., William D., James W., Homer M., Simeon C. and Ala K. After his marriage Mr. Adams settled in the south-eastern part of Audrain county, where he was engaged in farming up to 1877, when he removed to his present place. Mr. Adams' farm contains 160 acres, all under fence and otherwise substantially improved, including a good residence, barns, granaries, etc. His

place also has an excellent orchard, or rather two orchards, both of which are bearing. Mr. Adams is a thorough-going, energetic farmer and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. He takes an active interest in the local affairs of the township and is an ardent Democrat. Recognizing his party zeal as well as his business qualifications, he was nominated by the Democrats in 1876 for constable of the township, and was elected by the people by a large majority. Such was the efficiency and satisfaction with which he discharged his duties as constable that he has since been renominated and re-elected to the same position, which he still holds. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are both members of the Farber Baptist church. Mr. A. is a member of the Knights of Honor, a mutual life association.

#### WILLIAM S. ADAMS,

farmer, post-office, Vandalia. Mr. Adams' father, Heber W. Adams, was one of the early settlers of Pike county, having come to this State and settled in that county as early as 1833. He was afterwards married to Miss Elizabeth Reading, and they had a family of ten children, William S. being the eldest. William S. Adams was born in that county on the 1st day of July, 1850. His father was a farmer by occupation, and to this calling the son was brought up. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood and on reaching manhood engaged in farming for himself. On the 14th of October, 1874, he was married to Miss Rosealtha Johnson. Mrs. Adams was born in Pike county, June 12, 1850, and was a daughter of LeRoy and Sarah C. Johnson, both formerly of Kentucky, but who settled in Pike county in 1836. Mr. Adams continued farming in Pike county until 1880, when, having land in Audrain, he came to this county, and settled on his present farm. He has a good farm of 160 acres, with substantial fences, comfortable buildings and other excellent improvements. Mr. Adams is a man of industry and irreproachable character, and is well respected in the community. Mr. and Mrs. A. have two children: Genevia C., and Heber Roy. Both parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. A.'s father still resides in Pike county and is a well-to-do farmer in that county.

#### HENRY AHRENS,

farmer and stock raiser. It is a rule to which there are but few exceptions that the German-Americans as farmers are industrious, frugal and successful, and as citizens are law abiding and true to every obligation as men. Mr. Ahrens is no exception to this rule. Born in



Prussia in 1843, he came with his parents, Bernard and Susanna, to this country, when he was a lad ten years of age. The family settled in Osage county, Missouri, where Henry was brought up on his father's farm. When twenty-one years of age, in 1864, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Samboler, also originally of Prussia, but reared in Osage county. Mr. Ahrens engaged in farming in that county for himself about the time of his marriage, and continued it there with success for about seventeen years when, in 1881, he removed to Audrain county and settled on the farm where he now resides. Not afraid to work, and expecting to succeed in life only by honest industry, Mr. Ahrens devoted himself to his farm affairs with an energy and perseverance that soon began to bear abundant fruit. When he came to this county he had prospered so well that he was able to buy a fine farm of nearly 300 acres, which he still owns and which is one of the choice places in the township. He has 265 acres of land in cultivation or pasturage, and his place has a good meadow and excellent improvements. An intelligent, business-like farmer, he has fixed his place up in a neat, convenient and substantial manner. Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens have two children: Liborious and Mary. He and wife are members of the Catholic church.

#### CAPTAIN RICHARD S. ALCOKE,

farmer and stock raiser, post-office, Vandalia. Few men in Audrain county whose lives have been confined to the walks of private life, have careers more worthy of record in the present volume than the subject of this sketch. Capt Alcocke's early advantages were by no means the most favorable, yet he has lived a life well worthy the envy of many whose opportunities have been all that they could wish. In industrial and business affairs he has risen from a youth almost penniless, and with no more than the hope of ordinary young men for ultimate success, to the position, even before the meridian of life is reached, of one of the foremost farmers and substantial, successful stock dealers in Audrain county, a county noted for its large number of wealthy and prominent agriculturists. His career as a soldier in the army of the Union during the greatest of modern wars is one of conspicuous gallantry. Richard S. Alcocke was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July, 28, 1834. His father, a native of Virginia, was Robert H. Alcocke, who came out to the Blue Grass State from the Old Dominion early in life, and was afterwards married to Miss Amelia Scott, formerly of Indiana. Capt. Alcocke's father was a carpenter by trade, which he followed through most of his life. In 1840

the family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and six years later they came to Switzerland county, Indiana, where Richard S. grew up and received his education, which was limited to the instruction afforded at the common schools. Before he had reached his majority, however, Capt. Alcock came to St. Louis; and for six years afterwards was a pilot on the Mississippi, from St. Louis down to New Orleans. He became known in boat circles as one of the best pilots who ever ran the Mississippi. But becoming tired of river life, and desiring more settled employment, in 1858 he went to New York City, where he engaged in book-keeping and followed that occupation with success, and with satisfaction to his employer, up to the outbreak of the war. When the Rebellion broke out he held no half-way views as to the duty of the government, but believed that the Union ought to be restored at all hazards. Earnest in his convictions, and having the manhood and courage to act upon them, he threw himself into the conflict with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his nature. He became a member of Co. K, of the 57th New York Vol. Inf., of which he was made fifth sergeant. This regiment became noted in the progress of the war as one of the most gallant and intrepid in the Union service. Such were Capt. Alcock's efficiency and bravery as a soldier that by the fall of 1862 he had risen by regular promotion through the intermediate ranks to the captaincy of his company. This company he led during the remainder of the service, and until he was honorably discharged in 1864 on account of disability resulting from wounds he had received. Capt. Alcock took a brave part in many of the hardest fought battles of the war, including Fair Oaks, Gane's Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. At Fredericksburg he lost his left arm, and at Petersburg he was shot through the left breast and lung with a minnie ball. Capt. Alcock was mustered out of the service on the 17th of October, 1864. Following his retirement from the service, he returned to New York City and resumed book-keeping, which he continued for about six years. In 1870, desiring an out-door, active life, and having always had an inclination for farming pursuits, he came West with the view of engaging in handling stock and farming. Here he bought his present place, which contains a fine body of 320 acres. Capt. Alcock has one of the finest improved farms in the county. A man of taste and culture, and engaging in farming and the stock business in an intelligent, business-like way, he has improved his place so that it is well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended; and, withal,



everything is neat and substantial. He has an elegant residence, being the second one he has erected, the first having been burned down. Capt. Alcock has been entirely successful as a farmer and stock dealer and is one of the leading agriculturists of the county. As a citizen he is public-spirited, and believes in doing everything that will redound to the improvement of the county. In the fall of 1870 he was married to Miss K. M. Mannell, a native of New York City, where she was reared and educated. Mrs. Alcock is a lady of marked intelligence and culture, and has a decided taste for literature. She is one of the best informed ladies in the county, and is singularly engaging and interesting in conversation. It is understood that she is a most excellent neighbor, and is much esteemed by those around her. One of the finest libraries in the county is to be found at Capt. Alcock's residence, for he, himself, is a man of great fondness for reading and study. The Captain and Mrs. A. have two interesting children, Florence and Daisy.

#### J. W. BALTHROPE,

retail dealer in wines, liquors, cigars, etc., Vandalia. Like most of the citizens of Vandalia, or at least a large number of them, Mr. Balthrope is a native Missourian. He was born in Ralls county, October 31, 1841, and was a son of Lewis and Phylla (Wellman) Balthrope, his father originally of Virginia, but his mother formerly of Alabama. Lewis Balthrope came to Missouri in an early day and was for many years a prosperous farmer of Ralls county. There were six children in the family besides J. W. He was reared principally in Ralls county and followed farming in that county up to 1876; however, during the war he was in the Confederate army from the spring of 1861 to the surrender at Shreveport, La., in May, 1865. He served as a private soldier through the entire conflict, and bravely did his duty as a plighted trooper of the Southern cause. Several years after the war, having returned to Ralls county and resumed farming, he was married, in January, 1868, to Miss Alice E. Sperry, formerly of Kentucky. In 1876 Mr. Balthrope came to Vandalia where he engaged in merchandising; from that he went to milling, and afterwards was in the livery business. Later along he resumed merchandising, which he followed up to the time of opening his present business house. He carries an excellent stock of goods in his line, and keeps one of the most orderly and civilly conducted houses in the county. Mr. B. is a law-abiding, worthy citizen, and is a credit to the business in which he is engaged, which is not always true of dealers in other lines of busi-



ness. Mr. and Mrs. B. have four children: Harvey W., Edgar S., William W. and Claudine A.

### WILLIAM BARNES,

farmer. Mr. Barnes is another one of those thrifty Illinois farmers who have settled in Audrain county within the last few years. He was originally from Pennsylvania, born in Washington county on the 12th of May, 1829. He was a son of William Barnes, Sr., and wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Lawson, both of old and respected families of the Keystone State. After William Barnes, Jr., grew up, he was married in his native county, March 4, 1852, to Miss Margaret Hill, a daughter of William Hill, of Washington county, Pa. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Barnes, Jr., removed to Illinois and settled in Pike county, where he resided for over twenty-five years. He became a well-to-do farmer in Illinois, but desiring to avail himself of the opportunity presented of buying land at cheap rates in Missouri, and believing that the lands here would soon be as high priced as similar lands are in Illinois, he sold out in the Prairie State in 1880, and in the fall of the following year came to Audrain county, where he bought his present place. Here Mr. Barnes has nearly 200 acres of good land all under fence and in a good state of cultivation. His improvements are such as might be expected of an early settler of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have a family of seven children: John H., Thomas, Sarah E., now Mrs. Francis W. Potter, of Illinois; James William, David B., Mary M. and Albert N. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

### W. O. BARNETT,

farmer and stock raiser, post-office, Vandalia. Among the prominent citizens of Cuivre township, who not only contribute largely to its material wealth and prosperity by their industry and intelligence, but who give tone and character to the community in which they live by their high standing and social influence, is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Barnett. He comes of that old county which has given to the State some of her foremost citizens, time-honored and wealthy Old Pike, in which his father was one of the pioneer settlers, coming there from Kentucky when the smoke of the Indian's wigwam still rose above the green wilderness, and when the sad voiced wolf and slow-paced bear were still habitats of its ancient forests. Robert Barnett settled in Pike county away back in 1816, the day of block-houses and before the era of stick chimneys had dawned, even when corn was

ground between stones which each family had for their own use, and when the music of the meal grater was heard in the land during the season of hardening roasting ears. He was a worthy, brave-hearted old pioneer, with brain and muscle to lay the foundation of civilization in a new country. With ax in hand he cleared away the forest on which he settled, and made himself a comfortable home, where he reared a large and worthy family of children. He became one of the substantial men and honored old citizens of Pike county, and died there at the venerable age of 79 years, December 20, 1875, sinking to rest amid the esteem, for his long and useful life, and the sad regret, for his taking off, of all who knew him. His wife, before her marriage, Miss Matilda Pritchett, is still living, a white-haired, motherly old lady, one of the beloved old mothers in Israel of Pike county. She bore her husband a family of nine children, and six are still living, including W. O., the subject of the present sketch. W. O. Barnett was born in Pike county, on the 30th of June, 1836. After he grew up he followed farming in that county, and the war coming on, he was an ardent Union man and offered himself as a volunteer for the service of the country. Although he enlisted three times in the regular Union army, he was not accepted on account of physical disability. Notwithstanding this he served three years in the State militia for the maintenance of the government, which the valor of Washington and the hero fathers of the Revolution established. After his military service, Mr. Barnett returned quietly to the pursuits of peace, and became a worthy farmer and well respected citizen of Pike county. In 1863 he met the lady who was destined soon to become his devoted wife. She was a Miss Sallic Shattuck, by nativity a fair daughter of Philadelphia, to whom he was married March 19, 1863. Her parents were Artemus L. and Maria (Hickey) Shattuck, who removed to Pike county a few years before the war. After his happy marriage Mr. Barnett went to work with a lighter heart and more willing hands to make a worthy home for his charming wife. The seasons prospered his industry with abundant harvests, and he has steadily accumulated property. Heaven having prospered him in his family, he removed to Audrain county in order to carry on his farming operations on a more extensive scale, and to get land for his children when the time comes for them to start out in life. Here Mr. Barnett has followed farming and stock raising and has been very successful. He is one of the best farmers in Cuivre township, and has a fine place of over 300 acres of land and large numbers of different kinds of stock. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have three children: Laura L., Daisy E. and Robert G.

Mrs. Barnett, whom the writer well knew as Sallie Shattuck in the days long ago in the classic suburbs of New Harmony, is a lady of the rarest charms of mind and conversation, and in those days was the belle of all the country round about. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett's home is one where the deity of hospitality presides supreme.

### JESSE BARNETT,

proprietor of Barnett's livery, feed and sale stables, Vandalia. At the age of ten years Mr. Barnett was left an orphan by the death of his father, and he was therefore compelled to make his own way in the world as best he could. His mother survived her husband's death for many years, and was a woman singularly devoted to her family. So far as motherly sympathy and encouragement could go, Jesse Barnett was not without paternal care and advice. But those who have been reared under a father know the blessings of his council and influence upon their lives, to say nothing of the material help he renders in preparing them for future usefulness and starting them out in the world. This advantage Jesse Barnett never knew, but, notwithstanding, he has gradually come up in life, developing a worthy character for useful citizenship, and has been fairly successful in accumulating some of the substantial evidences of prosperity. He came to Vandalia in 1875 and established his present business here, which he has since conducted with good judgment and a satisfactory degree of success. Mr. Barnett's livery business, both in the quality of his stock and the custom he has, would do credit to a town much larger than Vandalia. Having good buildings and first-class horses and vehicles, his stables have acquired a wide and enviable reputation with the traveling public, and are even more popular locally. By nativity and bringing up Mr. Barnett is a son of Audrain county, having been born and reared within its borders. His parents, John W. and Aretta (Willingham) Barnett, were among the earliest settlers of the county. They came here from Virginia in about 1830, and settled near Mexico, where they reared their families, and where the father died in 1848. The mother survived him until 1874. They had a family of ten children, but two of whom are now living: Thomas, of Mexico, and Jesse, of Vandalia. Jesse Barnett became a farmer after he grew up, to which, indeed, he was reared, and which he followed up to the time of his removal to this place. On the 23d of February, 1860, he was married to Miss Dorothy, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Spotsworth) Mase, formerly of Pike county. Mr. and Mrs. B. have one child, Charlotte. Mrs. Barnett is a lady of great strength of character



and superior intelligence, and contributes not a little by her fine judgment and business qualifications to her husband's success. Attractive in personal appearance, she is even more charming in manners and disposition. Mr. Barnett started to the Confederate army during the war with Porter; he was in the fight at Newark, Kirksville and Walnut Creek, where they were overpowered and Porter disbanded his men. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

#### WILLIAM N. BARNEY,

farmer. To any one who knows anything of the early history of the eastern part of Audrain county, the name of Barney is a familiar one. Timothy Barney, the father of William N., was one of the early settlers and well and favorably known citizens of this part of the county. For over a generation he was one of the old landmarks of the county. He was a Pennsylvanian by nativity, and came out here away back in 1835, nearly a half a century ago. He was married before his removal to this State. His wife's maiden name was Catherine Sox, also a Pennsylvanian. He was an intelligent, thrifty, hard-working man, such a man as was calculated to lead the way by his stalwart character, great industry and boundless hospitality, for civilization into a new country. He settled on Cuivre, where he made himself a home and opened a farm. To become wealthy was not his ambition. He strove to become comfortably situated in life, so that he could enjoy himself in a substantial, sober way, and entertain his friends on the plain, comfortable fare of an honest farmer. For years his house was a stopping place in the midst of an almost wilderness for travelers and others, and the latch string of his door always hung on the outside for any neighbor or worthy passer-by. Few men dispensed hospitality more generally and generously than Timothy Barney. He was such a man as posterity should be proud to remember and venerate, for he was a typical, great-hearted, noble old pioneer settler of the country. The memory of such men we cannot afford to leave behind the veil of oblivion. He is now spending the twilight years of his life with a worthy daughter of his, whose home is in Texas. William N. Barney, the subject of this sketch, was born on the old Barney homestead in this county on the 28th of October, 1842. As he grew up he had the usual school advantages of the time in this section of the country, perhaps not the best, but still sufficient for all the practical purposes of a farmer's education. Under his father he was brought up to principles of strictest integrity and to habits of steady industry, neither of which he has forsaken in subsequent years.

He remained with his father some years after he had attained his majority. On the 25th of December, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary Frisby, a daughter of James Frisby, formerly of Illinois, but Mrs. Barney was principally reared in this county, her parents having moved here when she was in girlhood. After marriage it's as natural for families to seek separate homes for themselves as it is for bees to go to independent hives. So, in obedience to this great law of nature, two years after his marriage, young Mr. Barney went to a home of his own. At that time he bought the land on which he now resides, where he opened his present farm. Like his father he is a frank-hearted, open, generous man, industrious and sufficiently thrifty to accumulate around him the substantial comforts of life. He has made himself a neat farm and is cozily fixed on his place. A sociable, clever man, he is well liked by all his neighbors and acquaintances. During the war Mr. Barney sided with the Union cause, although he thought a great deal of his neighbors and friends on the other side, and like a parent correcting his children he was sorry that he was under the painful necessity of assisting to whip them back into the Union. But he felt that he had it to do, and he went about it in a sensible, thorough way. In 1862 he enlisted in the militia and served up to 1864, when he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. His policy was to scare his Confederate friends all he could and hurt them as little as possible, but still to get them back into the Union. After the war he was one of the first to kill the fatted calf and give them a feast under the ægis of the old Stars and Stripes. Mr. and Mrs. Barney have a family of two children: Nellie and Daisy. Four are deceased: William F., died in October, 1878, in his twentieth year; James T., Nettie and Charles died in tender ages. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

#### CHARLES J. BEEBY,

farmer and breeder of fine stock. Mr. Beeby, one of the enterprising stock men and solid citizens of Cuivre township, on his father's side is of English parentage, William Beeby, his father, having been born and reared in Lincolnshire, England. On his mother's side, also, Mr. Beeby is of English descent, his mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Patchet, having been a native of Boston, England. In 1836 the family of three children removed to the United States and settled in Illinois, where the father was engaged in farming with success for many years. Charles J., the subject of the present sketch, was born in Madison county of that State, on the 20th of



March, 1841. His youth was characterized by similar incidents and surroundings common to the other boys of the neighborhood. His time, after he became old enough to attend school and be of service on the farm, was well occupied either at study in the school-room or at farm work, the latter during the cropping season, and the former mainly during the winter months. Coming up in these circumstances, he developed a good, physical constitution, learned thoroughly the practical details of farm life, and also succeeded in obtaining a fair education. Thus when the time arrived that it was proper for him to start out in life for himself he was well fitted for the activities and responsibilities of useful and successful industry. Following the way of all the world, while still in early manhood he took to himself a worthy and gentle partner of his joys and sorrows, as well of his hopes and disappointments and of his successes and reverses. On the 10th of March, 1863, Miss Mary A. Roach, a young lady of singular charms of mind and person and of an amiable and devoted disposition, became his bride. She was a daughter of John F. Roach, formerly of the Blue Grass State, but she, herself, was native to and brought up in Illinois. Mr. Beeby having given himself over to the occupation of farming, followed that worthy and independent calling with perseverance and intelligence, and not without substantial returns, in Illinois, until 1867. Lands being comparatively exceedingly high in Illinois, in view of prices of similar land in Missouri, he determined to come to this State in order to secure a place at reasonable figures commensurate with the magnitude of the farming and stock operations he desired to carry on. Accordingly, removing to this State he found a body of land in Audrain county, which he believed to be suitable to his purposes, and which he succeeded in purchasing at a fair price. Casting his fortunes, therefore, with the people and the future of this county, he went to work to fulfill the ambition by which he was stirred — to become a leading farmer and fine stock man of the community. Mr. Beeby is one of those clear-headed, intelligent men who have the sagacity to see in what direction success in life may be achieved, and subordinating all their energies and activities to the pursuit of this course, thus ultimately attain the object in view. It is too generally the custom with farmers to shape their affairs with respect alone to the interest of each season, not looking forward with sufficient appreciation to the future. Thus it is that we have so many who follow in the old beaten track of raising hogs and corn from year to year for the markets, and if they raise any other class of stock it is mainly stock of an inferior quality.



The nickle an inch from the eye hides the dollar a foot away. Mr. Beeby is not one of this class of farmers. He perceives the advantage of fine stock raising as the most lucrative of all the agricultural industries, and to this mainly he is directing his attention. His farm is exceptionally well adapted to stock raising, both naturally and in point of the improvements he has put upon it. His ideas of improving a farm and the proper methods of conducting it he brought with him from Illinois. The result is he has made his place a neat, typical, Northern stock farm. Everything about it is in tidy, presentable shape and, withal, his improvements are of a substantial and durable kind. His place contains 500 acres, which includes large tillable fields and ample pastures for stock, and the farm is abundantly watered. Mr. Beeby carries on grain growing to an important extent, but makes a specialty of fine stock, principally short horn cattle and Merino and Cotswold sheep. He has a herd of fine short horn cattle headed by Short-horn, one of the finest blooded animals in the country. His flock of sheep is without <sup>if</sup> superior, so far as quality is concerned, in this section of the State. Looking at Mr. Beeby's place, large and tastily improved as it is, and considering the value of his fine stock and the importance of his farming operations, it hardly appears reasonable that he has accomplished so much in comparatively so short a time, for he is still hardly a middle-aged man. Mr. and Mrs. Beeby have a family of eight children: Lucy A., Alice L., William F., Charles C., Mary E., Arthur J., Carrie and Edward L., the latter the eldest. Mr. Beeby also makes a specialty of stall-feeding stock for the wholesale markets, which has been an important source of his success.

#### JUDGE WILLIAM B. BESHEARS,

retired farmer and business man, Vandalia. Judge Beshears, who in a few months will have completed the allotted age of three-score and ten years, is an old gentleman still well preserved in mind and body, and has brought down with him to his old age the confidence and esteem of those who have known him through the long years of his past career. His life has been one of great activity and industry, and has not been left without the substantial rewards of energetic and well directed employment. Though not a wealthy man, he has an ample competency to support him and his family through the twilight of his old age, and until the sun shall sink down below the Western sea on his career forever. Judge Beshears was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 24th day of August, 1814. He was reared in that county up to the age of nineteen, when his parents, Robert

and Elizabeth (Whitton) Beshears, his father a native of Virginia, but his mother formerly of Maryland, came to Missouri and settled in Pike county, where the father died in 1872 and the mother two years before. Judge Beshears was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and on the 10th of March, 1836, he was married, in Ralls county, to Miss Zethlinds Llewellyn. He followed farming in that county after his marriage until 1847, when he removed to Clark county, where he engaged in merchandising after having farmed there for about ten years. In 1847 Judge Beshears returned to Pike county, but four years afterwards removed to Montgomery county where he was engaged in both farming and merchandising, or rather one or the other, for about fourteen years. In Montgomery county he was very successful, both as a farmer and in business, and attained to an honorable prominence as an influential citizen of the county. While a resident there he was three times elected a member of the county court, and held the office continuously from the time of his first election up to 1863, when he was ousted by operation of the test oath prescribed by the Drake constitution, which he refused to take. In 1865 Judge Beshears returned to Pike county, but in the fall of the same year he located in Ralls county, going, however, to Frankfort where he engaged in merchandising. In about 1867 Judge Beshears settled on a farm in Pike county, where he remained for several years. Following this, in 1870, he removed to Curryville, where he was engaged in selling goods for about a year. Soon afterwards Judge Beshears went to Ralls county, but shortly settled near Vandalia where he lived until January, 1880, when he came to this place. Since coming to Vandalia Judge Beshears has led a retired life, having withdrawn from all business and farming interests. During the years of his activity he was an extensive land-holder, and dealt somewhat largely in real estate — trading, buying and selling — and owning different farms at different times, this fact necessitated frequent removal of his place of residence, so that instead of making his home in one county all the time, he has lived wherever his landed and other interests required his personal presence. Judge Beshears lost his first wife in 1866. She left him six children, of a family of nine born to them. The living are as follows: James H., Thomas J., William H., Bazil L., Pauline E., now Mrs. Shackelford, and John G. Judge Beshears' present wife, before her marriage to him, was a Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Hutchinson, of Pike county. Her maiden name was Rogers, and she was a widow lady at the time of her marriage to the Judge. But two of the children of a family of five from this union are now living: Verna L. and



Pearly L. By her former marriage Mrs. Beshears had two children, one of whom is still living, Charles L. Judge Beshears is a man of fine intelligence, wide and varied information, and a most interesting and entertaining conversationalist. He has had a long experience in business and public affairs, and has been a diligent reader, both of the current events of the times and of historical and general literature, so that he is well prepared to talk on most of the questions interesting to the generality of men. No pleasanter hour can be spent than with him when he is disposed to discuss questions of general concern on which he is posted. He is a man whose acquaintance every one who knows him prizes as of great value.

#### RICHARD R. BIRD, A. M.,

farmer, post-office, Vandalia. Mr. Bird, one of the best educated men in this section of the State, and a man of extensive and varied general information, has been engaged in farming in Audrain county for nearly ten years. Mr. Bird comes of two prominent New England families, — the Birds and Ridgleys, and was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, September 25, 1828. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was Lemial Bird, and was married in that State to Miss Rhoda Ridgley, after which they removed to Maine, subsequently returning to Massachusetts, whence, in 1836, the family came West and settled in Warren county, Illinois, removing eight years afterwards to Macoupin county, where the mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three. When twelve years of age Richard left his home in Warren county and came to Alton, Illinois, where he remained two years with his uncle, Richard Ridgley, of that city. He then went to St. Louis, where he remained with another uncle, the Hon. Stephen Ridgley, until the spring of 1851, when he went East for the purpose of completing his education. He entered Gilmanton Academy, of Belknap county, New Hampshire, where he took a thorough preparatory course for college. Following this he entered Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in which he continued until his graduation from that in 1857. Having been intended for the ministry, he then matriculated at Andover Theological Seminary, but the hard study and confinement incident to his college course proved too severe for his constitution, and his health broke completely down before completing his theological course. Mr. Bird being, therefore, compelled to quit college, returned home and remained on the farm with his father in order to recover his health. Becoming attached to farming pursuits, he determined to devote himself exclusively to agricultural interests.



As soon as he was able to begin work, he commenced farming for himself and continued it in Illinois up to 1875. He soon turned his attention to fruit growing, which became his specialty and which he followed in Illinois along with farming during the whole time of his subsequent residence there. In the meantime, on the 3d of January, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary A. V. Adams, a daughter of E. M. and Elizabeth (Miller) Adams, formerly of Nova Scotia, but later of Illinois. Mrs. Bird's father was for nearly twelve years a soldier in the British army, and was for five years stationed at Gibraltar on the coast of Spain. From Illinois Mr. Bird came to Audrain county, where he bought land and improved his present farm. Mr. Bird is cultivating about 300 acres of land, over half of which he owns, and the balance he is expecting soon to purchase. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is meeting with excellent success in both. Though comparatively a new-comer in this county, he has made a favorable impression upon the people, and is looked upon as not only an energetic, enterprising farmer, but as one of the best citizens of the township. Mr. and Mrs. B. have four children: Edward E., Stella M., Milton P., and Leander A. Mr. Bird is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the order of Odd Fellows. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. Bird is an active class-leader.

#### CASH BLACKBURN,

of C. Blackburn & Bro., druggists, Vandalia and Marshall, Missouri. There is probably not a more prominent family in Kentucky than the Blackburns. They have been leaders in public life, in society and in business and professional affairs from the earliest days of that State. We cannot take the space here to mention the many distinguished citizens of the Blue Grass State which this family has produced. Nor is it necessary. In this country every one stands or falls by his own merits or deserts. This is particularly true of the Blackburns. They are especially an independent, self-reliant class of people — each one relying on his own energy and character for his advancement in life. Mr. Cash Blackburn, the subject of the present sketch, and a representative of the old Kentucky family whose name he bears, possesses many of the strong characteristics of his lineage. Still a young man, by his own industry and intelligence he has come to be one of the successful business men of this section of Missouri. He is a son of Hon. W. F. Blackburn, of Shelby county, Missouri, and was born in Grant county, Kentucky, June 14, 1854. Young

Blackburn's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Charlotte Maddex, also of a well-respected Kentucky family. When the son, Cash, was quite young, the family came to Missouri, and located in Shelby county. Cash grew up in that county and was educated at Hunnewell, where his parents resided. When he was nineteen years of age he began to learn the drug business at Hunnewell, in which he continued, in the capacity of a clerk, for about two years. Having mastered the details of the business during this time, for he was a diligent student of pharmacy, he decided to engage in business for himself, having a little means to start on. But about this time he was offered a clerkship in a drug store at Vandalia, at a tempting salary, which he decided to accept. Accordingly, coming here, he followed clerking in the business up to January, 1879, when he bought a half interest in the store. Two years later his brother bought the other half interest and they have since carried on the business together. They have had more than usual success as druggists. In fact so marked has been their progress in the business that, in 1882, they established another store, the latter being located at Marshall, Missouri. This is one of the finest drug stores in Central Missouri. Their Vandalia store is also tastily kept and well conducted. Notwithstanding Mr. Blackburn has been very attentive to his private interests, he has also found time to take an enterprising and liberal part in all movements designed for the promotion of the common weal, material and otherwise, of the community in which he lives. In a word, he is one of the most public-spirited of the young business men of Vandalia, and is a useful and highly respected citizen. Mr. Blackburn was married April 16, 1879, to Miss Lou Bell, a daughter of Dr. J. T. Bell, whose family is one of the most prominent, socially, in Louisiana, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. B. have one child, May Bell.

#### CHARLES E. BLAIN,

retail dealer in wines, liquors, cigars, etc., Vandalia. Mr. Blain is a representative of an old and highly respectable family of Pike county. His father, William W. Blain, was a native of Virginia, and was a brick mason by trade. He was married in Virginia to Miss Annie M. Turner, of a family prominent in the Old Dominion and afterwards in Missouri. Soon after his marriage William W. Blain removed to Missouri and located at Bowling Green, the county seat of Pike county, where he lived for many years, and until his death. He became the leading contractor and builder in the line of brick-work at Bowling Green, and one of the most prominent builders in Pike county, if not

in the whole of North-east Missouri. He built the first brick courthouse ever erected in the county, and hundreds of other costly buildings, residences, business houses, hotels, etc. He was a man of fine business ability, and his energy and enterprise hardly knew any bounds. Besides carrying on his building business, almost exclusively as a contractor, manufacturing brick and erecting houses, he was prominently identified with other interests. For over 30 years he ran the leading hotel of Bowling Green, and one of the best houses in that part of the country. It was a large brick structure erected by himself, an ornament to the town, and exceptionally well adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. He was a typical landlord, hospitable, generous and accommodating in every sense of the word, and it seemed to be his only study to make his guests fat and happy. He also ran a large livery stable for many years, perhaps the best in the county. He was, moreover, identified with important mercantile and other interests from time to time. He became quite well-to-do in life, and if he had been avaricious he could have been a more than ordinarily wealthy man, for he had all the qualities that bring abundant success in life to a marked degree. He died in 1871 universally regretted, and his name will be remembered for generations in Pike county as that of one of its best citizens. His widow still survives him, and is left with a comfortable estate. There were nine children of the family, all of whom, however, lived to reach maturity. Some of them are among the prominent residents of the communities in which they live. Maggie is the wife of Gov. R. A. Campbell, of St. Louis, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and, it is to be hoped, the next Governor of Missouri. Dr. J. C. Blain is at present a prominent citizen of Wellsville, Mo., and a leading dentist of that place. Charles E., the subject of this sketch, was born in Bowling Green, April 17, 1850, and was reared and educated in Bowling Green. He learned his father's trade as he grew up, and afterwards assisted him in carrying on his hotel and other business. Later along he went out to see something of the world, and worked at his trade in various States in the West and South, principally in Colorado and Texas. In 1877 he returned to his home in Old Pike, and afterwards was married there June 13, 1880, to Miss Annie B. Spears, a daughter of J. C. Spears, or "Uncle Jake," as everybody calls him, one of the best hearted men of Pike county and a worthy citizen of Bowling Green. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Blain came to Vandalia and engaged in his present business, which he has since followed. If any man ever did credit to his business, then he does double credit to



the business in which he is at present engaged ; withal, a worthy and creditable business when it is worthily and creditably carried on, as he conducts it.

D. L. S. BLAND, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Vandalia. Dr. Bland, one of the plain, substantial citizens of Vandalia, and one of the best physicians in this part of the country, though one of the most unassuming and least pretentious, has been engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly twenty years, the whole time in and near this vicinity. By nativity and bringing up he is a son of old Pike, that time-honored old county which has given to so many communities many of their best citizens. Dr. Bland was born in that county on the 30th of July, 1838. He, too, is of Kentucky parentage. His father, Thomas Bland, removed to Pike county, bringing his family, in an early day of the country, and was a miller by occupation, which he followed for many years. The Doctor's mother, before her marriage, was Miss Elizabeth Duncan. Both parents were natives of the Blue Grass State. They had a family of nine children, Dr. Bland being the seventh. The Doctor's early education was limited to the ordinary schools of the neighborhood in which he was brought up. Still, being a youth of sober, steady habits, of an inquiring mind, and with a marked taste for study, he succeeded in getting a good general English education. Deciding to devote himself to the medical profession, he entered upon a regular course of study under Dr. Stephen J. Reynolds, one of the leading physicians of Pike county. Pursuing his studies with great diligence under Dr. Reynolds, who always takes a special interest in the instruction of young men under his care, fitting themselves for the profession, he made rapid progress, and was very thorough in the knowledge of the books which he studied. In 1863, following his course of reading, he matriculated at the St. Louis Medical College, in which he continued as a student, until his graduation from that institution in March, 1866, two years later. A marked characteristic of Dr. Bland is that there is no pretense about him. Whatever he does, he does in earnest, in a plain common-sense manner ; thoroughly, going directly to the point in view. So when he read medicine. He read it not because custom and forms required him to go through a regular course of reading, but in order to learn and to qualify himself for the intelligent and successful practice of his chosen profession. Maintaining the same spirit while at college, he came away not only with a diploma, but in reality with thorough qualifications for the practice. He located

at New Harmony, about five or six miles from this place, and continued there for about eight years. He built up a large and solid practice, having among his *clientele* the best and most substantial citizens of the surrounding country. And his New Harmony practice has never left him. In sickness he is still sent for by his old friends and patrons. The railroad having come through this part of Audrain county, and Vandalia being established here, in 1874 the Doctor moved over on the road to this place. Here he has since resided, and has built up in the vicinity the same class of practice that he had over at New Harmony. A man of sterling character and solid personal worth, these qualities, united with his unquestioned skill as a physician always recommend him to the confidence and esteem of the better class of people wherever he lives. Dr. Bland was married in 1869, March 17, to Miss Sallie C. Duncan, of Pike county. They have three children: Mary E., Thomas L. and Warren W. The Doctor is in fairly comfortable circumstances, and is looked upon as one of the best citizens of Vandalia. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for over ten years.

#### WILLIAM H. BOULDEN,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Boulden is one of those neat, Northern farmers, so many of whom have settled in this section of the State since the war, to the great benefit of the country. He is a native of Delaware, but has lived in Illinois since he was thirteen years of age, and may be said to have there received his ideas and learned his method of farming. He was a son of Frisby and Sarah (Davis) Boulden, both natives of Delaware, where William H. was born on the 18th of May, 1837. His parents both died in that State, his mother in 1845, when William H. was but eight years of age, and his father in about 1870. William H. started out for himself early in life. When but thirteen years of age he decided to cast his fortunes with the great West. Coming out across the Alleghanies, he came on to the Mississippi valley and finally made his home in Pike county, Illinois. There he grew up on a farm, and having to work his own way through life, he had but little or no opportunities to acquire an education. Appreciating, however, the importance of book learning, as well as a knowledge of the practical affairs of life, he occupied his leisure time in study, and thus as he grew up succeeded in obtaining a sufficient education for all practical purposes. Having had to work for his own maintenance, he thus became inured to hard labor and learned that by industry, only, was prosperity to be realized. At the time of the outbreak of the war, he was busily occupied in Pike county with



his farming interests and was beginning to get something of a start in life. A Northern man by interest and sympathy, as well as believing that the Union should be maintained at all hazards, he was bold and outspoken from the beginning for the suppression of rebellion. At first it was thought that the war would be of only short duration, and that the South would succumb to the superiority of strength and the authority of the government in a few months. But soon it became manifest that it was to be a war of unparalleled severity, and that it would require the strength of all the loyal States to crush out treason in the South. Recognizing this fact, in the spring of 1862, Mr. Boulden offered himself as a volunteer in the Union army. He enlisted in Co. I, 11th Mo. Vol. Inf. A good citizen and a man of industry and energy, he became an equally good soldier. He followed the flag of his country through four long years of strife, and until it floated throughout the Union "with a State for every star and a star for every State." His time having expired in 1864, he re-enlisted and served until January, 1866. Commencing as a private, he was promoted from time to time for meritorious conduct as a soldier until he attained the rank of sergeant, which he held at the time of his discharge. Among the many great death-duels of the war in which he participated are recalled those of Iuka, second Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Nashville and Spanish Fort. He was in engagements of less importance almost without number. After his discharge Mr. Boulden returned to Pike county, Illinois, and resumed farming as an industrious and worthy citizen. The following fall, in November, 1866, he was married to Miss Rebecca J., a daughter of Henry and Rebecca Taylor, of Pike county. Mr. Boulden followed farming in Illinois with energy and substantial success until 1881. Lands being exceptionally high, and apprised of the cheapness and fertility of lands in Audrain county, Missouri, he decided to remove to this county and make his home permanently among its people. Coming here in the fall of that year, he bought the farm on which he now resides, which became his permanent home. The ideas and methods of farming Mr. Boulder had learned in Illinois, he brought with him to this county, and has accordingly made his place one of the neatest, most comfortable and presentable in Cuivre township. Not only is he a tasty farmer, but he conducts his place with an eye to profit, as well. Although his farm is not a large one, containing only 160 acres, he is perhaps as successful a farmer in point of substantial returns for the capital and labor expended as any one in this part of the county. Such farmers as he are of great advantage to the commun-



ity. They introduce by example progressive, business-like ways of farming, which are soon taken up by others and thus redound greatly to the success and material prosperity of all around them. Mr. and Mrs. B. have a family of five children: Charles H., Lydia E., Annie R., Alva L. and Leta May. Mr. Boulden has for some time made a specialty of dealing in stock, in which he has been entirely successful. His farm is well adapted to handling stock, having good grass land and abundance of water, including an unfailing and bounteous well.

#### W. S. BOYD,

farmer and stock raiser, post-office, Vandalia. The United States is noted for being the greatest stock country on the globe, both for the quantity and quality of its stock; and Kentucky is the leading State in the Union, if not in the amount of stock it produces, in the superior grade and value of its breeds. In fact, to the influence of Kentucky on the country is largely due the importance which the stock business in the United States has assumed. The Blue Grass State was settled, originally, mainly from Virginia, and its people found the conditions in the new country far more favorable for raising stock than for any other line of business. Its grass lands have a world wide reputation and its other advantages are hardly less favorable. The result was that stock raising became the all important industry of the State, and very naturally its people became adepts and experts in the business. Kentuckians have long been known as the finest stock men in the Union, and to such prominence has that State attained in this business, that to-day in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and most of the other cities of Europe, an exceptionally fine team of horses or saddle-horse can hardly be pointed out which is not from the Blue Grass State. As Kentucky filled up, its farmers came West, some into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, and some into Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, and into the other Western States; and in all of these their influence was readily apparent in the impetus which they gave to stock raising. A Kentucky farmer in nine cases out of ten is a stockman, and generally a successful one. So that this section of Missouri, having been largely settled by Kentuckians, has become only second to the Blue Grass State in the importance and quality of its stock business. Among the stock men who came out here in an early day from Kentucky was John Boyd, the father of W. S., who settled in Callaway county in about 1820. In that early day, of course, the advantages for stock raising were not as favorable here as they are

now, but still Mr. Boyd's father gave considerable attention to his favorite business and was fairly successful, considering the times and surroundings. A fine judge of stock and with a marked preference for handling them, as might be expected the son inherited his father's inclination for the business, and was brought up to understand it thoroughly. W. S. Boyd was born in Callaway county, on the 15th of March, 1829, and grew up on his father's farm in that county. On reaching manhood, farming and particularly handling stock became his regular and favorite occupation. Coming from the family he did and a worthy descendant from the old Blue Grass State, it is not to be wondered at that he has made a complete success in the calling in which all Kentuckians and the descendants of Kentuckians take a special delight. Young Boyd came across into Audrain county in 1854, being then about twenty-five years of age, and located in Cuivre township for the purpose of following farming and stock raising on a large scale. He had already secured a large tract of land here, and he went to work at improving it with the energy and enterprise that were certain augurs of his ultimate success. At that time the settlers in this township could be counted on one's fingers, and besides being entitled to the distinction, as he now is, as one of the leading citizens and most prominent stock men of the eastern part of the county, he is also one of its oldest settlers. Mr. Boyd improved a large farm and engaged extensively in stock raising and in dealing in stock. He prospered abundantly, and as time wore on he became one of the foremost stock men in the county. For years he dealt extensively in mules, of which he still makes a specialty, and he handles large numbers every year. His place consists of 1,600 acres of fine land, and his farm is handsomely improved. Intended for handling stock, it is adapted with singular good judgment by its improvements to this business. Everything is arranged to the best advantage and convenience. The pastures, fields and meadows are so fenced that stock and grain can be transferred with the least possible trouble. The fences are substantial and the buildings are of a superior class. Mr. Boyd's residence is the finest in the township, a handsome and commodious building erected in 1882. His place is one of marked beauty, the contour of the land being such as to present a handsome landscape to which his fine buildings, well kept fences and large herds of stock lend additional charms. Mr. Boyd is a man of a high order of intelligence, good education and extensive information acquired both in the practical affairs of life and by reading. As a citizen he occupies a prominent position among the leading men of the county. Mr. Boyd



was married in the fall of 1860 to Miss Nancy C. Wright, a daughter of John F. and Elizabeth (Goodman) Wright, of Pike county, but formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Wright is a lady of strong character and a most amiable disposition, highly refined and educated, and presides in her elegant home with a grace and dignity that do honor to her surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have a worthy family of seven children: Sallie, William, John, Walter, Eliza, Luella and James. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Boyd spent two years, from 1849 to 1851, in California, engaged in mining, and not without substantial results. Mr. Boyd's mother's maiden name was Miss Mary F. Scott, of the well known Scott family, of Kentucky, and is still living and resides on her homestead in Callaway county. She was the mother of thirteen children, and seven of them are still living. A venerable and noble-hearted old lady, she is revered and beloved as one of the noble old mothers in the county.

#### CEPHAS BRADBURY,

of Minor, Tolson & Co., general merchants, Farber. The Bradburys, or at least the branch of the family to which the subject of the present sketch belongs, was originally from Massachusetts, where members of the family for generations past have risen to positions of prominence in public and business life. Mr. Bradbury's father, however, Nathan Bradbury, was a native of Maine, to which State his parents had removed in an early day. From Maine Nathan Bradbury came out to Ohio, where he was afterwards married to Miss Mehetabel Warren, of the family for which Warren, Ohio, was named. Some years after his marriage Nathan Bradbury removed to Pike county, Illinois, where he made his permanent home and lived until his death. He was a farmer by occupation and was substantially successful in his chosen pursuit. Cephas, one of the younger of his family of children, was born on the farm in Morgan county, Ill., on the 25th of August, 1828, and remained with his family until he was twenty years of age. As he grew up he assisted on the farm and also acquired a good practical education at the common schools. In 1843, having a natural taste for business pursuits, he obtained a situation in a store as clerk, and followed clerking for some three years. In October, 1853, Mr. Bradbury was married in Pike county, Ill., to Miss Emily A. Ward, daughter of William Ward, formerly of Indiana. The following year after his marriage Mr. Bradbury engaged in farming, and in 1855 he moved to Knox county, Ill., and followed



farming some five years. Returning then to his native county, he farmed there until the close of the war, when he removed to Shelby county, Ill. Mr. Bradbury continued farming in Shelby county for over ten years, but becoming acquainted with the fertility and cheapness of the lands in Audrain county, Mo., he determined to come to this county, and accordingly in 1876 removed to Audrain county and bought a farm near Farber, where he carried on farming with success for three years. In 1879 he sold this place to advantage and bought another farm, on which he lived until 1882. As a farmer Mr. Bradbury was entirely successful. Commencing without anything to speak of, by industry and good management he steadily accumulated until he became one of the substantial farmers of the north-eastern part of the county. In 1882, having always had a taste for mercantile pursuits, he became a member of the firm of Minor, Tolson & Co., at Farber, which has been referred to in the sketch of Mr. Minor, on a subsequent page of this volume. This is one of the leading business firms of this part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury have a family of three children: Laura, now Mrs. Abram Tolson; Helena, the wife of A. J. Schroll, and Cephas W. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Bradbury and his business partners have for several years been engaged in buying and shipping stock. Mr. B. is a man of high character and business energy, and is looked upon as one of the leading men of Farber and vicinity.

#### THOMAS B. BRANSTETTER,

farmer and raiser of fine stock. Mr. Branstetter, a broad-minded and progressive agriculturist of Cuivre township, comes of one of the oldest and most influential families of the western part of Pike county. This family has long been settled in the vicinity of New Harmony, where its representatives are quite numerous and prominent in the agricultural and business affairs of that section of the county. Perhaps no family in this section of the State can claim so many successful farmers and worthy citizens as the one whose name is borne by the subject of the present sketch. A number of brothers settled in Pike county in the territorial days of this State. Mr. Branstetter's father, Frederick Branstetter, came originally from East Tennessee by way of Kentucky, in the latter of which States he was married to Miss Susan Branstetter, a distant relative of his. In 1821 he came on to Missouri and located not far from Ashley, in Pike county, in which county he spent over fifty years of a life as indus-

trious and useful as any whose brain and muscle contributed to the early development and subsequent prosperity of that county. Thomas B. was born on his father's farm in Pike county on the 18th of March, 1833. Reared on the farm, he was educated in the common schools of the vicinity, and on attaining manhood he engaged in farming for himself. On the 18th of May, 1866, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Branstetter, a daughter of Peter Branstetter, also a distant relative. The same year of his marriage Mr. Branstetter removed to Audrain county and bought land and improved his present farm. He has a place of 200 acres, one of the best stock farms in the township. He has been entirely successful as a farmer, and ranks with the most substantial citizens in this community. Besides farming in a general way, he has made a specialty of breeding fine stock. He has an excellent herd of short horn cattle, which includes some of the finest blood in the county. He has found raising fine cattle a most profitable source of income. His stock command a good price wherever and whenever they are offered for sale, for besides showing what they are themselves, his indorsement as to their quality goes very far to appreciate their value. A man of unquestioned integrity, and an experienced judge of stock, whenever he recommends an animal the purchaser feels assured that he is getting exactly what is represented. He also raises fine mules and horses, and his representative stock in this line are known far and wide for their excellent and high grade. Mr. Branstetter has shown the intelligence to devote his energy to raising fine stock, seeing that it is but little more trouble, if any, to raise pure blood than cheap stock, whereas the profits are incomparably greater. Mr. and Mrs. B. have a family of three children: Norman T., Mason and Bessie. Four are dead, three in tender years and one in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian church. Mr. Branstetter is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

#### SIMEON M. BRANSTETTER,

farmer, and an elder brother of Thomas B., whose sketch precedes this, in which an outline of their family history is given, was born in Pike county on the 3d of December, 1828. Simeon M. grew up on his father's farm in Pike county, and had good common school advantages. On attaining manhood he started out in life for himself, and went to California in 1850, returning in 1851. Having been reared to habits of industry and frugality, he persevered in the way he was brought up and soon began to accumulate a comfortable start in life.

When twenty-five years of age, desiring to secure himself a homestead, and the better class of land being at that time already taken up in Pike county, he entered a tract in Audrain county, 240 acres, a part of his present homestead. On this he went to work to improve a farm, and applying himself with energy to hard work and economizing with intelligence, he soon began to be comfortably situated. Mr. Branstetter, after he had opened a farm in Audrain county and prepared a comfortable home, was married on the 17th of November, 1858, to Miss Lucinda, a daughter of Samuel and Susan Sox, of Audrain county. Mr. Branstetter has continued to reside on the place he first entered in 1852. As the years have circled by he has not failed to improve them to good advantage. He has not only greatly improved his farm, making it one of the choice places of the vicinity, but has added to his landed possessions until he now has nearly 400 acres of fine land. He has in cultivation or pasturage over 300 acres. His homestead has all the conveniences and comforts of modern farm life. He is a progressive farmer and keeps fully up with the advancement of the times. Mr. Branstetter's first wife died in September, 1870. In June, two years afterwards, he was married to Miss Elizabeth J., a daughter of Isaac Orr, of Pike county. By his first wife Mr. Branstetter reared four children: Stonewall, Sophia, now Mrs. John F. Hamilton; Owen Alexander and Samuel F., the latter the eldest. Mr. Branstetter is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

#### THOMAS B. BROWN,

farmer, like many of the substantial farmers of Audrain county, is a native of old Pike, born on the 25th of November, 1841. Pike county was originally settled mainly by Virginians and Kentuckians, and among the former was Mr. Brown's father, T. Woodson Brown. Woodson Brown settled in Pike county in an early day. His wife's maiden name was Lucy B. Hilliard. She was born in North Carolina. They lived on a farm in Pike county, and Woodson Brown was one of the substantial men of that county. Thomas B. grew up on his father's farm and his father being in comfortable circumstances, the son had good educational advantages. He received a thorough course in excellent common and private schools, and acquired a good knowledge of the learning of the schools. On completing his academic course he engaged in farming, to which occupation he had decided to devote his energies, which he has since followed and as the sequel



shows with no mean success. On the 18th of March, 1875, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Edith, a daughter of William Carver, formerly of Virginia, but at that time of Saline county, to which he had removed from Pike some years before. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Claud, William G. and Everett W. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Brown removed to Audrain county and settled on his present farm two years afterwards. Mr. Brown has a place of 280 acres, all under fence and in cultivation. His farm is more than ordinarily well improved, including substantial fences, an excellent blue grass pasture, a timothy meadow, a large commodious two-story brick residence, a comfortable barn, a choice orchard, etc. Mr. Brown is an industrious farmer and good citizen, and is one of the really valuable men to the community of Cuivre township. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W.

#### WILLIAM A. BROWN,

an intelligent farmer of Cuivre township, who has been a resident of Audrain county for nearly thirteen years, was born in Pike county on the 11th of September, 1842. His father was James Brown, a native of Tennessee. His mother's maiden name was Abigail Lindsey. She was born and reared in Kentucky. James Brown came out to Kentucky from Tennessee with his parents when he was a youth, and afterwards was married and moved to Pike county, Missouri. He was one of the early settlers of Pike county, and was well thought of as a citizen and neighbor. He now resides in Lincoln county, where he settled in 1867. William A. was nineteen years of age when the war broke out, but did not enter the army until August, 1864, when he became a member of the 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry (Union service), and served until discharged in 1865. Excepting his term in the army, his whole life, thus far, has been spent on a farm. In September, 1868, he was married to Miss Sarah E., daughter of John Grimmett, of Pike county. In 1871 Mr. Brown removed to Audrain county and bought the farm where he now resides. He has 140 acres of land with about 100 acres in cultivation. His improvements are substantial and his buildings comfortable. He also has a thrifty young orchard, and is giving some attention to grape culture. Mr. Brown's first wife was taken from him by death in March, 1874. She left him two children: Charles O. and Ida J. Seven years after his first wife's demise Mr. Brown was married January 27, 1881, to Miss Matie M., a daughter of J. P. Hadsell, formerly of New York. Mr.

Brown's present wife, a worthy and excellent lady, was born in Alleghany county, New York, but was principally reared and educated in Pike county, Illinois. By his last marriage he has two children: Maud and J. Melvin Brown.

### LEONARD G. BURK,

farmer. Mr. Burk started out for himself in the cabinet-maker's trade, to which he served an apprenticeship of about three years. This was in Orange county, Indiana. He worked at the cabinet-maker's trade afterwards in Indiana at different towns for several years, and then came to Illinois, locating at Barry, in Pike county, where he worked about a year. This was 1856. From Barry he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he worked about a year, but then returned and continued in Barry until the second summer of the war. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the 99th Ill. Vol. Inf., in which he was made sergeant, but soon after joining the army he received an injury which disabled him from further active service. He was therefore detailed as clerk at Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He then returned to Barry and remained there some three years. A man of industry and frugal in his habits, he had accumulated some means by this time, and in 1868 he came to Audrain county and bought the land, 160 acres, on which he now resides, where he engaged in farming, which he has followed with success ever since. On the 9th of January, 1859, Mr. Burk was married to Miss Louisa A., a daughter of John T. Brown, formerly of New York State, but for many years a resident of Barry, in which place Mrs. Burk was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Burk have two children: Lillie M., now the wife of Charles Bryant, to whom she was married July 4, 1883, having been a widow at the time, relict of the late J. W. Carroll, who died January 5, 1881, and to whom she had been married in February the year before. The second of the family is also a daughter, Eugenia Grace, now in her ninth year. Mr. and Mrs. Burk are members of the Christian church. Mr. Burk was a son of James N. and Sarah A. (Green) Burk; the father a native of West Virginia and the mother originally of North Carolina. James M. Burk came out to Indiana in the territorial days of that State, when almost from center to circumference it was an untrodden wilderness. For a time, there being no white settlers in the section of the State where he located, he was compelled to make his home with friendly Indians. He was among the first white settlers at Martins-

ville, in Morgan county, where he was married and reared his family. Leonard G. was born there on the 27th of January, 1834, and continued at Martinsville up to about the age of seventeen. Mr. Burk has his place comfortably and substantially improved, and is otherwise pleasantly situated.

#### WILSON W. BUTTS,

farmer and stock raiser. Among the men whose industry and intelligence have been largely influential in making this section of the State what it is — one of the most prosperous in the country, stands prominently the subject of the present sketch, Mr. W. W. Butts. Now approaching middle age, his whole life has been spent in honest labor as a producer. Nor have his exertions been without success. Mr. Butts has a fine farm of 320 acres, principally the fruit of his own toil, and this is but an emblem of what he has produced as an energetic, enterprising farmer. The agricultural classes are the mainstay and chief source of all material prosperity, and if credit is due to any one for leading a useful and successful life, it is to the farmer upon whom everything depends. Mr. Butts is a worthy representative of that class of citizens in Audrain county. From his farm, beyond what is needed for home consumption, he is a large producer, sending to the markets every year important yields of both grain and stock which enter into the commerce and business of the country. Like most of the citizens of this section of the State who come of its early families, Mr. Butts came originally from a Southern family. His father, Wilson Butts, was a North Carolinian by nativity, but early went to Tennessee, where later along he was married to Miss Louisa Kingston. In about 1880 they removed to Pike county, Missouri, where the father entered a large body of land. He opened a farm there and followed farming with success until his death, which occurred in about 1851. He was a man of sterling integrity, great energy and more than ordinary public spirit, and was as much esteemed by those who knew him as any man who ever lived in the county. Wilson W. was born after the removal of the family to Pike county, on his father's farm in that county, on the 18th of October, 1841. Reared on the farm, he was educated in the common schools, and on reaching manhood began farming for himself. On the 15th of September, 1870, he was married to Miss Eveline, a daughter of Glenn Pegram, formerly of Tennessee. Mr. Butts continued farming in Pike county until 1877, when he removed to Audrain county, and here bought the land composing his present farm. He improved his own place and has put



it in excellent condition. His farm contains good fields and pastures, has good buildings including a new barn just erected, and also an excellent orchard. Mr. Butts is still comparatively a young man and considering his age is more than ordinarily well and comfortably fixed. Although he has resided here not ten years yet he is well and favorably known in the north-eastern part of the county, and is looked upon as one of the most energetic farmers and worthy citizens of Cuivre township. Mr. and Mrs. Butts have had seven children: Homer L., Herman R., Edward K., Ella M., Charles and Elma E. Leslie, the third, died in his second year. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. B. is a member of the Knights of Honor.

#### MATTHEW CHANDLER,

farmer. Mr. Chandler, who was a gallant soldier in the Union army during the late war and is now a substantial and well respected farmer of Cuivre township, is a native of Kentucky, but was principally reared in Indiana. His father, William Chandler, was originally from Tennessee, but came out to Kentucky with his parents when he was young, and afterwards was married there to Miss Frances Coy, a native of Garrard county Kentucky, and of a highly respected family. Matthew was born in Garrard county, of that state, on the 3d of June, 1825. The following year the family removed to Switzerland county, in Indiana, and later along moved to Bartholomew county of the same State, where the son grew up and was educated. He was reared on a farm and that became his permanent occupation after he reached manhood. In September, 1845, he was married to Miss Mary Anderson, of the neighboring county of Brown, and she survived to brighten his home for more than twenty years, but at last was taken from him by death in 1867. She left him five children: Elizabeth F., now Mrs. Thomas Parks; Martha, now the wife of John D. Minehee; Sarah, now Mrs. Samuel Gilbert, of Arkansas; Maria, now the wife of Charles Leach, and Mary D. By industry and good management Mr. Chandler had accumulated considerable of the evidences of substantial prosperity prior to the war; nor has he been less fortunate since that time. During the war, however, feeling that his duty as a citizen and his love of country called him to defend the Union against dismemberment and disintegration, he volunteered himself as a soldier in the army of the National Government. It was in August, 1862, when he enlisted, and he became a member of Co. I, of the 79th Indiana Inf., and he followed

the flag of the Republic until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in 1865. The 79th Indiana was conspicuous during the war for its gallantry and splendid drill, and was one of the most serviceable regiments in the army. Mr. Chandler bore a brave part as a soldier in this honored regiment, and brought home with him an honorable scar — that proudest decoration a soldier can wear of his gallantry and heroism — as an evidence of his bravery and fidelity. He was in a number of the hardest fought battles of the war, including the terrible death-duel at Stone river, also those fatal encounters of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Of the latter engagement, in his poem so celebrating the heroism of the Union soldiers in that awful cataclysm of battle, the gifted poet of Kentucky, George D. Prentice, thus describes it : —

“ The waves  
Of the mysterious death-river moaned;  
The tramp, the shout, the fearful thunder-roar  
Of red-breathed cannon, and the wailing cry  
Of myriad victims, filled the air.”

Mr. Chandler was in the whole campaign of Atlanta, and was in the battle of Nashville and a score of others. At Kenesaw Mountain he was severely wounded, being shot in the hip and thus disabled for life, but notwithstanding his disability he went bravely on through the war. After the restoration of peace Mr. Chandler returned to Indiana and resumed farming. In September, 1867, Mr. Chandler was married to Mrs. Cecelia McMillan, widow of the late James McMillan, her maiden name having been Holcraft. The year prior to this, however, he had removed to Missouri and located in Audrain county, where he bought land and improved a farm. Mr. Chandler is a hard working man, and has made himself an excellent farm. His place contains 260 acres, and besides other good improvements he has a thrifty young orchard on his farm. Mr. Chandler's last marriage has been blessed with five children: Ulysses S., Oliver A., William O., Perry L. and Catherine.

#### BENJAMIN F. CLARK,

farmer and stock raiser. That immigration to Missouri has not ceased and immigration too of the best class, becomes apparent to any one who gives the matter the least investigation, and especially is this true of Audrain county. In many parts of the State the great rush of immigration was during the first few years after the war, since which it has somewhat slackened; but this can hardly be said to be the case

in so far as Audrain county is concerned. Indeed, it is more than probable that this county has settled up more since 1875 than it did during the ten preceding years. Evidences to this effect are to be met with in every part of the county, in the large number of new comers that are settled in every township and, in fact, in almost every neighborhood. There is perhaps not a county in the State that has settled up so rapidly during the past eight or ten years as Audrain. And the most gratifying feature of this is that the settlers are men generally of superior intelligence, high character and liberal means. Prominent among these justly stands the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Clark came to this county from Illinois in 1877. A man of middle age, his life has already been a successful one, and the fruits of his long years of industry and intelligent business management he brought with him to augment the material wealth and prosperity of the county in which he made his new home. But his own personal worth as a man and citizen is of greatest value to the community in which he has settled. It is hard to estimate the advantage such men as he is are to a country. Energetic, enterprising and progressive in all their ideas in striving for personal success in life, they contribute by their exertions and thrift even more to the general wealth of a community than to their own; for it is well known that what one saves is only a fraction of what he makes, and all the proceeds of his industry enter into the business of the country. It is the successful men of every community that make it wealthy and prosperous. Every neighborhood of wealthy citizens is, of course, a wealthy community, and it is to this class of thriving, progressive men to which every community must look for its prosperity. Mr. Clark is a native of Logan county, Kentucky. He was born on the 3d of September, in the year 1823. His father, Samuel B. Clark, and his mother, Elizabeth Clark, were also both natives of the Blue Grass State. Mr. Clark's father came of a branch of the well known family of his name in Kentucky and Virginia, prominent for generations in business and public affairs. When Benjamin F. was a lad about six years of age, his parents removed to Illinois, first locating in Madison county, but two years later settling permanently in Macoupin county, where Benjamin grew to manhood and lived for many years. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Macoupin county, there having been but little settlement in the county when he made it his home. Afterwards, when the Black Hawk War came on in 1832, he became a volunteer against the Indians, and fought with distinguished courage and intrepidity until they were driven into the then



wilds of Wisconsin and that section of the North-west. He became a substantial citizen of Macoupin county and was long prominent as one of its oldest and most highly respected residents. He died there in 1839. His wife survived him only a year. Benjamin, coming up in that early day of the country, was not favored with the best school advantages, his opportunities for an education being limited principally to local private schools. Still, by improving such advantages as he had, and by study at home, he succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of farm and business life. January 11, 1847, he was married to Miss Naney M. Mitchell, a daughter of Rev. James Mitchell, of Macoupin county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Clark engaged in the flouring mill business after his marriage and also established a general store at Mount Olive, in Macoupin county, which he conducted with success. For a long time he had to freight his goods by wagon from St. Louis, a distance of 50 miles. He continued at Mount Olive until the fall of 1855, when he removed to Gillespie on the railroad (the road having been built about that time), or rather to the site on which Gillespie now stands, which he had bought and on which he laid off the town, now one of the thriving trade centers of Macoupin county. He built the first store-house in the place, opening a stock of goods, built a flouring mill and also established a number of dwelling houses. In a word, he was the founder of the town and was mainly instrumental in embarking it on the high tide of prosperity upon which it has since continued. Mr. Clark continued business there for over 20 years and became one of the leading business men and most prosperous citizens of Macoupin county, such a man as builds up a community and takes the lead in all material and business enterprises where he resides. Besides his varied interests at Gillespie, he also established a store and flouring mill at Clyde, on the railroad some miles from that place. In 1876 Mr. Clark built a large flouring mill in East St. Louis, and engaged extensively in business. The following year, however, having an opportunity to sell out to advantage, he disposed of his milling interests and came to Audrain county for the purpose of engaging in farming and stock raising. Here he bought a large farm embracing some 500 acres, the place on which he now resides, and has since been devoting his attention principally to agricultural affairs. It is needless to say that Mr. Clark is one of the solid men of Cuivre township. Although he has been here only five or six years, he has already become widely and favorably known as one of the broad-minded, enterprising and progressive men of the township. Being

a new comer, he does not seek to make himself especially prominent in public affairs, but still in his quiet way he wields an important influence on those around him. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have four children: James B. (married), in business at Laddonia; Christopher C. (married), Walter F. and Edward B. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the M. E. Church.

### JOHN CLAYVILLE,

a thrifty farmer and well respected citizen of Cuivre township, is a native of Maryland, born in Worcester county, April 5, 1824, and was a son of William and Ava (Atkinson) Clayville, both of old and respected families in that State. John Clayville was reared on his father's farm in Worcester county, receiving, as he grew up, a good ordinary education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and on reaching manhood he engaged in farming in that county for himself. On the 18th of August, 1847, he was married there to Miss Priscilla Sturgis, daughter of John C. Sturgis, a respectable farmer of Worcester county. Mr. Clayville continued farming in that county with industry and energy up to 1871 when he removed to Missouri, believing that he could better his fortune in the West where lands were cheaper and more fertile. His experience here has not disappointed his expectations. Settling in Audrain county in 1872, he went to work with a resolution and energy that could not fail of success. Five years afterwards he bought his present farm, a neat place of eighty acres, one of the best small farms in the township. Mr. Clayville is a man of integrity and intelligence, and is esteemed as a good neighbor and worthy citizen by those among whom he lives. He and his excellent wife have a family of eight children: Denard W. (married), E. W. (married), Zipporah, married George W. Boardman; Cora B., married George Schroll; Alice R., John A., Francis C. and Lillie B.

### JOHN A. CLITHERO,

farmer and broom manufacturer. Mr. Clithero, a young man not yet thirty years of age, is one of the most energetic, enterprising men who have the aptitude and disposition to turn their attention to any line of industry or business accessible which promises substantial returns — such men as have hardly ever failed of success in life, sooner or later. He commenced without anything to speak of but his own industry and ability to work, and a determination to make his way up in the world.

His parents, Joseph and Caroline (Jones) Clithero, came from Ohio to Missouri in 1852. His father was a native of that State, but his mother was originally from the Old Dominion. On coming to this State they located in Pike county, where the father still lives, but the mother is now deceased. John A. was born two years after his parents came to Missouri, on the 17th of September, 1854. He was reared to hard work, and learned from early experience and by the example of his father that the only way to succeed in life in an honest way is by unceasing labor and good management. Although having a strong predilection for a farmer's life, he has the intelligence to engage in any thing honorable that presents an opportunity of realizing substantial results. Going to work for himself in early manhood, in 1876 he moved on the land in Audrain county where he now lives. He has resided on this place since that fall. He has followed farming here but has devoted a large part of his attention to raising broom corn; and seeing no reason why he couldn't manufacture into brooms himself to a better advantage than to sell the raw product at the prices ordinarily realized, he engaged in making brooms, and has been entirely successful. He now manufactures about three hundred brooms per annum, working at it during the bad weather while he cannot be engaged in out-door farm work. Selling his brooms at market prices, he makes a better profit than the regular manufacturers do, for he saves the freight of the manufacturing establishments and back to the retail market, and also the profit to the middle men. Taking this view of it, which by experience he has found to be the correct one, he expects ultimately, as soon as his means will allow, to engage regularly and extensively in the broom manufacturing business, which statistics show is one of the most profitable lines of industry in the country. Mr. Clithero is a man of very natural aptitudes, and may almost be said to be a natural mechanic. For some time past he has worked at the carpenter's trade, and besides doing his own work in this line, he does considerable outside work when not otherwise employed. His place contains 80 acres of land and is neatly improved. On the 23d of March, 1882, Mr. Clithero was married to Miss Bettie S., daughter of Granville and Mary A. Henderson, formerly of Virginia, but for many years residents of Pike county, where Mrs. Clithero was reared and grew up. Their only child, Walter S. Clithero, a promising little infant son, died in July, 1883, in the sixth month of his age. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the C. P. Church — soldiers of Zion, saved and sanctified to God through Christ our Savior.



## WILLIAM CORNETT,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Cornett, who has been a citizen of Missouri for nearly sixty years, was born in Clay county, Kentucky, on the 4th of October, 1806. His father, Robert Cornett, was a native of Washington county, Virginia. His mother, whose maiden name was Charlotte Calliham, was also originally from Virginia. They came out to Kentucky in an early day where they lived until death. William Cornett, the subject of the present sketch, was reared on his father's farm in Clay county, Kentucky, and as he grew up received a fair, practical education in the common private schools of the neighborhood. Of a naturally energetic mind and enterprising disposition, he early determined to cast his fortunes in the new country beyond the Mississippi. In the fall of 1828 he came out to Missouri, making his first stopping place at Columbia, staying for a short time at Wall's tavern, the first house of public entertainment ever established in Boone county. A short time afterwards he came over to Ralls county and purchased land in the north-eastern part or corner of the county, about two miles from Hannibal, where he improved a farm. He lived in Ralls about twenty-five years, and a couple of years after settling there was married on the 4th of January, 1830, to Miss Theresa A., a daughter of Peter Cochran, originally of Surrey county, North Carolina, but later along a resident of Harrison county, Kentucky, and finally of Marion county, Missouri. Mrs. Cornett was born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, and came out to this State with her parents when a young lady. She is a lady of intelligence and many excellent qualities and is highly esteemed by all who know her. Mr. Cornett became a successful farmer of Ralls county, and was one of its well respected citizens. In 1853, however, he sold out in Ralls and moved across in Pike, where he was engaged mainly in stock trading for several years. He then bought land in Audrain county, in which he has since made his home and has been engaged in farming and handling stock. A man of industry, frugal habits and a good manager, his life has not been spent thus far without realizing substantial evidences of prosperity. Mr. Cornett and his excellent lady have eight children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. N. D. Bradley; Charlotte, now Mrs. J. J. Breece; Robert H., W. W., N. B., Thomas J., Thursa A., wife of Leander Chesnut; and Mary S., wife of James Euslan. James B., the next to the youngest of the family, died August 18, 1871, in his twenty-third year. Mr. Cornett, in connection with his son, has

about 500 acres of land divided into three farms, all contiguous and each well improved. Mr. Cornett at one time had nearly 865 acres of land, most of which he has since distributed among his children. Mr. Cornett is a thorough-going farmer and one of the best judges of stock in Audrain county. He is now, however, retiring from the activities of life and has a comfortable estate to rely upon in old age. Mr. and Mrs. Cornett are members of the Baptist church, as also are all his family; he is likewise a member of the A. F. and A. M.

### JOSEPH CULWELL,

farmer. Mr. Culwell's parents, James and Peachy (Willhoit) Culwell, came to Missouri in about 1838 and settled in Pike county, where his father entered land and improved a farm, on which he still resides. His father was a native of Kentucky, but his mother was originally from Virginia. Joseph was born on his father's farm in Pike county, on the 3d of March, 1840. He was reared there and when twenty years of age, on the 9th of August, 1860, was married to Miss Susan, a daughter of Thomas Chamberlain, formerly of Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Culwell removed to Audrain county and settled on the place where he now resides. Mr. Culwell has a good farm of 240 acres, all in cultivation and otherwise in an excellent state of improvement. He has a substantial two-story residence, just completed, and finished with an eye, not only to comfort, but to appearance as well. His other improvements compare favorably with his residence. Mr. Culwell is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, a thrifty, energetic farmer, and has contributed his full share by his industry and enterprise to making Cuivre township one of the best in the county. He is a man whose name is well and favorably known throughout this part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Culwell have a family of four children: Mary Lizzie, Joe Herman, Susan Alice and J. William, the latter the eldest. Mr. Culwell and lady are members of the Baptist church, and are highly esteemed as neighbors and acquaintances.

### JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

farmer. The family names of Mr. Cunningham's father and mother — Cunningham and Pendleton — are as familiar almost to one in the least versed in the public affairs of this country, as household words. Both families were originally native to the Old Dominion, but have since sent out branches to nearly all of the North-western and Western

States, and, indeed, to several other States of the Union. We have not here the space to mention the numerous representatives of these families who have become distinguished in the history of the country. Nor is it necessary. Their names will occur to any one of average information. Nor does Mr. Cunningham, the subject of the present sketch, lay claim to any consideration simply on account of his distinguished family connections. A plain, straight-forward, sensible man, he is worthy of mention in the present volume on account alone of his own merits as a citizen. While he is not as conspicuous as some, he is a man of solid character, substantial qualities and great personal worth, a man who when his sun of life has set, will be found not to have spent his days in vain. John Cunningham was born in Franklin county, W. Va., (a county named for his mother's family), on the 29th of December, 1803. His father, whose name was also John, was a worthy son of the Old Dominion. His mother, formerly Miss Elizabeth Pendleton, also came of the old mother of Presidents, Virginia. There were four children in the family of which John, Jr., was a member. The mother dying while he was young, the father was afterwards married a second time, and this wife also dying, he was a third time married. John Cunningham, Jr., is the only one of the first family of children now living. His father died in Sangamon county, Ill., to which State he had removed years before. John, the son, was educated in Virginia, or rather he educated himself in that State, for his early opportunities were very limited, a deficiency for which he made up by study at home. However, he succeeded in acquiring a good education, and afterwards engaged in merchandising in Virginia. Later along he was made deputy sheriff of Pendleton county, and in 1837 he removed to Missouri, and located in Boone county, where he sold goods for some years following. Prospering in business affairs, he also bought a farm and superintended the conduct of that. From merchandising he turned his attention to steamboating and ran that for several years. He then bought a hotel in Lewis county, and also rented a farm in that county, which he carried on successfully for some time. Mr. Cunningham came to Audrain county nearly twenty-five years ago, in 1860, and four years afterwards located on his present farm. Comfortably situated in life, though by no means a wealthy man, for he has never been avaricious, in 1878 he retired from the active management of his farm in order to spend the closing years of his life in ease and free from the annoyances and responsibilities of active affairs. He has a comfortable homestead and a good home, and is blessed with a worthy and



affectionate family. Mr. Cunningham was married away back, over a half a century ago, and the 1st of March, 1882, was the day for the celebration of his golden wedding, fifty years of happy married life having elapsed since he and his good wife first took the vows at the altar to love and cherish each other as husband and wife. Both are still spared to accompany each other through the evening hours of life. They have reared six children: James J., Jesse S., William P., Isaac B., George H., and John H. Two besides are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Methodist church. They are now on a visit in Texas among their children, some of whom reside in that State.

#### D. P. DANIELS,

farmer, post-office, Vandalia. Mr. Daniels is another of the many instances that can be pointed out in almost every township in Audrain county, in proof of the gratifying fact that immigration, including the better class of immigrants, is still pouring into this county. He came here as recent as 1880, and is from the great Prairie State of Illinois, a State noted all over the Union for the intelligence, enterprise and thrift of its farmers. The Daniels came originally from New York State, from which Mr. Daniels' father, C. B. Daniels, came in 1843, and settled in Pike county, Ill. His wife was, previous to her marriage, a Miss Temperance Potter, of the Potter family of Pennsylvania. Farming was his life occupation, and he was substantially successful in that calling. D. P., one of a family of nine children, was born after his parents came to Illinois, in Pike county, May 14, 1846. He was reared in his native county, and on reaching manhood engaged in farming for himself. On the 20th of June, 1867, he was married to Miss Lucinda Jeffers, daughter of Elijah Jeffers, of Pike county, Ill., but formerly of Ohio. As has been said, Mr. Daniels removed to this county in 1880, having lived for the nine previous years in Ralls county. He has an excellent farm here of 160 acres, which he has well improved. His fences particularly are of superior quality. He is one of those thrifty Northern farmers who have done so much for the agricultural interests of Missouri since the war. Mr. and Mrs. D. have two children, Marcellus and Frank A. Mr. D. and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

#### HON. CHARLES G. DANIEL,

owner of Daniel's Bank of Vandalia. Mr. Daniel, a leading business man and attorney of Audrain county, and its representative in the last

Legislature, was principally reared in this county, though he is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Trigg county, of the Blue Grass State, August 12, 1849, and is a son of Andrew B. and Matilda (Greening) Daniel, of this county, his father originally of Virginia, but his mother formerly of Kentucky. The family came to this county in 1854, where they still reside. The father has long been one of the well respected and well-to-do citizens of the county. Charles G. had good educational advantages as he grew up. Besides courses through the common and high schools of the county, he had the benefit of a course in the State University. Having made up his mind to devote himself to the profession of the law, he entered upon the study for the bar immediately after his general university course. Later along he spent a term or two in the law department of the State University, and was afterwards admitted to the bar, locating at Vandalia in the practice in 1875. Here his thorough qualifications, excellent natural ability and popular manners readily recommended him to the esteem and confidence of the community, both as a citizen and as a young lawyer, and he made rapid progress in the acquisition of a good, lucrative practice. He was shortly after elected town attorney, which he held for five successive terms, and rose in his profession until he came to occupy a prominent position at the bar of Mexico. By 1880, so well and favorably known had he become throughout the county, that he was nominated for the Legislature by the Democratic party, and was elected at the succeeding election by a handsome majority. He served in both the regular and extra sessions of the thirty-first General Assembly. In the House of Representatives he greatly distinguished himself by the leading and successful part he took in the passage of the bill re-districting the State. He also became prominent as a leader in other important measures. He acquitted himself of his legislative position with high honor, both to himself and to the people whom he represented. He was highly complimented by prominent journals in different parts of the State upon the ability and success with which his career as a legislator was characterized. In the meantime Mr. Daniel, besides attending to his law business, had become somewhat largely interested in mercantile pursuits, owning interests in several successful stores. He was also engaged in dealing in grain. In 1883 (January) he began in his present banking business, succeeding Messrs. Mayes & Burckhardt, who established the bank about a year before. This is one of the solid banking institutions of the county, and enjoys an enviable reputation both with the public at large and in banking circles here and elsewhere. Mr. Daniel



has the qualities and qualifications for a successful business man, and his career, already past the experimental point, promises to be one of more than ordinary usefulness. He is a large property holder in Vandalia, and one of its leading citizens. On the 19th of October, 1876, Mr. Daniel was married to Miss Fannie McPike, a daughter of Aaron McPike, the founder of Vandalia. Mr. and Mrs. D. have four children: Claude B., William McP., Tiney B. and Charles G., Jr. Mrs. D. is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

#### GEORGE W. DANIEL,

of the firm of Daniel & Towler, dealers in general merchandise, Vandalia. It was in 1877 that Mr. Daniel, who is a brother to Charles G., a sketch of whom precedes this, came to Vandalia and engaged in business in this place. He was then a member of the firm of C. Daniel & Bro., in which he continued until the present firm was organized, in the spring of 1883. Messrs. Daniel & Towler have one of the leading general mercantile houses, if not the leading one, in the eastern part of the county. They are also engaged largely in the grain business and have done much to make Vandalia an important local center of the grain trade. Mr. Daniel is a man of good education, ample business experience, safe judgment as a merchant, and full of enterprise, such a man as would go to the front in the business affairs of any place or community. The success he has already had in merchandising is strong proof of what his character and qualifications are, and they give almost conclusive assurance of what his future will be. The firm of which he is a member carries an exceptionally large and well selected stock of goods, one, in fact, in which may be found every article in their line, and believing in the doctrine of quick sales and small profits, and doing business on a cash basis almost exclusively, they could hardly fail of being abundantly successful. Their trade extends for miles around Vandalia, over into Pike and Ralls counties, and includes many of the best and most substantial citizens in the business jurisdiction of this place. Their custom is more than an ordinarily good one, and by fair dealing and an accommodating disposition, they have proved themselves eminently worthy of it. Mr. Daniel, like his brother, is a native of Kentucky, born in Trigg county, December 10, 1854. He was therefore still in infancy when his parents removed to Missouri. Mr. Daniel's early education was acquired at the high school of Mexico, under Prof. H.



M. Hamell. But at the age of 16 he began clerking in a store, and from that time up to the present he has been identified with mercantile business. From his long experience it is therefore apparent that his business qualifications are of the best. On the 10th of November, 1878, he was married to Miss Mollie E. Bowen, of Pike county, but formerly of Henry county, Kentucky. She was a daughter of B. J. Bowen. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel have one child, Annie Georgia. Mr. Daniel is one of the substantial men of Vandalia and one of its most highly respected citizens.

#### VARNOR J. DAVIS,

farmer. Mr. Davis' life has been one of more than ordinary adventure. He was born in Shelby county, Indiana, January 12, 1834, and was a son of David and Lucy (Gardner) Davis, his father a native of Pennsylvania, but his mother formerly of New Jersey. In 1833, when Varnor was a mere boy, some four years of age, the family removed to Missouri and located in Audrain county. They were among the early settlers of this county, and Varnor had practically in that early day no school advantages. His education, which he acquired later in life, was obtained entirely by self-culture. When a young man, in 1855, he went overland, in company with William Boyce and others, to California, thus commencing a career of adventure in the great West, which was to extend over a period of nearly fifteen years. Reaching California, he was engaged in mining there three years, and then made a trip in the far North, across into British America and along the Frazier river. Returning then to California, he spent three years more in the gold mines of that State, and then went to Nevada, where he followed mining two years. In 1865 he went to Salt Lake City, and from there across to Nevada City, Montana, where he worked in the mines about three months, and then went to Helena. Shortly afterwards he mined in Cave Gulch, Montana, for about six months, receiving as compensation \$10 per day. In June, 1868, Mr. Davis, having now been absent from home for about thirteen years, started on his trip to old Missouri. Taking the boat at Fort Benton, he came down the river to St. Louis, a distance of 3,100 miles, having a boat ride such as it is the fortune of but few men to enjoy. From St. Louis he then came on up to Audrain county. The following winter Mr. Davis was married to Miss Sallie M., a daughter of John Oliver, of Montgomery county. The great philosopher, Bacon, has said that, "He that hath a wife and children hath given hostages to fortune, for they are impediments to great

enterprises, either of virtue or mischief." However that may be, certain it is that after his marriage Mr. Davis' adventures in new countries ceased, and he settled down and became a quiet, contented farmer and worthy and useful citizen. He soon bought a farm on which he settled, and where he has until recently resided. This place contained 170 acres, in a good state of cultivation and improvement. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist church at West Cuivre. Mr. Davis has sold the place on which he located in 1872, and has removed to Texas, where he expects to make his future home.

### H. T. DAVIS,

late agent and telegraph operator Chicago and Alton road at Vandalia, and now in the employ of the banking house of C. G. Daniel. Mr. Davis, a gallant soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, and for nine or ten years agent of the railroad at this place, is a native of the great Prairie State, born in Tazewell county, April 4, 1841. His father, Hezekiah Davis, was from Kentucky, and settled in Illinois as early as 1821. He was married in the latter State to Miss Sarah T. Scott, also originally of Kentucky, but who is now deceased. The father, who was a tanner by occupation, which he followed for many years, is still living, and is now in his 86th year. They had a family of six children, of whom H. T. was the youngest. He was reared in his native county and educated at the high school of Tremont, Ill. Twenty years of age when the war broke out, he was strongly Union in feeling and convictions, and at once threw himself in the conflict for the maintenance of the old flag with all the ardor and enthusiasm of youth. He became a member of Co. L., 4th Illinois Cavalry, and remained out until the close of the war, participating in many of the hardest fought battles of that great struggle. He was severely wounded, which afterwards rendered him unfit for hard labor. Returning home after the restoration of peace, he engaged in farming, having been reared to that occupation, but not being strong enough, on account of the disability resulting from his wound, to undergo the exertion necessary in farm labor, he quit the farm two years afterwards and entered the depot office at Tremont, Ill., to learn the agency and telegraph business. He acted as assistant there for about six months, and then became assistant in the office at Petersburg, Ill., on the Chicago and Alton road, where he remained until 1875, mastering both the telegraph business and the details of the duties of station agent. In April, 1875, Mr. Davis was tendered the position of station

and telegraph agent at Vandalia, this county, which he accepted, and which he filled with efficiency and to the satisfaction of the road authorities and the public. Though a man of reticent disposition, he is a man of many estimable and sterling qualities, and is highly esteemed for his solid character. Recently he has accepted a situation in the banking house of C. G. Daniel, of this place. On the 4th of December, 1873, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Elizabeth Masteller, formerly of Menard county, Illinois. They have one child, Nellie. Mr. Davis is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and of the A. O. U. W.

### THOMAS R. DODGE,

editor and proprietor of the *Vandalia Leader*. Mr. Dodge, who has been engaged in the newspaper business for about twenty-five years, and is well known in North-east Missouri as a successful manager and good writer, is a native of Kentucky, born in Louisville, August 25, 1836. His father, William R. Dodge, was an Englishman, and came to America when a young man in about 1819. He was a machinist and blacksmith, and worked at the former, principally, for several years in New York City after his arrival in this country. From New York he went to Pittsburg, where he was married to Miss Eleanora Lambert of that city. Later along he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, the birth place of Thomas R., where he lived some years and then removed to St. Louis. Soon afterwards he located in Lincoln county and worked at his trade there until 1850, when he went to California for the purpose of mining, and died there in 1862. His widow died in New London, Ralls county, in 1875, to which place she had come to make her home with her son, the subject of the present sketch. Thomas R. Dodge was principally educated in Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, having, while the family resided there, the benefit of instruction in a local academy of excellent repute. After quitting school, he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, which he learned and worked at for some years. At the age of fifteen he went to Ralls county, and four years afterwards he entered a printing office in St. Charles county to learn the typographer's art. Six months after he bought the *Kaleidoscope* office at St. Charles and continued its publication for a short time, when he removed the office to New London, where he established the *Ralls County Beacon*, which he continued to publish until the outbreak of the Civil War. When it came to the question of union or disunion, the perpetuity or the overthrow of the Government, Mr. Dodge was unequivocally and earnestly in



favor of upholding the authority and integrity of the Government. Having the courage of his convictions and willing to throw his own life in the balance, as he believed every patriotic man should do, for the maintenance of the Union which Washington and the hero fathers of the Revolution had founded, he bravely went to the front before the sound of the cannonading of Fort Sumpter had died upon the wind, and enlisted in the 3d Missouri State Militia, in which he did his duty as a soldier until the close of the war. Less embittered against his friends of the South than he was devoted to the Union, when the last shot of the Rebellion was fired he was in favor of receiving the Southern States back into the Union and extending to their people all the rights of citizenship. This, his old-fashioned Democracy taught him and this he earnestly advocated. Subsequent events have fully vindicated the wisdom of such a policy. On the return of peace, therefore, he together with his brother-in-law, C. C. M. Mayhall, established the *Ralls County Record*, in which he advocated the full and equal enfranchisement of all the people of Missouri, regardless of the position they had taken during the war. In the course of a few years this was brought about. And there is no debt of gratitude in the history of politics in this or any other county greater than that which the Southern people of Missouri owe to their patriotic and disinterested neighbors and fellow-citizens on the Union side, through whose exertions the shackles of outlawry, disfranchisement and obloquy were stricken from them. Mr. Dodge and his partner continued the publication of the *Record* for over seventeen years and with increasing influence and success. That paper became well known under their combined management as one of the sterling, ably conducted weekly papers of North-east Missouri. In 1881 he bought the Palmyra *Democrat*, which he published for about fifteen months. In the meantime, the handwriting had become so plain on the wall that Vandalia was destined to be a town of more than ordinary local importance, that he saw no excuse for disregarding it, and always inclined to anticipate results to the best advantage, he therefore decided to cast his fortunes with the future of this place. Accordingly, having an opportunity to purchase the *Leader* at Vandalia, he bought it in May, 1883, and transferred the scene of his labors as a newspaper man to this place. Although Mr. Dodge has been connected with the Vandalia *Leader* only a short time, he has greatly improved it both in the mechanical get-up of the paper and in its literary character. The circulation of the paper under the management of himself and son, S. W. Dodge, has greatly increased, and

its influence is far more substantial and extended than at any previous time. The *Leader*, in fact, is one of the best country papers in this section of the State. Mr. Dodge is a man of sterling character, extensive general information and a vigorous writer, and although a Democrat, he is not one of the hide-bound, bread-and-butter kind, who are afraid to call their souls their own, or express an honest conviction, for fear that what they say may conflict with some influential man's prejudices or cranks. In other words, he is a broad-gauge Democrat and a liberal-minded man, and thinks freely and independently for himself. With no friends to reward or enemies to punish, he goes straight forward in the conduct of his paper, keeping steadily in view the higher and better interests of the community in which he lives, of his party and of the whole country. Incorruptible himself, corruption in office and fraud out of office find in him a dangerous and merciless enemy. In a word, the *Leader* is a worthy and faithful tribune of the people. On the 24th of September, 1860, Mr. Dodge was married to Miss Frances M. Mayhall. They have six children: Samuel W., the present local editor and assistant manager of the *Leader*, Louisa E., Thomas A., Paul R., Fannie and Josie, the last two twins. Mrs. D. was a daughter of Samuel W. Mayhall, Esq., of Ralls county, and is a lady of marked intelligence and cultured refinements.

#### THOMAS S. DOUGHERTY,

an industrious farmer and respected citizen of Cuivre township, was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, April 2, 1838. He is a son of Thomas and Dianna (Tolman) Dougherty, both natives of that State. The family removed to Missouri in 1845 and located first in Scott county, but two years later they settled permanently in Pike county, where Thomas S. grew to manhood and lived for a number of years afterwards. He was brought up on a farm and has made farming his occupation thus far through life. On the 29th of November, 1866, he was married to Miss Cornelia, the daughter of Edwin Stone, formerly of Virginia, in which State Mrs. Dougherty was born and principally educated. Mr. Dougherty continued to reside in Pike county until 1876, when he removed to Audrain county. He located on his present farm in 1883, where he has a place of 160 acres, which he has all under fence and in a fair state of cultivation. His improvements are substantial and his buildings comfortable. He has a good orchard on his place and he has his farm in good condition. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty have a family of five children: Thomas E., Maggie D., Lou E.,



Gracie G. and Fannie C. Mr. D. is a member of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. D. worships at the Methodist shrine.

### FRANK DRAPER,

railroad agent, and of Draper & Jenkins, land agents, Farber, Mo. Mr. Draper, a prominent young business man of the north-eastern part of the county, is a native Missourian, born in Pike county on the 13th of March, 1853. His father was Daniel Draper, now deceased, for many years one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Pike county. Daniel Draper was a man of wonderful strength of character. Decided in his convictions, broad-minded, and taking the interest of a patriotic citizen in public affairs, he wielded a justly important influence in the politics of his county and this section of the State. Although a native of South Carolina, he was one of the most ardent and unconditional Union men in Missouri during the war, and exerted himself in every direction in which he could serve his country for the maintenance of the Government and its laws. He held various official positions of prominence in county, State and National affairs, including both the civil and military service. In short, his name throughout North-east Missouri was as familiar almost, for over twenty years prior to his death, as a household word. And from the beginning to the close of the long and useful life, never a breath of discredit fell upon his name. He was, in the truest and best sense of the word, a stalwart, brave and downright honest man, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Such was the father of the subject of the present sketch. The mother, whose maiden name was Julia A. Riggs, of an old and eminently respected Missourian family, was a most amiable and exemplary Christian lady, well known through all the vicinity where they lived in Pike county for her benevolence and estimable qualities of mind and heart. Frank, the son, was reared in Louisiana the principal business part of his life. His youth was spent mainly at school but during the vacations he assisted his father in the latter's business house at Louisiana, thus, as he grew up, not only acquiring an excellent education, but also learning the practical duties of business life. He completed his education at the high school of Louisiana, where he received an advanced English education, but did not study the languages to any considerable extent. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1875, he started out for himself, commencing as clerk and book-keeper; but soon afterwards, during the fall of the same year, he came to Farber and built the first grain elevator at this place or in Audrain county.



Inheriting the character he did, which was strengthened by his bringing up, and having received a good education, it was manifest from the beginning that he was destined for a successful and useful life, and although still quite a young man, he has already given such evidences of his worth, energy and intelligence, that it is safe to predict a more than ordinarily prosperous and enviable future for him. Before coming to Farber, Mr. Draper had met a young lady of singular charms and excellence to whom he became ardently attached, a young lady worthy in every particular of his affections, and who reciprocated them with the sincerity and gentleness of a pure and devoted heart. Soon after he had established himself at this place they were married, on the 29th of December, 1875, and he at once brought his young wife to their new home. Mrs. Draper's maiden name was Katie Drumey, but her parents having died while she was yet in infancy, she was adopted into the family of Simeon Fitch at Barry, Ill., where she was reared and given every advantage, educational and social, to be had in that cultured and refined city of the North-west. In the charms of mind and person she is all that Green, the gifted English poet, claims in his *Menaphon's Eclogue* for the gentle lady he there describes, and as a housewife, it might almost be thought that Surrey had her prototype in mind when he wrote his well known pen-picture of the true English housewife. Happy in his domestic life, Mr. Draper directed his attention and energies to business affairs with a courage and resolution that could not fail of success. He continued in the grain business with success for two years and then sold out to excellent advantage. Being offered the agency of the railroad at this place — ticket, freight, telegraph, U. S. express, etc. — he accepted it and has since continued to discharge the duties of that position for nine years. Too active and energetic, however, to confine himself to a single employment, he formed a land agency which he has since carried on, and has been engaged in various other enterprises, etc. Mr. Draper is taking a public-spirited interest in the German carp industry, and in this, as in everything to which he gives his attention, he has been very successful. He has made a large pond at heavy expense, covering an area of about 40 acres, which he has well stocked with the finest quality of German carp. This promises to become an industry of great value and has already passed beyond the bounds of mere experiment. In his land agency business, he is enterprising and successful and is doing a great deal to build up Farber and the surrounding country. He has large bodies of fine lands both raw and improved for sale in Audrain and adjacent counties, and is doing an excellent business in this line. Mr.

Draper is one of the most sterling, public-spirited citizens of this part of the county, and has proved a valuable acquisition to the citizenship of Farber. Personally he is highly respected. He and his excellent wife have an interesting little son, DeWitt C., aged seven years. Mrs. D. is a member of the M. E. Church.

#### KINNETH DYE (DECEASED).

He whose name heads this sketch, for over twenty-five years a worthy citizen of Audrain county, lived a life that was useful and just and died a death that was a triumph of the Christian's faith. From the morning to the evening of his earthly career, his life shone out like a dimless star unclouded by a breath of reproach. To have lived such a life and died such a death as he did, is to have fulfilled to the full measure of man's mission on earth the duties for which he was intended. If all could thus live and thus die, how much purer and brighter this world would be, how much more radiant, how much happier would the hereafter appear. The memory of such a life is well worthy of preservation in the present volume, well worthy the affectionate cherishment of those near and dear to him, well worthy of the veneration of all good people. Kinneth Dye was born in Mason county, Kentucky, April 29, 1812. He came of a good family. His father was Peter Dye, formerly of Virginia and a worthy citizen of that noble old Commonwealth. His mother's name was Abigail. Reared in Kentucky, he learned the brick-mason's trade, and in 1837 came to Missouri and located in Pike county. The following year, on the 18th of January, he was married to Miss Martha A. Burroughs, a young lady worthy in every way to have been the wife of such a man. Mr. Dye followed his trade in Pike county for nearly twenty years, and became one of the leading and successful contractors and builders in the brick line in the north-western part of that county. He was a man of more than an ordinary mind, and of an exceptionally generous heart, and rose high in the confidence and esteem of those among whom he lived. A business man of superior qualifications, he was looked upon as one of the most capable and reliable men in his line of business in the county. He also became largely interested in farming, and owned a fine farm in Pike county which he carried on with great energy and success. Having a large family of children growing up around him, he determined to remove to Audrain county, where lands were cheaper and where, when the time came for them to start out in life for themselves, they could establish themselves on comfortable



homesteads with less expense and difficulty. Mr. Dye removed to Audrain county in 1866 and settled about three miles south of Ladonia, where he lived until his death. After his removal to this county he was engaged almost exclusively in farming, and through the remainder of his life held the rank of one of the best farmers in this part of the county. He died on the 16th of May, 1878. For many years he had been an earnest and faithful member of the Christian Church. And through all his long life the better qualities of the Christian character were manifest in his walk and talk among men. He was a man of great charity, and gave liberally of his means to the destitute and unfortunate; and in the church none stood before him in contributing for the promotion of the cause of religion. His house was the stopping place for the ministers of his church, and ministers of other denominations ever found a cheerful welcome at his hearthstone. A man qualified both by education and the natural attributes of his mind for the discharge of duties of high public trust, he was yet without political ambition and preferred rather to devote himself to the duties of home and the church than to participate in the exciting affairs incident to public life. He therefore lived quietly at home, modestly discharging the duties of citizenship in the neighborhood where he lived, and died at last as sincerely regretted as any man who was ever borne to the grave after a long and useful life. He and his good wife were blessed with a family of nine children: William H., now of Wright county; George W., whose sketch appears elsewhere; Elizabeth, who died the wife of Daniel Branstetter; Sarah, now deceased, and previously Mrs. David A. Hart; James A., mentioned in this volume; John F., now of Vandalia; Annie, died in maidenhood; Abigail died about three years ago; Lucy is now Mrs. George Ramsey, the sketch of whose husband appears in this work. Thus it is seen that within five years, five of this family, the father and four daughters, have fallen to sleep in death. But to the Christian death is not all. There is something beyond,

"To die is landing on some silent shore,  
Where billows never break nor tempests roar;  
Ere well we feel the friendly stroke 'tis o'er."

Mrs. Dye, the mother, was the daughter of George and Mary (Johnson) Burroughs, her father originally of Virginia, but her mother formerly of Kentucky. They were married in Madison county, Kentucky and came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1828; Mrs. Dye was born in Kentucky October 31, 1822, and died January 13, 1884, in Vandalia, Mo. She was a motherly, kind-hearted old lady, a faithful follower of the Cross, and beloved by all who know her.



## JAMES A. DYE,

farmer. Mr. Dye, who is a man of energy and industry, and has been fairly successful in getting a start in life (for he is still comparatively a young man), is something more than the average hum-drum tiller of the soil that one meets of a summer's day. There is a great deal of that quality in him which the French call *spirituel*, that is, liveliness of mind, ingenuity, quick wit, and far more than average intelligence. His mental characteristics, furthermore, are courage and determination; and being a man of strong affection, when his mind and heart become enlisted in an enterprise he knows no such word as fail. Looking out, of course, for the substantial interests of life, he yet believes that there is something more to live for than mere bread-getting and property, hogs and hominy. In his life, therefore, there have been numerous incidents a little out of the order of the average plowman and citizen. Mr. Dye was born in Pike county, Missouri, on the 10th of June, 1848, and was a son of Kenneth and Martha (Burroughs) Dye, his father originally from Kentucky, from which State also his mother's family came. There were eight other children besides James, not all of whom, however, lived to reach maturity. James was reared on the farm just about as boys usually are in the country, that is, with advantages no worse and no better than the average run. But having an aspiring mind, and being ambitious to rise above his humble surroundings, he struck out in the world at an early age and sought employment in a more public and prominent station. Such was his address and popular manners, and such the favorable impression he was able to make on those around him, that at the early age of eighteen he succeeded in securing the responsible position of deputy sheriff of his county, the duties of which he discharged with marked efficiency and with entire satisfaction to the people and to the sheriff, himself, up to 1867. Following this he engaged in the brick making and brick mason business, and afterwards secured a position in the service of the Government. This brings him up to one of the most exciting, as it is by far the happiest events of his life. In the fall of 1868 and the following winter he had been paying his addresses to a young lady who had won his heart, and to whose affections he laid siege with all the ardor and resolution of his nature. To a young man of his qualities and appearance there could be but one result of such a campaign, and that result followed, of course, in this case. Miss Selina F. Graffort became his plighted *fiancee*. Their married life has proved

one of singular happiness, and has been blessed with three interesting and promising children: Frankie P., Artie K., and Joseph M. Mr. Dye has also been successful in the material affairs of life, and has a comfortable homestead of 80 acres of good land, all well improved, including good buildings, fences, etc. — all the result of his own industry and determination to succeed in life. He is one of the most intelligent, active-minded and progressive citizens of Cuivre township, and becomes a leader in everything with which he becomes connected. Not yet having reached the middle age of life, he will doubtless be heard from in the public affairs of Audrain county before the frosts of old age settle upon his head. There are numerous incidents in Mr. Dye's life, of more than ordinary interest, and all to his credit, but we have not the space here to relate them. Suffice it to say that he is a citizen eminently worthy of the mention he has received in this work.

#### GEORGE W. DYE,

farmer. Mr. Dye, brother to James A., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, like his brother, James A., is a native of old Pike, and was born on the 10th of August, 1843. Principally reared in Pike county, he was educated in the schools of that county and brought up by his father to a farm life, which he has since followed. On reaching manhood he engaged in farming for himself, which he followed up to 1863, when, on the 10th of August, of that year, he enlisted in the 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, C. S. A., and served for nearly a year in that regiment. Returning to Pike county after the close of his term of service, he soon afterwards went to Monroe county, where he re-engaged in farming. Two years afterwards, on the 15th of March, 1866, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Paris, of the old and honored Paris family, of Monroe county, for which its county seat is named. In 1870 Mr. Dye removed to Audrain county, where he has since resided. On the 31st of September, 1879, he lost his wife, who left him at her death four children: Annie M., Thomas F., Walter C. and Isaiah. September 19, 1880, Mr. Dye was married to Miss Marinda M. Likes, a worthy and excellent lady. They have one child, Siras T. Mrs. Dye was born in Adams county, Ill., November 14, 1853, and was there reared and educated. She was a daughter of R. F. and Bethada (Callaham) Likes, her father a substantial farmer of that county and a native of Kentucky. Her mother was originally from Virginia. There were nine children in the family, of whom six are living, including Mrs. Dye. The history

of Mr. Dye's father's family has been given in the sketch of James A., which obviates the necessity of extending this to greater length.

### ABRAHAM EDDLEMAN,

grocer, Vandalia. Mr. Eddleman's father, Aaron Eddleman, was a native of Tennessee, but came out to Kentucky in an early day, where he lived to an advanced age and reared a large family of children. He was a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, and afterwards became a substantial and well respected citizen of Bourbon county, Ky. His wife's maiden name was Mary Warth, and she is still living, now in her eighty-fourth year. They had eleven children, including Abraham, the subject of the present sketch. Abraham Eddleman was born on his father's homestead in Bourbon county, Ky., on the 16th of July, 1821. After growing up in Kentucky he was married there on the 28th day of November, 1848, to Miss Mary A. Roberts. Mr. Eddleman remained in Kentucky for about eight years after his marriage, and was engaged in farming and during part of the time in merchandising. In the spring of 1856, however, he removed with his family to Missouri, and located on a farm in Pike county, where he spent the following twelve years. Buying land then in Audrain county, he came to Cuivre township, and became one of the pioneer farmers of this township. He was engaged in farming in this county up to 1882, and was substantially successful. Industry and good management placed him in comparatively comfortable circumstances. Mr. Eddleman has always had a taste for mercantile pursuits, and he has a marked natural aptitude for the business. The settlement of the country around Vandalia made this place an exceptionally good business point, which he had the intelligence and sagacity to see. He therefore decided to gratify his long-felt desire to engage in merchandising, and accordingly he came to this place and opened out a stock of groceries and other goods of a kindred line. His success here since his location at this place in the spring of 1882, has been entirely satisfactory, and he has built up a good trade for his grocery house. Mr. Eddleman is an accommodating, courteous gentleman, and is highly thought of by those who know him, and having lived in this part of the county for many years, he has a wide acquaintance. In 1868 Mr. Eddleman lost his first wife, who left him seven children at her death: James, Joseph W., Mary E., Thomas, Benjamin, Lida Lee and Jefferson D. Three others were deceased. To his present wife, an estimable and worthy lady, Mr. Eddleman was married in



1869. She was a Miss Sarah B. Henry, of Lincoln county, before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Eddleman have four children: Tis-sie I., Annie, Walter, and David.

### JOHN T. ELZEA, SR.

retired farmer, Vandalia. Considering that Audrain county is still comparatively a new country, it has a wonderful wealth of venerable old pioneer citizens, men whose lives reach back to the early years of the present century, and who have gone through experiences in settling the county and building it up to what it is to-day, one of the first counties in the State, that render their careers of great interest. Prominent among these is the subject of the present sketch, Uncle John Elzea, as he has long been called, who is now closely approaching the allotted age of three-score and ten. Like most of the early settlers of North-east Missouri, he comes from the Old Dominion, that grand old Commonwealth which has done more for the progress and prosperity of the nation than any of the other mother States of the Union. Mr. Elzea was born in Frederick county, Virginia, November 5, 1814, and was a son of Samuel and Frances (Self) Elzea, both of old families in Virginia. His father was born in 1791 and his mother in 1796. In 1836 the family immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Marion county, John T., who was then about grown, coming with them. The father died in that county in 1851, but the mother lived up to the 1st of August, 1882. They had a family of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, and all of these, but one, five sons and five daughters, are still living. Thomas T. was the eldest of the family, and he remained at home with them until his marriage in 1839. On the 24th of October, of that year, Miss Mary J. Silvers, also of Frederick county, Virginia, and three years his junior, became his wife. She was a daughter of James and Nancy (Hand) Silvers, early settlers of Marion county. Mr. Elzea moved to a place of his own shortly after his marriage, and commenced the work of establishing himself in life. He farmed in Marion county for about four years, and then crossed over into Ralls county, where he lived for the following thirteen years. In 1856 he came to Audrain county, where he has since resided. Up to 1880 Mr. Elzea followed farming and stock raising continuously, and being one of the stirring, energetic men of his time, he was very successful, and accumulated a comfortable competency. In the spring of 1880, his good wife having died the year before, he retired from the farm and came to Vandalia to spend

the remainder of his days free from the worry and responsibility of carrying on a large farm. Mr. Elzea's wife, whose death occurred the 27th of September, 1879, was the mother of eight children: Sarah A., James A., John T., William S. (deceased), Mary F., Henry L., Martha J. and Josephene. The next to the youngest daughter, Mattie, as she is called, who is unmarried, has charge of the household affairs of his father's home in Vandalia, and worthily discharges the duties of a good house-keeper and an affectionate daughter. Mr. Elzea, like most old Virginians, is a man of fine natural intelligence, fair education and much general information, and is one of the worthy, highly esteemed old men of Vandalia. Unbounded hospitality, sociability, and a kind open disposition are his leading characteristics. He is a man whom every one that knows him respects and venerates. He has for years been a member of the Baptist Church.

#### S. D. ELY,

of Ely & Utterback, dealers in hardware, stoves, tin-ware, agricultural implements, etc.; also undertakers, Vandalia. At a time when Ralls county had hardly more inhabitants than Vandalia now has, Mr. Ely's father, Benjamin Ely, settled in that county, where he lived until his death, for over half a century. He was from Kentucky, and became a citizen of Ralls county as early as 1819. His wife's maiden name was Martha Lane. She was originally from Virginia, but was of a pioneer family in Ralls county. Benjamin Ely was a farmer by occupation and became one of the substantial citizens of Ralls county, and was judge of the Ralls county court, elected for one term. He and his wife both died the same year, in 1871. They had a family of nine children, including S. D., who was born on the family homestead, on the 25th of January, 1838. On reaching manhood he, too, became a farmer, and on the 14th of February, 1860, was married to Miss Mary Leister, originally of Kentucky, and a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Edwards) Leister, who were early settlers in Ralls county. Mr. Ely continued farming up to 1865, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Cincinnati, this State. He followed merchandising for three years, but desiring a more active life, sold out and entered the stock business, in which he continued for about eight years. In the meantime, however, he spent one year in the army. It was in July, 1862, when he enlisted in the Confederate service, returning home about twelve months afterward. In 1876, Mr. Ely, perceiving the great advantages that Vandalia possessed for a successful business

center, decided to come to this place and engage here in business. He accordingly became a partner in the firm of Crawford, Ely & Laird, which carried on a general store for about eight years, or until June, 1882. The present firm of Ely & Utterback was then formed. This firm, as has been indicated above, carries a general stock of hardware, stoves, tin-ware, agricultural implements and other goods of kindred kinds. They also carry a line of coffins, cases, etc., and do a general undertaking business. In their lines these gentlemen have the leading house of Vandalia. Mr. Ely is a man of marked intelligence, full of energy, enterprise and public spirit, and besides being one of the foremost business men of the place, he is one of its most useful and valuable citizens, taking a leading part in all movements designed for the good of the place, material and otherwise, and is as highly esteemed as any man in this part of the county. He and his good wife have a worthy family of five children: Callie P., Martha E., Bertha L., Ernest D. and Edna B. Their family is welcomed in the best society of Vandalia.

#### PORT. A. EMMONS,

editor and proprietor of the *Vandalia Argus*. Mr. Emmons, an experienced newspaper man and worthy citizen of Vandalia, is a native of Ohio, born at Elyria, Lorain county, February 15, 1855. When he was three years of age his parents, B. P. and Sallie (Smith) Emmons, removed to Missouri and settled in Macou county, where Port. A. was partly reared and educated. In 1868 the family went to Jackson county, and later along to St. Clair county, where Port. A. learned the printer's trade under an experienced workman at Appleton City. After acquiring his trade he became a partner with his brother in the publication of the St. Clair county *Gazette*, which they published during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. Following this Mr. Emmons came to Audrain county, where he formed a partnership with D. Reddington in the publication of the *Daily Herald*, in which he was engaged for about five months. Selling out at the expiration of this time, he went to Kansas, and was connected with different papers and publishing houses up to 1881, when he came to Vandalia and, in connection with Mr. C. G. White, edited and published the *Vandalia Leader* for about six months. Subsequent to this Mr. Emmons was sole proprietor of the *Leader* for a short time. In May, 1883, he established the *Vandalia Argus*, which he has since conducted. This is one of the sprightly, newsy weekly papers of the



county, and has an enviable reputation throughout the country around Vandalia. It has a large circulation, and is one of the best advertising mediums for business men in Audrain, Pike, Ralls and Montgomery counties, and for wholesalers, to be found in this section of the country. Mr. Emmons is a thorough practical printer, an experienced business manager and a good writer, and knows how to successfully conduct a weekly paper, as the career of the *Argus* conclusively attests. On the 11th of June, 1879, Mr. Emmons was married to Mrs. Lizzie Coons, a widow lady and daughter of Richard P. Fox, of Pike county. Mr. and Mrs. E. have two children: Lottie G. Emmons and Ernest L. Coons. Mr. E. is a man of sterling character and is highly respected at Vandalia. Besides giving his attention to journalism, he is also interested in the real estate and insurance business, being a member of the firm of Sharp & Emmons. The total amount of their policies for 1883 was \$73,275, divided between five companies.

#### GEORGE D. ERMEY,

farmer. Mr. Ermev, a worthy farmer and venerable old citizen of Cuivre township, himself a gallant soldier in the Black Hawk war of over fifty years ago, was a son of Christian Ermev, formerly of Virginia, and later a pioneer settler in Indiana, and one of the bravest of Gen. Harrison's gallant army in the War of 1812. Mr. Ermev, subject of the present sketch, was born in Botetourt county of the Old Dominion, February 11, 1810, and when still quite young went with his father's family to Indiana, where they settled, and where the father died in about 1848. In 1832 George D., then a young man, enlisted for service in the Black Hawk War, and continued in the ranks of the intrepid Indian fighter of the North-west until the doughty chief of the Winnebagos was vanquished. In civil life Mr. Ermev learned and followed the stone-ware trade, at which he worked for nearly forty years in different parts of Indiana, before and after the Black Hawk War (in which he was a second sercgant). He was married in Morgan county, Indiana, to Miss Jennie Fletcher, daughter of Barton Fletcher, formerly of Virginia. Six children followed this union: Christian married, and Maria was the wife of Bartman Fletcher, she and her husband now, however, being both deceased. Mr Ermev's first wife died a few years after their marriage, and in 1842 he was married to Miss Melvina, a daughter of Valentine Worley, likewise from Virginia. Six children came of this marriage also; among whom were George W. and William D. Mr.

Erney had the misfortune to lose his second wife and subsequently he was married in Park county, Indiana, to Miss Beulah A., a daughter of Samuel Hockett of the old North State. Mr. Erney removed to Missouri in 1866, and located in Audrain county, since which, excepting a residence of four years in Montgomery county, he has resided continuously in this county. He has a comfortable place of 120 acres, 90 acres of which are in cultivation. His improvements are substantial and he is comfortably situated on his farm. Mr. E. is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Erney is a member of Wellsville lodge of the A. F. and A. M., and has filled nearly all the offices in the lodge. By his present wife he has two children: Perry J. and Zimri.

### PHILIP FORBACH,

manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Vandalia. Mr. Forbach, who has the only exclusively boot and shoe house in Vandalia, and who carries a large stock of goods and is doing a first-class business, is a native of Germany, and was a gallant soldier of the Fatherland in the Franco-German war. He was born January 20, 1850, and was reared in his native country. In Germany all youths are required to learn some useful employment, either a trade, profession or other regular occupation. And to whatever one becomes apprenticed, he must learn that thoroughly. So it is that in this country, wherever we see a German mechanic, we see one who is a complete master of his trade. Mr. Forbach is no exception in this particular to the generality of his countrymen. At the age of fourteen he became apprenticed to the boot and shoe trade, and worked at it continuously from that time up to 1873, when he came to this country, or rather up to the outbreak of the Franco-German war. In 1870, when Napoleon III. massed his armies on the Rhine for the invasion and subjugation of the old German Fatherland, young Forbach, as a true son of his native land, rallied to the flag of his country, and for three long years did gallant service in the German army. Enlisting at the early outbreak of the war, he remained with his command until it marched in triumph down the great boulevards of Paris, and afterwards until he was honorably discharged from the service. He then came to America, and stopping at St. Louis for about four years, came on to Vandalia in 1877 and engaged in his present business. In April, 1882, Mr. Forbach was married to Miss Wilhelmina Schmidt, of St. Louis. They have one child, Casper. Mr. and Mrs.

F. are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Forbach has had good success in this country and has a comfortable home of his own at Vandalia, and, as we have said, a prosperous business.

### DANIEL W. FARRINGTON.

In 1867 Mr. Farrington, now one of the substantial farmers and enterprising stock men of the eastern part of the county, came to Missouri, a young man just past his twenty-first year, and without means, but with the ability and disposition to work and the intelligence to know how to work to the best advantage. He had been reared to habits of industry and to a farm life, and brought up in Pike county, Ill., where they had good schools, he received a good, ordinary English education. On coming to this State he located first in Howard county, where he lived about a year, and on the 3d of March, 1868, was married to Miss Mildred Burch, of Audrain county, a daughter of William Burch, formerly of Pike county. After his marriage Mr. Farrington removed over into Chariton county, from which, after a residence of about a year, he removed to Vernon county. He was engaged in farming in Vernon county with success until 1873, and while a resident of that county was registering officer under the State registration law, now repealed. Mr. Farrington settled in Audrain county in 1873, and the following year was able to buy a part — eighty acres — of his present place. Working with energy and managing his affairs with intelligence and success, he has continued to prosper, and now has a handsome place of 240 acres, all under fence and well improved. His fencing and buildings are of a superior quality, and he has a handsome orchard of over 400 trees and a large variety of small fruit. For a number of years Mr. Farrington has been engaged in handling stock — raising, buying, feeding and shipping — and has been entirely successful in this line of business. As a citizen he takes an intelligent and public-spirited interest in the affairs of the community, and is active in the exercise of his best endeavors and personal influence for the common welfare of this section of the county. He is particularly earnest in behalf of good schools, and has been identified with the school interests of this district almost from the first year of his residence here. Mr. and Mrs. Farrington have a family of three children: Owen P., Bertie F. and Alvin W. Mrs. F. is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Farrington's parents, D. H. and Martha (Shaw) Farrington, were both originally from North Carolina, and came out to Pike county,



Ill., with their parents, respectively, when young, at an early day of the country, where they grew up and were married.

### SIMEON S. FURBER,

farmer. Mr. Furber, for over ten years a prominent farmer and influential citizen of Cuivre township, is a native of New Hampshire, born on the 25th of November, 1839. His father, John H. Furber, was a ship carpenter by occupation and followed that at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for many years. Mr. Furber's mother's maiden name was Tryphena Downing, born and reared in the same State. In 1849 the family came West, and the father is now living at Carlinville, Illinois, in retirement. There were seven children in his family, of whom Simeon S. was the youngest of five boys and fifth in the family. He was ten years of age when his parents came West, and after he grew up in Illinois, engaged there in farming, which he followed with success up to the third year of the Civil War. Coming of New England parentage, and identified with Northern interests, he naturally felt a deep interest in the triumph of the Union army, for, aside from his sympathies, which were all for the maintenance of the government, he conscientiously believed that the disruption of the Union would be the greatest calamity, inconceivably the greatest, that could befall the country. Accordingly, when it became manifest that it would require all the power the loyal people could command to put down the Rebellion, he bravely offered himself as a volunteer in the army of the nation. For over two years following he kept step to the music of the Union, and until the stars and stripes floated in triumph on every mountain top and in every valley in the seceding States. After the close of the war Mr. Furber returned to Illinois and resumed farming, and on the 3d of January, 1869, he was married to Miss Fannie Ridgeley, a native of Illinois. Mrs. Furber survived her marriage only about three years, dying in 1872. She left one child, Loretta. In 1873 Mr. Furber removed to Audrain county and located on his present place. Here he has an exceptionally neat and well improved farm of 80 acres. On the 14th of January, 1873, a short time before coming to Audrain county, he was married to Miss Florence I. Hawley, an adopted daughter of Benjamin F. Hawley, her parental name being Ridgeley, a sister of Mr. Furber's first wife. She also was taken from him by death, being borne to her grave in the fall of 1879. She left two children: Maudie and Warren D. On the 26th of December, 1880, Mr. Furber was married to his present

wife. Her maiden name was Susan Graffort, formerly of Pike county. She was a daughter of Thomas Graffort, whose sketch appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Furber have one child, Ada. Mr. Furber is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and is one of the neatest and most progressive farmers and highly esteemed citizens in the township.

### JOHN C. GOWIN.

Pollard Gowin, the father of John C., was by birth and partly by bringing up a son of the Old Dominion, that noble old Commonwealth that has given birth to the greatest and purest of the great and pure whose names adorn the history of the country. From Washington down to her not less gallant and Christian commanders in the late war, no State, no country of equal extent in the same length of time can show so long and proud a list of names "that were not born to die." From that proud old mother of Presidents comes the family of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative. Pollard Gowin's parents removed to Kentucky when he was young, where he attained his majority and was married to Miss Mary Coner, whose family was also originally from Virginia. Of this happy and worthy union John C. Gowin was born on the 25th of June, 1831, in Madison county, one of the fairest and best counties in the Blue Grass State. He was reared on the farm in his native county, and when twenty years of age, believing that he could better his fortunes in the North-west, he came to Illinois and located in Cole county, where, on the 23d of August, 1855, he was married to Miss Martha A., a daughter of Oliver Stone, formerly of Pennsylvania. After his marriage Mr. Gowin located on a farm in Cole county, where he continued to reside up to 1865. In the meantime the war came on. Virginia and her sister Commonwealths of the South feeling that their rights and institutions were imperiled by the coming into power of an administration in the National Government declaredly antagonistic to their interests, acted as she and her sister colonies did in like circumstances in 1776 — severed their connection with central government. But the National Government took the same course that the British Government did nearly a century before, and war was the inevitable result. As in the first war for independence there were some Virginians who were conscientiously opposed to secession and gallantly fought for the maintenance of the union with England, so in her second struggle for independence some of her sons believed that she was wrong and fought with heroism in the ranks of the Union.

Who was right in the first war or who in the second is not here to be discussed. In the first war she won; in the second she lost;—that is enough for the present. Mr. Gowin, although warmed and animated by Virginia blood, felt that the old Commonwealth was wrong in the last war, and like a true Virginian, courageous enough to fight for his convictions, he became a gallant soldier of the North, with which his life and interests became identified. It has been said that “when Greek meet Greek, then comes the tug of war;” with equal truth it may be said when Virginians meet Virginians, then comes the tug of war. No soldiers shone with more conspicuous gallantry on either side in the late war than Virginians. Who, indeed, equal them? Nor was Mr. Gowin’s career as a soldier unworthy of the State from which he descended. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company H, of the 123d Ill. Vol. Inf. and served until the close of the war. He was under fire more than a hundred times, participating in many of the hardest fought battles of the conflict, including Perryville, Milton’s Heights, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Selma and many others. At Perryville, Kentucky, he was seriously wounded by a shot in the hip and was disabled for three months. But on his recovery, nothing daunted, he went bravely to the field again, and did gallant soldier’s duty until the last shot was fired. He enlisted as a private and rose gradually by merit as a soldier until he became orderly sergeant of his company. He was with Sherman throughout his celebrated march to the sea. Such is the war record of a descendant of Virginia ancestry, a record that for bravery and fidelity will bear comparison with that of any volunteer in either army. After the war Mr. Gowin returned to Illinois, and the same year (1865) removed to Missouri, locating first in Monroe county. In 1866, however, he removed to Audrain county, where he resided four years, engaged in farming, and then went across the line to Ralls county, where he farmed five years. In 1875 he bought the farm where he now lives and where he has since resided. He has a good place of 160 acres and has it well improved. Mr. Gowin is one of the energetic farmers and highly respected citizens of the township. He is a man of solid intelligence, public spirit, an accommodating neighbor and a true friend to those who win his confidence. Such men are of no ordinary value to a community, and their acquisition is to be looked upon as of the highest importance to the welfare and prosperity of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Gowin have a family of ten children: Oliver (married), John (married), Mary E., Anna J., Sylvester, Joseph, Alice, Sarah, Susan and Alonzo.



## THOMAS GRAFFORT,

a venerable octogenarian citizen of Cuivre township, and a man whose long life has been devoted to useful industry, is a native of the District of Columbia, born February 14, 1803. Mr. Graffort is of Scotch descent, on both his father's and mother's sides, and was a son of John Graffort and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Deacons. Subsequent to their son's birth they resided in Fairfax county, Virginia, where Thomas was reared and educated. His instruction was received in an old log school-house with a stick chimney, puncheon floor and split-slab benches, a typical temple of learning of the old Virginia field school system, a system under which some of the first men and most profound statesmen of this country were educated. Mr. Graffort, in these schools, did not, of course, receive a very showy and flashy education, but a very substantial and solid, practical one nevertheless. He was brought up to a farm life, which he subsequently followed and also learned the shoe-maker's trade. In 1826, then a young man, he went out to Kentucky, and located in Bourbon county, where he followed farming for about ten years. During this time, on the 10th of October, 1830, he was married, in that county, to Miss Nancy A. Smith, who was about eight years his junior. Six years after his marriage, Mr. Graffort removed to Indiana, where he resided for about three years. He then came to Missouri and settled in Pike county. There he lived successfully engaged in farming for nearly twenty years. He became one of the substantial, solid men of that county. While in Pike county, Mr. Graffort gave considerable attention to stock raising, and was also very successful in this department of industry. In 1857, having in the meantime bought a large tract of land in Audrain county adjacent to the present town of Vandalia, he came to this county and opened a farm here on his land. For over twenty-five years past Mr. Graffort has been a resident of Audrain county, indeed he has lived on the place where he now resides since 1857. Brought up to old-fashioned ideas of industry and economy, to the faith that success can only be achieved in life honestly by labor and by saving what one makes, he has lived in keeping with the principles to which he was reared, and by his own exertions, frugality and sound common sense, has made a comfortable fortune. Undoubtedly the world has made rapid strides in pursuit of knowledge and on the career of civilization, but it is more than questionable whether the people have become happier than they

were in the good old days long ago. Certainly they are no better, if they are as good, as they were then. Hospitality, neighborly generosity, and old-fashioned honesty were then the rule. Now it seems that the dollar, even the cent, is the great desideratum for which everybody is striving, and too many, alas! are not particularly scrupulous as to the means they employ to get it. Mr. Graffort stands out in the present generation an honored old monument of the pioneer days of the country, and if his life were fully written, and written as it should be, it would include much of the early history of Audrain county. But in this work space cannot of course be given for anything more than statistical sketches — records of births, marriages, deaths, removals, etc. Two years after coming to Audrain county, Mr. Graffort's good wife was taken from him by death. She left him ten children: Joseph M. and Benjamin R. (twins), Margaret M., Jacob D., and John W., Amanda C. and Emily J. (twins), Selina L., Daniel D. and Susan O. Mr. Graffort has long been a member of the Presbyterian church. The writer is unacquainted with his family of children, except Daniel D., whom he met and who is one of the most worthy and highly respected citizens of Cuivre township. The others are said to be among the well respected and useful residents of the communities in which they reside. A man who had led such a life as Thomas Graffort, having labored for nearly three-quarters of a century for the material development of the country, and been entirely successful, and having reared a large and useful family of children, such a man has not lived in vain, and is entitled, as he receives, the veneration of all good people who know him.

#### EDWARD B. GREGG,

farmer. In about 1866 Mr. Gregg, then a young man some twenty-two years of age, started out in life for himself, or rather began farming operations on his own account. He had nothing to begin on of any appreciable value, and therefore had to make his own way up in life entirely by his own industry and intelligence. He was reared on a farm and as he came up from early youth had the ordinary school advantages of the neighborhood, which he improved to the best advantage. Of course one cannot long farm to advantage without the comfort and encouragement and even the assistance of a worthy and devoted wife; and recognizing this fact, Mr. Gregg went about providing himself with that indispensable *vade mecum*. He directed his attentions to and won the heart and hand of Miss Lucy Harris, a

beautiful and amiable daughter of Jarrett Harris, of Montgomery county, but formerly of Virginia. They were married on the 6th of May, 1869. Prosecuting his farming operations after this with renewed zeal, he steadily accumulated the substantial evidences of thrift and prosperity. Mr. Gregg continued farming in Ralls county, where he was born and reared, until the spring of 1874, when he removed to Audrain county, where he now resides. Excepting one year since that time, during which he resided in Ralls county, where he bought land and improved a farm, he has since resided on his present place, now in Audrain county, for a period of about ten years. Mr. Gregg's farm in this county contains a quarter section of land, all improved and in cultivation or pasturage. His place is more than ordinarily well improved. He has just built a new barn and has also just completed a new and neatly constructed residence. His other improvements compare favorably with his buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg have a family of five children: Virginia, John H., Robert Alan-son, Everett and Jesse. One besides, an infant, is deceased. Mr. Gregg was a son of Nelson Gregg. Mr. Gregg's mother was, previous to her marriage, a Miss Mary A. Haydon, born and reared in Kentucky, where she was married to Nelson Gregg, originally of Virginia. In 1850 the family settled in Ralls county, Missouri, where Edward B. was born on the 6th of April, 1844. His father now resides at Center, in that county.

#### H. S. GREER,

dealer in lumber, sash, doors and other building material, Vandalia. Among the successful business men and worthy citizens of Vandalia, none are more justly entitled to a creditable sketch in the present work than Mr. Greer. A man who succeeds in life by his own exertions and rises to useful citizenship is fairly entitled to more than ordinary consideration. At the age of twenty, Mr. Greer, who had nothing to start on, and had only such an education as he was able to pick up himself, partly in the common schools, but mainly by study at home, apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, and went to work with a resolution to learn it and make it the means of his success. He worked at the trade at Mexico until he had mastered it, and for sometime afterwards. He then went to Chicago, where work at that time was in great demand and wages good. After some time spent in Chicago he worked at various points in Illinois, economizing his expenses all the time and saving all he could. By the spring of 1883 he was in a situation, in a point of means, to begin



business for himself, and he accordingly came to Vandalia, opening a large stock of lumber and other building material. Here his career as a business man has been a marked success. A thorough, practical builder himself, he knows all about what carpenters need and about the qualities of lumber, how and what to buy, and the prices, etc., so that he has a great advantage over others not situated as he is in this respect. A man of upright character, the custom have learned that they can rely on his representation of the quality and value of what he sells, so that they prefer to come to him and thus have the benefit of his judgment and opinion as to what they need, as well as their own. He has built up a large trade in the lumber business, and is rapidly coming to the front as one of the substantial men of Vandalia. Mr. Greer is a son of Joseph H. Greer, for many years past a resident of South Wilson township, in this county, and was born nine miles south-west of Paris, Monroe county, Mo., the 1st of May, 1855, and came to this county in 1866. He was reared in this county, and remained here up to the time of going to Chicago, in 1878. On the 15th of May, 1883, he was married to Miss Florence Reid, of Columbia, a daughter of Frederick Reid, now deceased. Mr. Greer is a member of the Triple Alliance.

#### WILLIAM R. GWILLIM,

manufacturer of and dealer in saddlery, harness, etc. Mr. Gwillim, one of the leading men of Vandalia, is a native of North Wales, born November 29, 1835. His parents, William and Elizabeth Gwillim, while William R. was still in infancy, immigrated to the United States, settling in New York city. In 1846 the family moved to Hartford, Conn., his father engaging in the saddlery business, in which he continued for a number of years. William R., after working at the business a year, went to California and located with an older brother in San Francisco. His brother dying, in 1852 he came back after a year's absence and again went to work for his father, where he continued till he was of age. Wanting to see the world, he then accepted an offer to go into the lightning-rod business, in which he continued four summers, traveling through the New England States principally, but going as far south as Georgia. In 1862 he entered the United States service as a saddler in the quartermaster's department, department headquarters, Army of the Potomac, where he soon obtained the appointment of superintendent of saddlers. After sixteen months' service in the field he was transferred to Gosboro Point, Washington, D. C., and assisted in organizing the cavalry bureau

depot, where he continued until October, 1865, when he resigned. Going back to Hartford, he entered into a copartnership in the jewelry business, but camp life had unfitted him for the confinement and restraints of a city jewelry store, so after a five months' trial he, thinking well of Horace Greeley, took his advice and came West, landing in Missouri May 28, 1866, and, after traveling through the State five months, finally settled in Louisiana, Pike county, where he engaged in the saddlery business for several years, and subsequently went into the hotel business there, in which he continued for four years. In 1873 he moved to Bowling Green, Mo., where he again entered the saddlery business. Again, in 1877, he moved to Curryville, Mo., engaging at his trade. In 1878 he went to Wichita, Kas., but not succeeding in getting a store-room, came back to Missouri and locating in Vandalia, established his present business, which he has carried on successfully for over five years, during which time Mr. G. has identified himself fully in the growth and prosperity of Vandalia, which he now considers his home. In politics he is a National Republican, though not much of a partisan, and is looked upon as one of the leading Republicans of Vandalia. In public matters he occupies the position of a leader, being interested in all that pertains to the advancement of Vandalia, and he was elected mayor, not from political bias, but rather for his public zeal and spirit of enterprise, working for the best interests of the town. In other years Mr. G. has been actively engaged in the Masonic bodies where he has lived, and is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. Having helped to organize Cyrene Commandery in Louisiana, he was chosen as its second commander. His mother, now over eighty years of age, is still living, and resides with her youngest son in Bristol, Conn. His father died in May, 1865, by disease contracted with him while in the army. Mr. Gwillim was married in 1868 to Miss Lottie R., oldest daughter of S. A. Stillman, of Louisiana, Mo. They have one child, Reed. Mr. and Mrs. Gwillim are members of the Presbyterian church, but take an interest in the building up of the several churches here. A man of the strong, clear intelligence characteristic of the Welsh race, he is also a man of wide and varied information, obtained through a life of travel, reading and study.

#### ADRIAN HAGEMAN,

farmer. Mr. Hageman, a brave soldier of the Union in the late war, and for nearly 20 years a citizen of Audrain county, is by nativity a



son of the Tippecanoe State, and was born in Switzerland county on the 30th of October, 1839. His father, Simon Hageman, was from Ohio, but his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Shuff, was from the Blue Grass State. Mr. Hageman's father served under Harrison in the campaign of the North-west, and also through the War of 1812. He was a typical old pioneer and Indian fighter, and was a hospitable, whole-souled old farmer in the then new country of Indiana. Adrain came up in the early days of the country, and inherited not a little of his father's courage and military spirit. When the Rebellion broke out he held no half-hearted opinion as to what was the duty of every lover of his country. Believing that the Union should be maintained at all hazards, he threw himself into the conflict with a zeal and intrepidity not surpassed by the resolution of his father. On entering the ranks of his country in the War of 1861, he became a member of Company D, 93d Indiana Infantry, and served until discharged in August, 1865, when the last shot of treason had died upon the wind. The 93d Indiana was distinguished as one of the most gallant regiments from the North-west during the war, and Mr. Hageman contributed his whole share to its honorable distinction. He was in a large number of hard-fought battles, including the first and second engagements at Jackson, Mississippi, the siege of Vicksburg, the fight at Guntown, also the one at Nashville, Tennessee, and most of the engagements growing out of Price's raid in Missouri. At the battle of Nashville he was wounded, being shot in the knee, which disabled him for about six months. After his discharge Mr. Hageman returned to Indiana and engaged in farming, as an industrious, worthy citizen. On the 3d of April, 1857, he was married to Miss Fannie P., a daughter of William and Polly Protsmon. Directly after his marriage Mr. Hageman removed to Missouri, having become acquainted with this part of the country while serving out here as a soldier. Every one who was in this State for the first five or ten years after the war very well remembers the rush of immigration into its borders during that time. Perhaps ninety per cent of these new comers had been soldiers in the State, and thus became familiar with its many natural advantages for successful farming and business pursuits. Mr. Hageman located in Audrain county, and bought the land where he now resides, on which he improved his present farm. He has 640 acres, all under fence and in cultivation, and has excellent improvements on his place, including a good residence, a substantial barn, neat carriage-house, excellent fencing, a good orchard, about 300 acres of meadow and other improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Hageman



have five children: John, William A., Simon C., George W. and Allen A. Mr. and Mrs. Hageman are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hageman, as the above facts show, is one of the solid men and progressive farmers of Cuivre township, one of that class of men who are mainly productive of the prosperity of an agricultural community. Personally he is an accommodating neighbor, and as a citizen he takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of the public.

### JAMES F. HALL,

farmer and stock raiser. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the farmers in this State, who came originally from Bourbon county, Kentucky, rank amongst the most substantial, intelligent and successful in their respective communities. Nor is Mr. Hall, the subject of the present sketch, any exception to the general rule. A native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, he has three fine farms, aggregating nearly 1,100 acres of land, and is accounted one of the leading agriculturists in the eastern part of the county. Though partly reared here, he was brought up by his father, an experienced farmer from Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mr. Hall's parents were Jesse Hall and wife, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Gardner. The former came from Bourbon county, the center of the blue grass regions of Kentucky, with his second wife (James' mother having died February 9, 1849) in 1858, and settled in Audrain county. Here the father bought extensive tracts of land and improved a large farm. During the war, on account of the criticalness of the times, he returned with his family to Kentucky, where he died December 4, 1882. He was twice married, James F. being the second child of his first family of three children. James F. Hall was 15 years of age when his father came to Missouri, in 1858, having been born April 16, 1843. The war breaking out three years after the family removed to Audrain county, young Hall, being a Southerner by birth and education, naturally identified himself with the South, and, under Gov. Jackson's call in 1861, he became a member of the Missouri State Guard, in which he served out his full term of enlistment of six months. From 1865 he has been occupied with his father's interests in this county. Mr. Hall is a gentleman of a high order of intelligence and of excellent general education. He completed his education at the Troy Academy in Lincoln county, an institution of repute at that time. On the 28th of November, 1866, he was married to Miss Jennie B., a refined and amiable daughter of George W. and Serrepta (Blanks) Pollard, formerly of

Virginia, but for many years residents of Lincoln county. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have an interesting family of five children: Jesse G., Jennie F., James W., Florence L. and John N. The farm on which Mr. Hall resides, which contains about 700 acres of land, is the old family homestead which his father settled in 1858. He has about 500 acres in cultivation and pasturage on this place, his pastures all being set with blue grass. His improvements are all of a substantial class, and his buildings are commodious, comfortable and neatly appearing. Being a Bourbon county man, of course Mr. Hall has fine stock; his graded cattle and Cotswold sheep are of the finest breed. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Christian Church.

### JAMES HEATON,

farmer, and one of the energetic go-ahead citizens of Cuivre township, is a native of Illinois, born in Madison county, December 20, 1839. He was the youngest son of a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, of John Heaton and wife, whose maiden name was Rocceanna Kensler, the father a native of Pennsylvania, but the mother originally from Virginia. They were married in Pennsylvania and removed to Madison county, Illinois, in an early day. The father died there in 1844. He was a substantial farmer of Madison county, and was highly respected and esteemed as a citizen. James, the subject of the present sketch, was brought up to habits of industry on his father's farm and to principles of sterling integrity. Reared to a farm life, that calling after he reached manhood naturally became his permanent occupation. Starting out for himself soon afterwards, on the 30th of May, 1863, he was married, in St Louis, Missouri, to Miss Lucinda Braden, a daughter of Isaac Braden, an old citizen of Madison county, Ill., where Mrs. Heaton was born and reared. Mr. Heaton continued farming in his native county, and with substantial success, until 1871, when he removed to Missouri, locating in Audrain county, where he bought the farm on which he now resides. Mr. Heaton has nearly a quarter section of good land in his homestead place and, besides, has another tract not far distant from the home farm. Mr. Heaton is one of those industrious pushing men who farms with intelligence and energy and keeps everything around him up in business-like shape. His home place is well improved and is apportioned to fields, meadows and pastures to the best advantage for general farming purposes and for stock raising. There is a new, substantial, neatly appearing two-story

residence on his place, with a one-story ell attached, under which is an excellent cellar. He also has a good new barn, 40x40 feet in surface dimensions, suitable for horses, hay, grain, etc., to which is attached a shed for other stock. His place also has a good orchard with about 100 bearing apple trees and numerous peach, plum, and pear trees. He likewise has an excellent variety of small fruits on his farm. On the 3d of June, 1882, Mr. Heaton had the misfortune to lose his wife by death, a lady of the most amiable and devoted qualities as a wife and mother, and who was much beloved by her neighbors and acquaintances. She was a worthy and devout member of the Presbyterian church, and died in the faith that the rest in the grave will be at last broken by the dawn of a happy and eternal day. She left her bereaved husband five children, as the most sacred pledges of the love and devotion of a true and noble wife, namely: J. Isaac, Sarah, Jacob, Martha B. and Rocceanna. Left with a family of children, and being a man of an affectionate, domestic nature, Mr. Heaton doubly felt the loss he had sustained by the death of his wife. Still hardly a middle aged man, it was of course not sensible nor reasonable to think of going on through the twenty or thirty years more of his life without a wifely companion to share his home with him, to assist in bringing up his family, and to partake of his joys and sorrows. Accordingly, on the 30th of September, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Mahala, the widow of the late William Chandler, Esq., and a daughter of Matthew Hall, of Callaway county. This lady was eminently worthy of the affection he bestowed upon her, that of a true-hearted, generous-minded man, and to take the place in his family which was made vacant by the death of his first wife. She is a lady of singular kindness of heart, of many excellencies of character, and of superior intelligence, and contributes her full share to make their home a comfortable and happy one. The union was a most proper and fortunate one. She has two children by her former marriage: Albert and William. Mrs. Heaton is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Heaton is a worthy member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

#### SILAS HENDRIX,

blacksmith, Vandalia. Mr. Hendrix, one of the industrious men and worthy citizens of Vandalia, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Jennings county, May 24, 1843. His father was Rudy Hendrix, originally of Kentucky, and his mother's maiden name was Cecelia Reed, who was born and reared in the great Hoosier State. In 1851 Mr.



Hendrix's parents removed to Missouri, and located in Audrain county, near Mexico, where his mother now lives. The father died in Vernon county in 1860. He was a farmer by occupation and to this calling Silas was brought up. He followed farming until during the war, when he enlisted in the 12th Missouri cavalry, Union service, in which he did gallant duty as a soldier for two years. Returning to Audrain county after his enlistment, he resumed farming, which he followed up to 1876. On the 12th of March, 1868, Mr. Hendrix was married to Miss Martha E. Wood, formerly of Shelby county. Mrs. Hendrix lived a happy married life of nearly 13 years, but was at last taken from her family by the hand of death. She died May 4, 1881, leaving two children: Orie and Annie. After Mr. Hendrix was 33 years of age he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed now for nearly eight years with untiring industry and with satisfactory success. In 1881 he located at Vandalia and opened a shop at this place. Since then, besides carrying on the general blacksmithing business, he has engaged in manufacturing spring wagons, which he has found to be a very profitable line of business. Mr. Hendrix is one of the best mechanics in this part of the county, and has a high reputation for the class of work he turns out. On the 7th of November, 1883, he was married to Miss Mattie J. Elzea, a daughter of John Elzea, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mr. H. is a member of the Christian church. He is a partner with Mr. Whittaker under the firm name of Whittaker & Hendrix.

#### A. A. HESSE,

merchant tailor, Vandalia. Every one who is in the least familiar with German history knows that the Hesse family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in that country. Representatives of this family are now to be found among the nobility of every European nation, and in not a few they are connected with royalty itself. Space can not be given here to enter into an account of the descent of this family. Suffice it to say that Mr. Hesse, the subject of the present sketch, comes of a branch of the family which, though not belonging to the nobility, is of one of the higher classes of the German people. His parents, August and Dora (Hinkel) Hesse, were both of well-to-do and highly respected families in their native country. A. A. was born after his parents came to America, they having settled in Ohio. The date of his birth was the 29th of January, 1849. He was reared in Ohio, and educated in Pike county, that State, his

native county, having the benefit of a thorough course in both the English and German languages. Following the custom of his father's native country, young Hesse learned a trade as he grew up, that of merchant tailoring, at which he worked under instruction for two years. Mr. Hesse then came to St. Louis, and after working in that city for three years, he returned to Ohio and followed tailoring at Waverly for the following two years. In 1875 he came to Vandalia and established his present business. Here he has since resided, and has been very successful in the tailoring business. His trade he learned thoroughly, and being a man of good education and fine taste, he is able to adapt his cuts to the forms of his customers so as to make his work not only conform to the fashion, but also to fit. He keeps a superior class of the very latest styles of goods, and is always in the van of fashion. Personally he is a man of strict integrity and of popular manners, and stands very high, not only in his business, but as a citizen. In 1876, June 11, Mr. Hesse was married to Miss Clara Hoffmann, of Hamilton county, Ohio. She was born December 18, 1858, and is a daughter of Frederick and Clara (Baker) Hoffmann, formerly of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hesse have three children: Emma, Theodore and August.

#### L. T. HOUT AND ABRAHAM LITER.

These gentlemen, who are among the most worthy and highly respected citizens of Vandalia, are related by marriage, and for the sake of brevity are included in the same sketch. Mr. Hout, who is the son-in-law of Mr. Liter, and was lately of the grocery firm of Daniel & Hout, of this city, is a native of West Virginia, born in Shepherdstown, February 23, 1858. He is a son of David H. and Margaret A. (Miller) Hout, both of old Virginia families. L. T. was the seventh of their family of nine children. He was reared at Shepherdstown and remained at home until he was about nineteen years of age, when, ambitious to strike out in the world for himself, and believing that he would have better advantages to get a start in life in the West than in the older country where he was brought up, he came to Missouri, and stopped at Warrensburg, where he obtained a position as clerk in a jewelry store, which he held for about a year, to the satisfaction of his employer. Young Hout then went to Kansas City, where he became clerk in a hardware store, and from that time up to the fall of 1882 he clerked at various places in Missouri in the hardware line, but principally at Marshall. In October of 1882 he came to Vandalia

and obtained a clerkship here in a hardware store, but in July following became a member of the firm of Daniel, Brother & Hout. In July of the following year the firm became Daniel & Hout, which it continued until the dissolution a few months ago. Mr. Hout is expecting to engage in business here again at an early date. He is a young man of more than ordinary business ability, and is full of energy and enterprise, and belongs to that class of stirring men who make a success of almost anything to which they turn their attention. Personally, he is a young gentleman of popular manners and pleasing address; and while he is liked by his male acquaintances, it is only the truth to say that he is pretty generally admired by the ladies. It is said that the proof of the pudding is the chew of the bag, and Mr. Hout has pretty well established his power over the fair sex by winning for his wife one of the choicest flowers of all the field. On the 6th of October, 1882, Miss Lucy W. Liter, the brightest ornament in the society of Vandalia, became his happy wife. Mrs. Hout is a lady of singular attractiveness, not only in personal appearance, but in the charm of her manners and conversation. She is a daughter of Abraham Liter, hereafter referred to, and was born in Ralls county, April 12, 1863.

MR. ABRAHAM LITER, an old citizen of Ralls county, but now a resident of Vandalia, was born in that county on the 2d of November, 1828. His father's family was one of the pioneer families of Ralls county. Abraham Liter was reared to the life of a farmer, which, on reaching manhood, he adopted as his regular occupation. On the 29th of March, 1850, Mr. Liter was married to Miss Delia J. Ely, of Ralls county. He became very successful as a farmer of that county. In 1875 he removed to Vandalia, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. L. have been blessed with a family of six children: Susan E., Sarah J., Isabel, Mollie C., Lucy W. and Della D.

#### THOMAS D. HUGHLETT,

farmer, post-office, Vandalia. A large part of the population of the eastern part of Audrain county is composed of representatives of old Pike county families. Pike, as every one knows, was settled long before Audrain, that is, the principle part of its settlement was made years before Audrain county was opened up. Between 1812 and 1835 a heavy tide of immigration came into Pike county, principally from Kentucky and Virginia. These early settlers entered land there and improved farms. Audrain county commenced settling up principally



after 1825, and from that up to the war. The better class of lands in Pike county having been taken up by entry, the sons of the farmers in that county came over into Audrain, where lands were still to be had by entry. Having secured lands here, these young men moved into Audrain county from time to time up to the war, as indeed they have since. Of course Audrain has received large immigration from others of the older counties, and since the war from the Northern and Eastern states. Of the former class of settlers in Audrain county is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Hughlett is a representative of an old Pike county family. His parents, George and Syrena (Duncan) Hughlett, came to that county from Tennessee in the pioneer days of Missouri. They became a well-to-do and highly respected family of the county. Both are now deceased. Thomas D. H. was born on his father's homestead in Pike county, May 29, 1831. After he grew up he became a farmer, to which, indeed, he was reared, and which he has since followed. In April, 1852, he was married to Miss Lamira Burroughs, of another old family of that county. Mr. Hughlett continued farming in his native county until 1873, when he came to Audrain, where he already had land. Mr. Hughlett has a farm of over a quarter section of good land, one of the comfortable homesteads of the township. Like most hard working, intelligent men, he is a good citizen and takes an intelligent interest in the general affairs of the community and county. In fact, he is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and information, and belongs to our best class of farmers. Mr. and Mrs. H. have five children: George S., James A., Estella S., Thomas W. and Emma I.

#### STEPHEN INGRAM.

Among the prominent farmers and influential citizens of Cuivre township is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Ingram is a native of the old North State and was born in Caswell county, December 15, 1827. Originally the Ingrams were from Maryland. His father, Stephen Ingram, was born, however, in North Carolina and was there married, after he grew up, to Miss Myra Bush, of that State. In 1835 the family removed to Pike county where the father was a successful farmer and died in honored old age. Stephen, Jr., attained his majority in Pike county, and up to the age of nineteen worked with his father on the farm. He then, however, apprenticed himself to learn the boot and shoe trade, and worked as an apprentice for two years. Following this, he worked at the trade on his own account

some six years, part of the time at Louisiana, part at Bowling Green, and the balance at Middletown. His tastes, however, were always agricultural, and his chief desire was to be able to engage in farming in a substantial, satisfactory way. By saving up his income, as he worked at the boot and shoe business, he was able to buy a tract of land in 1854, and accordingly he purchased about a quarter section, being the land on which he now resides. Fitting himself out with a team and a necessary farming outfit, he went to work with a lusty vigor to make himself a home. Applying himself with energy, in a little while he had the nucleus of a neat farm fairly made. He kept steadily at work and managed his affairs to the best advantage so that the substantial evidences of thrift multiplied around him. It was not long before he was regarded as one of the thriving farmers of the township. But Paul, or some of the other public men of early times, has wisely said that it is not good for man to be alone. He had a cozy, comfortable home, but the only light that could render it a radiant and happy one was not present. Bryant has aptly said that,

“ If man come not to gather  
The roses where they stand,  
They fade among the foliage,  
They cannot seek his hand.”

Recognizing the delightful wisdom of the philosophy expressed in these lovely lines, Mr. Ingram decided not to let his particular rose wither upon its parent stem. Accordingly, he went over to Middletown and was married there on the 12th of December, 1850, to Miss Mary A. Crews, a refined and amiable young lady of that place. Bringing his young wife to his Audrain home, he now felt doubly armed and strengthened for the great labor of life. Prosecuting his farm industries with renewed zeal, step by step he advanced to the front rank of the farmers of this township. In due time he was able to buy another place which he purchased and still owns. This second farm contains 160 acres, a mile from his homestead, and is also well improved. Making a long story short, Mr. Ingram has been abundantly successful as a farmer and is comfortably situated in life. On the accumulations of years of honest industry, he can now look forward to approaching old age with the satisfaction and resignation with which the harvester whose labors had been abundantly rewarded can contemplate the approaching fall and winter. In his domestic relations Mr. Ingram has been greatly blessed. His married life has been a happy one, for his wife was such a lady as would have made the home of any worthy man cheerful and contented. Providence



has favored them with eight children: George E. (married), Alice A., Henry P., now a minister in the C. P. church; John (married), Anna, wife of Arthur Butts; Edward F., Elizabeth C. and Charles B. Mr. and Mrs. I. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is a ruling elder. Mr. Ingram takes a commendable and active interest in the public affairs of the township and county. Recognizing his high character and his intelligent business qualifications, he has been called on to discharge the duties of different local offices, including those of township clerk and township treasurer, the latter of which he filled for three years.

### JOHN JONES,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Jones is a native of the Empress Island of the Seas, whose drum-beat with the morning light circles the earth. His father, whose name was also John, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Price, were likewise both natives of England, where they reared their family and spent their whole lives. John Jones, the subject of the present sketch, was born on the 29th of February, 1827. Immediately on attaining his majority, satisfied that he could better his fortunes in the New World beyond the Atlantic, he took passage for America, and came straightway into the interior, not stopping until he reached Milwaukee, then on the frontier of civilization. Remaining there three years, he then went to the opposite extreme of the country and spent nearly a year in New Orleans. In 1858, however, he came up the river and located at St. Charles, settling a short time afterwards in Lincoln county, where he engaged in farming, which he followed with the success that industry and good management, united with productive soil and favorable seasons, never fail to bring. Continuing farming in Lincoln county, he became the owner of a neat and well improved place of 120 acres, 80 of which were used for tilling purposes and 40 as a timber reserve, the latter being covered with a fine growth of timber. In December, 1875, Mr. Jones was married to Mrs. Frances Ann Clair, whose maiden name was McCoy, a worthy widow lady of that county in which she was born and reared. The following year after his marriage Mr. Jones bought his present farm in Audrain county, to which he removed, not, however, selling his Lincoln place, which he still owns. On the farm where he now resides Mr. Jones is engaged in grain growing and stock raising, the latter of which he expects to make a specialty. He is at present feeding steers for the wholesale market,



and is also giving considerable attention to sheep raising. Mr. Jones' farm in this county contains 240 acres of land and is well improved. He has a timothy meadow of about 25 acres, and his residence is a substantial two-story structure. He also has two good barns on his place, and has it well arranged for handling stock. By a former marriage Mrs. Jones has seven children, four of whom are still with her: Mollie, Bettie, William H. and George Clair. Mrs. J. is a member of the M. E. Church.

### GEORGE V. KELLEY,

one of that large number of thrifty Northern farmers who have settled in Audrain county since the war, is by nativity a son of the Empire State of New York, and was born in Livingston county, on the 4th of August, 1825. His father, William Kelley, was a gallant soldier of the Union in the War of 1812, and after the close of that struggle settled in New York, having himself been born and reared in Kentucky. In New York he married Miss Harriet Whiting and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1832. George V., having been left an orphan at an early age by the death of his father, made his home in the family of a neighbor of his father's in New York, and when he was twelve years of age, his foster parents removed to Michigan where George V. K. attained his majority and lived for a number of years afterward. Every one knows of the excellent school system of the Peninsula State, and young Kelley had the benefit to a substantial degree of the schools of Michigan. The result was that being no less studious at school than industrious and energetic on the farm, he acquired an excellent common school education, — so much so that he was well qualified to teach, and when a young man taught several terms of school with excellent success. On the 15th of March, 1847, Mr. Kelley was married to Miss Julia A., a daughter of Levi and Amanda Dewey, formerly of New York, in which State Mrs. Kelley was born, but was reared and educated in Michigan. After his marriage Mr. Kelley lived in Washtinaw county, the county in which Ann Arbor University is situated, in which county he taught school a number of terms. Mr. Kelley then turned his attention to farming, and in 1849 removed to Montcalm county, where he resided twenty years. In 1869, however, he sold out in Montcalm county and removed to Missouri, locating in Audrain county, where he has since resided. Michigan is noted all over the Union for having the best farmers, the most energetic, business-like and successful in the country,

and Mr. Kelley sustains the reputation of the State in this particular. Here he has a good farm of 250 acres which he has improved as all Northern farmers improve their places, neatly and to good advantage. His fences, buildings, etc., are of an excellent class, and everything is kept in farmer-like condition. Mr. Kelley is one of the thriving, worthy farmers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. K. have reared a family of four children: Dewey, who is married and lives in Illinois; Altha C., wife of Frank Rogers; Eunice E. and Harrison L. Five of their children are deceased, Emma A., Ida J. and three died in infancy. Mrs. Kelley is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. K. is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry; he was one of the first settlers on the prairie where he now resides.

### GEORGE KENNEDY,

farmer and stock raiser, post-office, Vandalia. No pioneer history of Missouri would be complete which omitted from its pages the family name of the subject of the present sketch. Warren county was one of the first counties settled in North-eastern Missouri, and one of its first settlers was Thomas Kennedy, the grandfather of George Kennedy. Thomas Kennedy was a South Carolinian, and came to Warren county, Missouri, during the early years of the first decade of the present century. It was at a time when the Indians were still in the country and were hostile. The pioneer families, therefore, had to "fort" for protection against the savages. One of the first forts built in that county was erected by Thomas Kennedy and his neighbors, the contemporaries of the Boones and Callaways, and was named Kennedy Fort. It stood for many years afterwards, an ancient landmark of the first appearance of civilization in Warren county. Thomas Kennedy made his permanent home in that county and became a large land-holder and influential citizen. He lived to a ripe old age and left a worthy family of children at his death. His son, Pleasant, was born soon after the removal of the family to this State in February, 1814. He was born in Kennedy Fort, in which the family was still compelled to live. Pleasant Kennedy, after he grew up, was married to Miss Harriet Sullivan, formerly of Virginia, born in 1823, and of another pioneer family of Warren county. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are living: Sarah, Geyan, Pleasant, George, Thomas and William. Pleasant Kennedy continued to reside in that county and is still living on a part of the old Kentucky estate. This land was located by his father, Thomas,

who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War from South Carolina, and as such received a land-warrant which he came West to locate, and, as said above, located it in Warren county. Pleasant Kennedy, now seventy years of age, is believed to be the oldest native inhabitant of that county, and one of the oldest in the State. He has always been a farmer and has handled stock quite extensively, but is now in very feeble health and is entirely blind. He has been living in retirement for the last eight or ten years. George Kennedy, the fourth of his family of living children, was born in that county on the 30th of November, 1846, and was reared to manhood on the old Kennedy homestead. He, too, became a farmer, and followed that occupation in his native county up to the spring of 1873. He then came to Audrain county and bought his present place, which he had, partly, to improve. He has 160 acres of good land and is one of the better class of farmers of Cuivre township. His brother, Geyan, came to him, and neither being married, they kept what is called "bachelor's hall" for several years. But on the 26th of February, 1878, Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Northcutt, also of Warren county, Missouri. She was a daughter of John and Mary C. (Kite) Northcutt of that county, and was born May 27, 1855. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Kennedy's brother returned to Warren county about two years ago. He was well known in this part of the county, and was much esteemed. His removal from the county was greatly regretted, and was no small loss to the best interests of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have one child, Hattie M. Mr. Kennedy is one of the worthy and useful citizens of this part of Audrain county and is well respected by all who know him.

#### K. A. LAIRD,

of K. A. Laird & Son, general merchants, Vandalia. Mr. Laird, who is at the head of one of the leading business houses in the northeastern part of Audrain county, comes of an old and well known Missouri family. His father was born and raised in St. Louis county, Missouri, in an early day, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Ralls county, where K. A. was born. Later along, in 1833, the family removed to Pike county, where K. A. was principally reared. The date of his birth was the 17th of January, 1832. He spent his early youth on his father's farm, but at the age of fourteen he went to Lincoln county, returning, however, soon afterwards; following which, he became an apprentice to the wool carding business. Learning this



business, Mr. Laird followed it at Spencersburg for over twenty years. In 1865, he engaged in merchandising, to which, since that time, he has given his undivided attention. A man of general information and a keen insight into business affairs, when the Chicago and Alton Railroad was put through this part of Audrain county, and Vandalia was laid off for a town, he saw at a glance that the place, being surrounded by a fine agricultural country which would rapidly fill up with an enterprising class of people, was destined to become an important local trade centre. With an enterprise worthy of his sagacity, he decided to take time by the forelock and be one of the first merchants on the ground, thus drawing to himself the trade of the country as it filled up. He therefore opened a store here as early as December, 1873, and has been engaged in business at this place ever since. He is a clear-headed, enterprising, business man, and has one of the largest and best general stores in the place. He commands an extensive and lucrative trade, the increase of which keeps pace with the improvement of the country. Mr. Laird has been twice married: First, on the 5th of February, 1852, to Miss Annie Smith, of Pike county. She died five years afterwards, having borne him three children, but one of whom, however, is now living, George M. To his present wife, formerly Miss Emma Ferrill, of Pike county, Mr. Laird was married the 5th of May, 1856. They have had seven children, four now living: John H., Annie L., Viola M. and Effie D. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Laird's parents, Isaac and Nancy (Allen) Laird, had a family of twelve children. Both parents are now deceased.

#### ALBARTES B. LOFTON,

farmer. Mr. Lofton's parents came in an early day from South Carolina, where their ancestors respectively had been settled since long prior to the War of Independence. The father's name was John G. Lofton. The mother's maiden name was Agnes Gillum. They settled in Illinois from the Palmetto State prior to the War of 1812, during which Albartes' father kept the fort on the Union side in Madison county. Albartes was born in Greene county on the 31st of July, 1819. Subsequently the father, after leaving Greene county, went to Madison county of that State. He became a leading and successful farmer of Madison county, and was one of its most prominent and influential citizens. He represented that county in the Legislature, and afterwards was probate judge of Greene county for many years. He died in 1832, respected and esteemed by a wide circle of

friends and acquaintances, and as sincerely mourned as any old pioneer who was ever borne to his grave in the State of Illinois. Albartes B. grew to manhood in the Prairie State, and after he attained his majority, on the 12th of March, 1840, was married to Miss Lucinda Chappell, a daughter of Bartholomew Chappell, originally from England, but at that time a substantial citizen of Greene county. Mr. Lofton continued farming in Illinois with satisfactory success until 1871, when he came to Missouri and located in Audrain county. Here he bought the place on which he now resides, which contains a quarter section of land. His entire tract is well fenced and over half of it is in active cultivation. It is a comfortable homestead and Mr. Lofton is justly looked on as one of the worthy farmers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Lofton have a family of eight children: John G., Agnes, now the wife of J. B. Overstreet; Thomas W., Walter, Mahala, now Mrs. J. S. Carpenter; Jennie, now Mrs. J. S. VanDeventer; Ambrose and Jesse. Three, besides, are deceased. Malinda died in infancy, Perry died in youth, and Emma died several years ago, the wife of Charles Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Lofton are members of the United Baptist Church, and each has been from an early age.

#### ANDREW P. MCCARL,

an industrious farmer and worthy citizen of Cuivre township, is an Illinoisan by birth and bringing up, and was reared on his father's farm in Pike county of that State, where he was born on the 21st of June, 1846. His father, Alexander McCarl, was a native of Ohio, but his mother, whose maiden name was Minerva Likes, was originally from Pennsylvania. At the age of 19 Andrew P. apprenticed himself to the blacksmith's trade in Barry, Pike county, Illinois, where he worked under instruction for two years. Prior to this, however, he had served about six months in the Union army during the Civil War. He enlisted in the spring of 1864 in Company F, 137th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until the fall of the same year, when, having been wounded at Memphis, Tennessee, he was discharged for disability. In September, 1869, Mr. McCarl was married to Miss Mary, a daughter of Moses Decker, his wife a native of Pike county, Illinois. After his marriage Mr. McCarl farmed in Adams county, Illinois, until the winter of 1870, when he came to Audrain county and bought land on which he improved his present farm. The following spring (in 1871) he removed his family to his new home and there he has since resided. Mr. McCarl has a neat farm of over 100 acres, which

is comfortably and substantially improved. He and wife have a family of six children: George Anson, Lena May, Herly Aldo, Norval Alexander, Moses Idel and Ninis Floyd. Mr. McCarl is a member of the Triple Alliance of the F. and M. M. L. A.

#### ARTHUR McDANNALD,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. McDannald, now approaching old age, and the head of a large and worthy family of children, comes of one of the pioneer families of Audrain county. His parents, Thomas and Hannah (Franklin) McDannald, came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1831. His father was originally from Maryland, but his mother was from New Jersey. The parents of each were early settlers in the then wilderness, of what is now the great Blue Grass State of Kentucky. On coming to Missouri, Thomas McDannald first located in Callaway county, but in the northern portion, close to Audrain. Two years afterwards, however, he crossed over into Audrain county, where he entered and bought land on which he settled, his residence being built not far from where his son Arthur now lives. Here he lived for over twenty years, and became one of the leading farmers and highly respected citizens of this part of the county. He died June 18, 1854, in the 65th year of his age. His wife survived him about eight years, following him to the grave in January, 1862. Of their family of children five are now living: Malinda, now the widow of George Myers (deceased); Elizabeth A., wife of Thomas Rickman; Amanda, the wife of James Dungan; Nancy, now Mrs. William Moss, and Arthur McDannald. He, Arthur, the only son living, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, December 23, 1821. He was therefore principally reared in Missouri. His father being a farmer, Arthur McDannald was brought up to that occupation, which, in after life, became his permanent calling. In 1847 he was married on the 20th of October, at which time Miss Felicia A. Lockridge, a daughter of James Lockridge, became his wife. She lived through a happy married life of over 30 years, but was at last, on the 18th of September, 1879, called away to her home on high. She left five children: Martha A., now Mrs. Alexander Duckworth; Lucy J., now Mrs. Marcus L. Waters; James Thomas, hereafter referred to, and Arthur and Judah. The father of these still resides on his homestead in this township, a man whose life has been of great industry and satisfactorily successful. He has a good farm and a comfortable home, and as he approaches old age, he can look forward to the twilight of life without apprehension



that his last years will be disturbed for want of the necessities incident to old age. Having lived uprightly in the sight of men, and as true to the precepts of the Commandments as frail humanity can ordinarily conform, he has brought down with him to the afternoon of life the respect and esteem of all who have known him, and the assurance that his future beyond the grave will not be darkened by the frown of a merciful God. James T. McDannald, his oldest son, was born on the 12th of July, 1852, and was reared on his father's homestead. He remained at home for some time after reaching manhood, but not without beginning the activities of life on his own responsibility. The McDannalds for generations have generally been farmers, and James T. has proved no exception to this rule. He was married on the 5th of April, 1880, to Miss Jessie Cockrill, a daughter of Samuel Cockrill of Callaway county, but formerly of Dalghren county, Alabama, where Mrs. McDannald was born August 7, 1860. Prior to his marriage, however, Mr. McDannald had engaged in farming, and already had a neat little start in life. He has since continued farming, and with good success. He now has a place of about a quarter section of excellent land. James T. and his wife have two children: Clarence and Pearl. Arthur, the next son, or one of James T.'s younger brothers, was born February 1, 1857, and was married December 6, 1882, to Miss Annie E. Greer, a daughter of Edwin H. Greer. Judah, the youngest brother, is still a young man. The father of these, Arthur McDannald, has been a member of the Baptist Church at Union Chapel for nearly 25 years.

#### CYRUS M. McDONALD,

farmer. The McDonalds are well known in Pike county as one of the old and respected families of that county. Cyrus McDonald, Sr., came from Kentucky with his family to Missouri in about 1829, and after residing a few years in Lincoln county came on to Pike county, where he entered lands, on which he made a farm and where he still resides. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Lemasters. She was also a Kentuckian. He is one of the substantial farmers and well-thought-of citizens of Pike county. Cyrus, Jr., was born while his parents lived in Lincoln county, but a few weeks before they removed to Pike, on the 10th of March, 1838. He grew up on the farm in Pike county and received a good common school education in the neighborhood schools. He took no important part in the late war, though he sympathized with the Government, and, indeed, was in the Union State service about six months under Capt. McElroy, of

Gen. Henderson's division. After this, on the 1st of January, 1863, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Eleanor McKeldy, daughter of Samuel (of Ohio) and Phœbe McKeldy, originally of Virginia, but long residents of Ohio prior to their removal to Missouri. Mrs. McDonald was born and reared in Ohio. Mr. McDonald was engaged in farming in Pike county up to the fall of 1878, when he bought the farm where he now resides in Cuivre township and moved to it. Mr. McDonald has 160 acres all fenced and in cultivation. His place is more than ordinarily neatly improved, including good buildings, fences and orchard, and an excellent variety of small fruit. Although Mr. McDonald has been a resident of Cuivre township only about five years, he has become well and favorably known as a thorough-going farmer and accommodating worthy neighbor, and is one of the valuable citizens of this part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. She is a lady of many excellencies of mind and character. They have an interesting family of two children: Samuel Everett, a popular young teacher of the county, and Miss Florence, a very entertaining young lady.

#### CAPT. JOHN L. MCINTYRE,

farmer and teacher. Capt. McIntyre, who was one of the most gallant soldiers that trained under the stars and stripes during the late war, and is one of the most successful teachers and neat, business-like farmers of this section of the county, is a native of the Empire State of the West, Ohio, but is of an old Virginia family. The McIntyres settled in Virginia prior to the Revolution and Capt. McIntyre's great-grandfather was one of the founders and first settlers of Wheeling, West Virginia. The Captain's grandfather was the first white child born in that city, his parents living at the time in a block house built on the present site of Wheeling. Capt. McIntyre's mother was Miss Eliza Welch of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In an early day the family removed to Ohio, and the Captain was born in Zanesville, of that State, on the 28th of March, 1840. His father was a farmer by occupation and was substantially successful in life. John L. had good school advantages. His education in higher branches was acquired at Woodfield, Ohio. When the war came on he was just approaching majority, and, warmly attached to the cause of the Union, he threw himself into the conflict with all the patriotism of a true citizen of his country and all the zeal and ardor of youth. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, 77th Ohio Vol. Inf., and served without flinch-

ing for nearly five years, and until he was honorably discharged on the 25th of April, 1866. He went through all the trying experiences including forced marches, heavy engagements, and prison life of that long and terrible struggle. Such was his conspicuous gallantry as a soldier that he rose by speedy and well merited promotions through all intermediate grades, from sergeant to the command of a company. During the latter part of the war he was an aide on Gen. Slack's staff. In the battle at Mark's Mill he was taken prisoner and held for about a year at Tyler, Texas, being finally exchanged at the mouth of Red river. Among the many hard fought battles in which he took a brave part are recalled those of Shiloh, Corinth, Little Rock, Camden, Mark's Mill and Mobile. After his discharge he came to Alton, Illinois, where, in the meantime, on the 15th of July, 1862, he had been married to Miss Harriet, a daughter of Daniel Widaman. Three years after his return to Alton he removed to Audrain county and bought his present farm. Since coming to this county Capt. McIntyre has been dividing his time between farming and teaching school. Having an excellent general education, and being a man of wide practical experience, he has, as would naturally be expected, been more than ordinarily efficient and successful as a teacher. He is justly ranked with the best and most popular teachers by both parents and pupils in this section of the county. He seeks to advance his scholars by plain and intelligible illustrations and symbols, by taking upon himself the work of explanation and thus making everything which he desired them to understand clear and manifest. With abstractions and impracticable knowledge he has little to do. His idea is that education is a means of success in life, and only so far as it is of practical utility should time be taken in this fast and busy age to acquire it. In short he is a plain, practical common-sense teacher, one under whom pupils take a pleasure in studying. As a farmer Capt. McIntyre is one of those neat, tidy men who have an eye more to quality and value than to the quantity of what they raise and the extent of their farming operations. His idea is, of which his farm presents a manifest illustration, that one acre of land well managed can be made of more value than ten acres butchered up in the slip-shod sort of way shown to be the method of so many farmers in the South-west. His farm contains but 90 acres, yet it is safe to say that he realizes annually as large a net profit on it as many whose farms are doubly as large. Capt. McIntyre and wife have two children: Jennie E. and Harvey I. Mrs. McI. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, the Captain, however, belongs to the Christian denom-



ination. Capt. McIntyre is a member of the I. O. O. F. and has filled all the chairs in the Middletown lodge. He is also commander of the Gen. Lytle Post, G. A. R.

### AARON McPIKE,

founder of Vandalia, and agriculturist and business man. For over forty years the name that heads this sketch has been as familiar to the people of Pike county and its contiguous territory, almost as a household word. During all this time Aaron McPike has been one of the most successful, enterprising and prominent agriculturists and business men in this section of the State. One of those active, stirring and progressive men, his interests calling him almost weekly into all the different communities throughout the surrounding country; and of an open, frank and social nature, he became acquainted, it seemed, with everybody, and every one knew Aaron McPike, from the small boy to the aged grandsire. He was largely, and for many years, interested in the stock business — raising, buying, shipping, etc., and was well known as one of the foremost stock men in North-east Missouri. Like most of the pioneer settlers of this State, Mr. McPike was by birth a Kentuckian, and by descent of a Virginia family. He was born in Henry county, Kentucky, March 16, 1815. His father was Edwin McPike, originally of the Old Dominion, but later, one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Sarah VanCleve, of a family not unknown to fame in Kentucky and Virginia, and indeed, in this State. An incident in Mrs. VanCleve's life is of more than ordinary interest, especially since the conditions out of which it grew have long since passed away, at least on this side of the Cordilleras, never again to return. While she was a little girl, her father's family being then residents of Kentucky, from which the red men had not yet made their exit, she was captured by hostile Indians. Every effort was made to discover her whereabouts and restore her to her family. Finally her sister came upon the band of Indians who held her, and under cover of night stealthily slipped up and stole her away. When Aaron was quite young his parents moved out into the wilds of Indiana, where the father died soon afterward. A few weeks following the mother, also, was borne to her grave, and the son was thus left an orphan with his own way to make in the world and had three young sisters, one a mere child, to support — to whom he gave one-half of his little earnings for thirteen years. Aaron made his way, as best he could, back to Kentucky, and remained in his native county until he grew to manhood. His educational opportunities

were of course virtually *nil*, and all the education he succeeded in acquiring he had to master by his own application and without the aid of an instructor. But he obtained a sufficient knowledge of books to answer for the practical purposes of farming and business life. At that time in Kentucky there was not that diversity of employment which we see to-day, and accordingly, young McPike became a farmer, as indeed he perhaps otherwise would have become, from natural taste and preference. Becoming apprised of the advantages for successful farming and the stock business in North-east Missouri, where lands could be had at a nominal price, and where shipping facilities by the river were unrivaled, he decided to cast his fortunes with this part of the country. Accordingly, in 1838, he came to Missouri, and settled first in Marion county, but five years later dropped down into Pike county, where he made his home, and resided for over thirty years. A man possessed of all the elements of success — untiring industry, energy and enterprise, and with the finest natural qualities for business management, he came rapidly to the front as a leading, influential and wealthy citizen of Pike county. Engaged in farming, at a time when grain and other cereal products were hardly worth hauling out of the field because there was no demand for them, he steadily prospered, and soon was enabled to engage in the stock business. He handled hogs, cattle and mules for years, and so carried on his business that he rapidly accumulated property. He became one of the largest land-holders, if indeed not the largest, in Pike county. His name as a stock man became as familiar in St. Louis and the lower river cities, almost, as it was in the community where he lived. And his career has always been characterized by the strictest integrity and the highest sense of honor. Nor was he ever one of those parsimonious, close-fisted, selfish men, who are bent alone on their own aggrandizements. He has always been liberal and public spirited. In Pike county he was active in promoting all works for the general good, and was one of its most valuable and useful citizens. He never allowed a widow or an orphan to want when in his power to prevent it. Before the time of railroads he was prominent in advocating and assisting to completion roads, public buildings, school-houses, churches, etc. The turnpike, or rock roads, of Pike county, are largely indebted for their establishment to his enterprise, public spirit and liberality. When it was proposed to build the Missouri branch of the Chicago and Alton road through this section of the State, Mr. McPike took an active interest in securing its location along its present route in Pike and Audrain counties. Indeed, he was



largely instrumental in securing the right of way for the road from Louisiana to what is now Vandalia and beyond, and in consideration of his public spirit and liberality in this matter, for it cost him about \$900 of his own money, the company gave him the privilege of naming the site for a depot and town in the north-eastern part of Audrain county. He accordingly located the depot on the present site of Vandalia, and laid off the town, giving it its present name. A man of good judgment and of a thorough knowledge of the conditions which go to build up a town, he saw that the site of this place had all the natural advantages for becoming a good business center. Nor have his expectations been disappointed. Fortunate in the natural advantages of its location, Vandalia has been even more fortunate in having such a man, as it has, for its founder. He went to work putting up houses — business and residence — to advertising the town liberally, selling its lots at nominal prices, making public improvements, etc. In fact, he put his shoulder to the wheel to make the town a success; and he has not failed. Vandalia is now the leading trade-center between Louisiana and Mexico, and for enterprise and go-aheadativeness, it is characterized by the same spirit, though in a small way to be sure, to be observed at Moberly, Sedalia, Kansas City and places of that class. The town will be considered at length in another part of this work. Here Mr. McPike has given liberally to all sorts of public improvements, including school-houses, churches, etc. A member of the Baptist Church himself, he gave to that denomination for the erection of its house of worship about \$1,200; he has also given to the other denominations for building their churches here large sums, perhaps greater than have been given by any of their members. Mr. McPike, before dividing with his children, owned over 5,000 acres of fine land, and still has about 1,000 acres. He has improved more farms in Pike and Audrain counties than probably any man in either of them. In a word his life has been one of extraordinary success. Mr. McPike has been twice married. To his first wife, previously Miss Susan Prickett, of Pike county, he was married January 25, 1855. She was taken from him by death May 18, 1862. She bore him eight children, only four of whom, however, are now living: Sarah A., James, Thomas and Fannie. Each of these are now grown up, and to each he has given 1,000 acres of land, and large values of other property. Mr. McPike's second wife was formerly Miss Ellen Ferguson, a native of Virginia. There are two children by this union: Susie and William Charles Hardin. Mrs. McPike is also a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. McPike is the largest property holder of Vandalia, and has been a



resident of the place since he founded it. No man in the county is more highly esteemed. He has never aspired to any official position, and has never held any, being decidedly averse to anything like political life.

### J. K. MATEER.

Mr. Mateer comes of that old and substantial Pennsylvania-German stock of people, whose industry, thrift and solidity of character have made the Keystone State one of the brightest in the galaxy of the Union. On both sides his parents were of German extraction, but each family has long been settled in this country. J. K. was born in Bedford county, Penn., May 29, 1846. His father was Jacob Mateer. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Wiltz. Both the Mateers and Wiltzes were among the better class of people of Bedford county. When J. K. was about seven years of age, his parents came West and first located at West Ely, in Missouri. A couple of years afterwards, however, they removed to Benton county, Iowa, where J. K. grew to manhood. After growing up in Iowa, Mr. Mateer started out for himself as a farmer, which he followed up to 1871. He then entered a blacksmith shop to learn the trade, at which he worked in Iowa for about two years. In 1873, having been out to Audrain county two years before, he came to Vandalia and followed blacksmithing here with success for about ten years. These years were well spent at hard work, and Mr. Mateer showed the good judgment to save what he earned. By the spring of 1883 he had accumulated enough to engage in mercantile business, for which he always had a strong inclination. Accordingly, he opened out a stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., and also all kinds of iron, steel, wagon material, etc. A man of sterling integrity and good business judgment, he had already won the confidence of the people in and around Vandalia, so that he at once commanded a good trade in his lines of business. Mr. Mateer thus far has been entirely successful, and he has every promise of a prosperous future. He keeps an excellent stock of goods and sells them at prices which cannot fail to make his house a popular establishment in the hardware line. On the 22d of February, 1871, he was married to Miss Virginia Bramblett, formerly of Ralls county. They have three children: Alice, Everett and Lizzie R. Mr. and Mrs. Mateer are members of the Presbyterian Church.

### JOHN W. MAUPIN.

Among the energetic and respected farmers of Cuivre township Mr. Maupin is justly classed. He, like most of the farmers of

the younger generation in this county, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Marion county on the 29th of January, 1850. His parents, F. C. and Mary (Brown) Maupin, were both originally from Virginia, but came out to this State with their parents, respectively, when quite young. They were married in Marion county. Mr. Maupin's father was a cooper by trade, and worked at Hannibal until 1850, the year John W. was born, when the California gold excitement having broken out, he went to the Pacific coast, where he was engaged in mining and other pursuits for fourteen years. On his return in 1864 the family removed to Marion county, where he engaged in farming. John W., as he grew up, received a good, ordinary English education, and afterwards taught school for a term. On the 29th of June, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary Ayers, of Pike county, daughter of William Ayers, formerly of Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Maupin located on a farm in Ralls county, where he followed farming with satisfactory success until 1880, when he removed to Audrain county and settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Maupin sold this place last spring (1883) and bought another farm in this township, to which he will shortly remove. His farm contains 80 acres of good land, and is substantially and well improved. He has a fine young orchard on his place, now bearing, and good buildings, etc. Mr. Maupin takes an active interest in educational affairs, and has been a member of the school board for several years. He is now district clerk. Mr. and Mrs. M. have a family of two children: Ada R. and Katie E. He and wife are both members of the Baptist church. Mr. Maupin's father removed to Arkansas, near Bentonville, in 1871, where he still resides and follows farming.

#### JAMES H. MINOR,

of Minor, Tolson & Co., Farber, general merchants. Mr. Minor, the senior partner of the above named firm, is by birth and education a son of the Old Dominion, born in Orange county on the 7th of March, 1849. His parents, James H. and Mary W. (Morris) Minor, were also both natives of Virginia. While James H., Jr., was still quite young the family removed to Charlottesville, in Albemarle county, of the same State, where the son was reared. His education was received at the Military Institute of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1862. Then only just past his thirteenth year, he nevertheless offered himself as a volunteer in the Confederate army and was accepted, being mustered into Gaber's Battery of the 21st Battalion under Stone-

wall Jackson, in which he served with conspicuous gallantry until Lee's surrender. Mr. Minor participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war, including Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, etc., and was twice wounded, the first time at Spottsylvania, where he was struck with a ball on the head which disabled him for sixty days, and the second time at New Market, where he was shot in the arm. After the war Mr. Minor engaged in school teaching, which he followed for about two years. He then began the lumber, wood and coal business, which he carried on with success for nearly four years. In the spring of 1871, having relatives in Pike county, Missouri, he decided to come West and, accordingly, immigrated to that county, located at Louisiana, where he engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. Minor is a relative of Hon. Peter Minor, now deceased, for many years one of the ablest lawyers and most influential citizens of Pike county. In 1873 Mr. Minor engaged in school teaching. Prior to 1880 he had taught school in Audrain county about three years, two years of which were at Farber, his present place of business. As a school teacher Mr. M. was justly regarded as one of the most efficient and successful in this part of the county. A man of superior qualifications, industrious almost to a fault, and eminently common-sense and practical in his ideas and methods, he made the pursuit of knowledge a plain and even an agreeable employment to his pupils, by stripping everything of abstractions and presenting the ideas he wished them to learn in a concrete and manifest form. Mr. Minor's tastes, however, have always been for business pursuits, and while teaching he still kept that object constantly before him. Accordingly, in 1880, being in a situation to engage in business on his own account, he established the store of which he is now the senior proprietor. Later along the present firm, including Messrs. Tolson and Bradbury, was organized. This firm was organized with ample means, and all being men of well known integrity and popularity, as well as good practical business men, their success was assured from the first. They brought on a large and well selected stock of general merchandise and opened their store in the fall of 1880. Farber being exceptionally well situated for a trade center, being on the line of the Chicago & Alton road and nearly equi-distant between Mexico and Bowling Green, and surrounded by a fine prairie country, nearly all of which is settled up by a thrifty, enterprising class of farmers, they at once commenced a good trade and by dealing fairly with their customers, selling goods at the lowest possible figures for the quality kept, they have proven themselves worthy of their prosperous beginning and



have steadily increased their trade. They now carry one of the largest and best stocks of goods to be found in this part of the county, and rank among the most popular and successful merchants throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Minor is a man of enterprise and public spirit, and has done as much as any man in the community to build up the place and promote the best interests of this part of the county. He is a citizen of no ordinary value to Farber. On the 31st of May, 1883, he was married to Miss Ida Lake, a daughter of Jephtha Lake, Esq., of this county, and a most estimable and refined young lady. Mr. and Mrs. Minor are both church members, Mrs. M. of the Baptist denomination and Mr. M. of the Episcopal. He is also a prominent member of the Laddonia lodge A. F. and A. M.

### JOSHUA C. MOORE,

farmer. To all old settlers of the eastern part of Audrain, 'Squire Moore's name is a familiar one. For over 32 years he has been a resident of Cuivre township, and nearly 30 years ago such was his recognized character, sound judgment and qualifications, that he was called by the vote of his fellow-citizens of the township to discharge the responsible duty of judicial magistrate or justice of the peace. During his entire residence here he has been prominently and worthily identified with the material development of this part of the county, with public affairs and with the social life of its people; and he stands out as an honored old land-mark in the history of the country. His father, John G. Moore, was a native son of the Old Dominion, and when a young man came out to Kentucky, where he married Miss Nancy Carlisle, originally of North Carolina, and of a branch of the family of which Hon. John S. Carlisle, of Virginia, successor in the U. S. Senate, to Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, was also the representative. In 1829, following his marriage, John G. Moore removed with his family to Pike county, Missouri, locating near Bowling Green, where he bought land and improved a farm, and lived until his death, which occurred in 1833. Joshua C. was nine years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, having been born in Adair county, Kentucky, on the 3d of April, 1820. In that early day he had but indifferent opportunities to acquire an education as he grew up, indeed, he had to obtain what education he has mainly after he reached early manhood and by his own study without a teacher. But appreciating the importance of a sufficient knowledge of books for the transaction of practical business affairs, he applied himself to study at home to ac-

quire it, with the same energy that he does everything else, and succeeded in becoming more than ordinarily familiar with the details of business transactions, *i.e.*, calculation, the elements of book-keeping, etc. While still a young man he came to Audrain county when this part of the county was almost a trackless wilderness, and here he opened a farm. Prior to this, however, he had lived about three years across the line in Monroe county. On the 1st of May, 1855, 'Squire Moore was married to Miss Sophronia, a daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Wells) Yates, of this county, but originally of Kentucky, Mrs. Moore having been born and reared in Shelby county, of that State. 'Squire Moore has lived on the farm where he now resides, since prior to his marriage. His mother, left a widow, lived with him and before his marriage conducted the household affairs. Subsequently she found a hospitable and, so far as was possible in her widowhood, a happy home under his roof until her death, which occurred February 26, 1866. The 'Squire cherishes with more than ordinary tenderness the memory of his beloved mother, to whom he was attached with singular filial affection. 'Squire Moore's farm contains over a quarter section of land, most of which is either in cultivation or pasturage. His place is one of the comfortable, choice homesteads of the township. The 'Squire has from youth been identified with the Democratic party, and as intimated above was elected justice of the peace as early as 1854. The war coming on subsequently, he was not in office any more until 1872, since which he has held the office continuously. He has discharged its delicate duties with a fairness, and withal, with a degree of intelligence and sound judgment that have won him the entire confidence and the esteem of the public. 'Squire Moore and wife have been constant and exemplary members of the Baptist Church for over 30 years. They have a family of eight children: John S., Nancy E., wife of John Romans; William C., Amanda M., wife of John Moran; Matilda S., Edward D., Bertha A. and E. Kate. They have lost two children in infancy.

### JOHN J. MOSBY,

farmer. Mr. Mosby has been a resident of Audrain county for nearly thirty years, having removed to this county from Callaway, where he was reared, long prior to the war. This section of Audrain county was at that time almost a wilderness, there being but very sparse settlements in the north-eastern part of the county. He had been married some years, and came to this county for the purpose of

making it his permanent home. He entered land here and went to work to improve a farm. He, with those of his class who settled here at an early day, are the men who have mainly made this county what it is — one of the best in this section of the State. From a wilderness they have transformed it into a thriving, prosperous county. Following their industry, schools have been organized, commodious and presentable school buildings have been erected, churches have gone up, and all the evidences of an enlightened, cultured community are present. Towns have shot up throughout the county, and the county seat, receiving its prosperity from the labor and success of the farmers throughout the county, has become one of the principal cities in North-east Missouri — a busy hive of energetic, thrifty business men, whose trade is of the utmost value in the general commerce of the country. The farmers constituting, as they do, the foundation of all prosperity, should be viewed with the most earnest consideration, and their interest looked to and protected equal to, if not above, that of any other class of people. Mr. Mosby is one of the thrifty, worthy farmers of Cuivre township, and as such the biographical department of this work would hardly be complete with his record absent from its pages. His parents, James and Eliza (Robards) Mosby, were both natives of the Blue Grass State, and immigrated to Missouri away back in 1828, locating at that time in Callaway county, where his father became a successful farmer and highly respected citizen. John was born a short time before his parents removed from Kentucky, in Scott county of that State, on the 20th of March, 1821. He was, therefore, principally reared in Callaway county. He remained with his father's family up to about the time of his marriage. On the 30th of July, 1845, Mr. Mosby was married to Miss Susanna S., a daughter of William Shortridge, of Callaway county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Mosby having been reared on a farm, on reaching the age that it was necessary for him to choose an occupation for life, he naturally adopted that to which he had been brought up — farming. He followed farming in Callaway county for about ten years, but the better class of lands being taken up by that time in Callaway county he entered land in Audrain county, upon which he improved a farm. Mr. Mosby has been continuously engaged in farming from that time to this, and, as the evidences show, with abundant success. His life has been one of constant industry, and, as the fruits of his toil, or rather as an emblem of those fruits, is to be seen his present large, well improved farm, well stocked. Mr. Mosby's farm contains 420 acres, or rather that's the area of his



tract of land, nearly all of which is under fence and either in cultivation or pasturage. His buildings are substantial and comfortable, and his other improvements are of an excellent class. Mr. Mosby is a man of good, sober common sense, fair education and perfect integrity, and bears a good name among his neighbors and acquaintances. He takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of the neighborhood and the county, and is a worthy, good citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Mosby have a family of eight children: James, at present a merchant in Wellsville; Mary, the wife of P. C. Kent; Sallie, the wife of I. Hockaday; Almira, the wife of James Farthing; Betty, William S., now a prominent teacher and lately graduated from the State University, and Lucy. Three are deceased: George R., Susanna died in maidenhood, John died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Mosby are members of the Christian church.

#### JOHN NAYSMITH,

farmer, post-office, Vandalia. Among the better class of immigrants who come to this country are those from Scotland—people noted all over the world for their intelligence, enterprise and thrift. It is a historical fact that the first public schools ever established were those of that country, which opened to the children of the land free and liberal instruction. Hence it was, that before even the Hollanders had made any appreciable progress in educational and industrial affairs, representatives of the Scotch race were in request throughout Europe as teachers and directors of the learning of the time. Scotland at that time attained a high reputation for the intelligence of its people, which it has ever since enjoyed. The Scotch who have come over to this country have almost invariably taken high rank among our best citizens. And the subject of the present sketch is a not unworthy representative, by descent, of this class of our people. His father, John Naysmith, came to this country from Scotland with his family when nine years of age, and grew to manhood in the State of New York where the family settled and made their permanent home. After he grew up he was married to Miss Mercy A. Price, of that State, and in 1845 removed to Michigan and settled in Kent county. He was a carriage and wagon-maker by trade, and followed that for many years, but later in life he turned his attention to farming, and became a well-to-do farmer of Kent county. He died there at a ripe old age and his loss was greatly regretted in the community in which he lived. He had many sterling qualities of character that drew to him the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances.

His wife died some years afterwards. They had a family of eight children, and of these John, Jr., the subject of the present sketch, was the third. He was born before the family left New York, on the 28th of May, 1829, and was therefore principally reared in the Empire State. Mr. Naysmith was educated in the public schools of Livingston county, New York, and after reaching his majority engaged in farming in Michigan for himself. In August, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary E. Stocking, formerly of Genesee county, New York. She was a daughter of Alvin and Annie (Cox) Stocking, at that time residents of Michigan. In 1868 Mr. Naysmith came to Missouri, and located in Audrain county, where he bought land and engaged in farming. He has an excellent place of 160 acres and has a good class of improvements. Mr. N. is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and has taken the Chapter degree. He is regarded as one of the energetic farmers and well informed citizens of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Naysmith have four children: Clara E., Frank M., Fred H. and Effie. Miss Clara is a young lady of superior refinement and culture, and is greatly admired, not less for her many accomplishments and charm of conversation than for her singular personal attractions.

#### ROBERT O. NEELY,

contractor and builder, Vandalia. The rapid progress Audrain county has made in material wealth and population for the last eight or ten years has attracted favorable comment throughout this whole section of the State, and it is often asked why it is that this county should develop so much more rapidly proportionally than most of its neighbors? Those who read the biographical sketches of the present work will hardly fail to find an answer to this question, for the fact is here strikingly apparent that there has been a large immigration into the county, during the period mentioned, from the Northern States, and particularly from Ohio. All the world knows that Northern people are noted for their enterprise, industry and thrift, and whenever they settle in a county they built it up, almost, as by magic. No State in the Union has contributed better citizens to Audrain county since the war than the great Empire State of the West. In agriculture, in merchandising, in the professions and in the trades, the Ohioans are to be found here among the most progressive, intelligent and thorough-going of our people. A worthy representative of his native State in this county is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Robert O. Neely. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, November 29, 1849, and was

educated in that county. Not afraid to work, and having the intelligence to see that most successful men come from the trades and useful arts, he learned the carpenter's trade, beginning at it as early as his sixteenth year. Choosing this calling as the avenue of his future activities in life, he has continued in it, having begun with the determination to succeed. Striving to go to the front in his trade, he has worked hard and faithfully at it for nearly twenty-five years, and has become one of the best carpenters and most capable contractors and builders in this section of the country. Mr. Neely came to Vandalia in 1875, and has been engaged in business here as a contractor and builder from that time to the present. Almost from the beginning he has been the leading man in his line in the north-eastern part of the county. He has built many of the best houses in Vandalia, and throughout the surrounding country. Becoming well known, he is trusted by those having work in his line not less for his well known character and integrity than for his skill as a carpenter and judgment as a builder. In a word, for nearly ten years he has been one of the active, useful citizens of the county, and has done as much as almost any other one man for its advancement and prosperity. On the 24th of November, 1874, Mr. Neely was married to Miss Josephine Wilson, of Noble county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Rachel (Guinn) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Neely have one child, Lelia. Mr. N. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

#### ISAAC N. OAKS,

a gallant soldier in the late war on the side of the Union, and one of the thrifty farmers and progressive citizens of Cuivre township, is a native of Illinois and was born in Greene county, December 9, 1827. His parents, Henry Oaks and wife, whose maiden name was Nancy J. Wilson, were from Tennessee and settled in Greene county, Illinois, in about 1826, where they reared a family and lived until their death. The father became a well-to-do farmer of that county, and died respected by all who knew him in 1847. Isaac N. was brought up to farm work and had only limited advantages for an education. However, he succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all the ordinary purposes of farm business life. Although of Southern parentage, his feelings were against slavery and his principles for the preservation of the Union at whatever cost. Accordingly when the Southern States sought to dissolve the government, he was in favor of restraining them within the Union. In 1862 he volunteered as a private in Co. G, of the 91st Ill. Inf., and served until he



was honorably discharged in December, 1864. Such was his merit as a soldier and his gallantry that he was steadily promoted until he reached the first rank below captain — a first lieutenantcy — which he held at the time of his discharge and for eighteen months previously. He was in a number of hard fought battles, including the one at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where his whole regiment was captured. The exposures and hardships of military life, however, so wrought on his health that he became broken down and was discharged for disability at Brownsville, Texas, in 1864, as stated above. Returning home as soon as he was sufficiently recuperated, he carried on the farm, but in 1865 was appointed provost marshal of Greene and adjoining counties, the duties of which position he discharged with such credit that he was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial of merit by the people in the shape of a fine watch. Mr. Oaks held the office of provost marshal until the close of the war. After the restoration of peace Mr. Oaks removed to Missouri in September, 1865, and located on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Oaks' place is not a large one, as farms are accounted in this State, containing something less than a quarter section of land; yet it is so arranged with regard to crops, etc., and managed so business-like, that he realizes as much from it as many farmers make on places several times as large as his. He runs his place in grain, hay, pasturage, etc., and raises considerable stock. Mr. Oaks is one of the thrifty farmers of the township. He was married some twenty-five years ago in Greene county, to Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Bird Waltrip, formerly of Virginia, the date of their nuptials being December 30, 1858. Seven children have been sent to bless this long and happy union, namely: Delia, Ida, Emma, Jennie, Henry, Charles and Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Oaks and their four older daughters are members of the C. P. Church, and Mr. O. has taken the Chapter degree in the A. F. and A. M. fraternity.

#### PELATIAH OSTERHOUT,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Osterhout comes of an old and respected Pennsylvania-German family, though he himself was principally reared in Missouri. His parents, Hiram and Amanda (Strickland) Osterhout, removed from Pennsylvania to Missouri in 1836 and settled in Ralls county in the fall of that year. The father bought land in Ralls county, on which he improved a farm, and where he followed farming successfully until his death, which sad event occurred on the 17th of July, 1872. He was a substantial citizen of Ralls county, and was

respected by all who knew him, a good, honest, hospitable old farmer. Mrs. Osterhout, his wife, died in 1882. She was a motherly, kind-hearted old lady, and was much beloved by all her neighbors. Pelatiah was eight years of age when his parents came to this State, having been born in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1823. He was therefore mainly reared in this State. He was brought up to know what hard work is from the beginning, for his father was a man of energy, and even if Pelatiah had been disposed to nap in the shade during the cropping season, which he was not, the old gentleman would not have tolerated it. In a word, Pelatiah was so brought up that he learned, both by the example of his father and by his own experience, that in honest toil is the only certain source of honorable success in life. Reared to a farm life, that, after he grew up, very naturally became his permanent occupation. He followed farming in Ralls county until 1853, by which time he was able to purchase a place, or rather the land for a place, of his own. Accordingly, he came across into Audrain county and bought a piece of land, which is a part of his present place. Keeping up his habits of industry, which he had never forsaken, and having the good sense to save what he made, he steadily accumulated property around him and soon became comparatively well fixed. So absorbed, in fact, was he in his farm operations, and so intent on getting along in the world, that for a long time it seemed that he was going to overlook the greatest joy this life affords — the delights of a faithful and loving wife. The years slipped by, and hardly before he knew it he began to find himself an old bachelor, with autumn frosts of age descending upon him and streaking his hair here and there with lines of whitish gray. But waking up at last to a realization of his situation, he lost no time in providing himself a worthy, affectionate and true-hearted wife. On the 18th of September, 1881, Miss Josephine E., a daughter of Joseph Spears, late of this county, became his wife. Mr. Osterhout's married life has been one of great happiness, and is blessed with two bright children: Hiram J. and Lyman. Mr. Osterhout's farm contains 320 acres, nearly all of which is under fence and over 100 acres in cultivation. His farm contains a good meadow, a large pasture, and is otherwise well improved. Mr. Osterhout served for about two years in the Union army — Company L, 9th volunteers — and participated in the battles of Independence, Jefferson City and numerous engagements. He is a worthy member of the M. E. Church South.

## J. C. PARRISH, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Vandalia. The Doctor, who is a native Missourian, was born in Buchanan county, November 5, 1854, and was a son of John C. and Mary A. (Pritchard) Parrish, both originally of Virginia. Prior to the Doctor's birth, the family came out from Virginia and located in Buchanan county, where the father died. After the father's death the Doctor's mother returned to Virginia with her children and made her home in Marion county, now of West Virginia, where the Doctor grew up. There were three other children, the Doctor being the youngest. His general education was acquired in the common schools of Mannington, W. Va., and in the high schools of the same town. Early conceiving a taste for the medical profession, at the age of 15 he began to read books giving information on matters relating to physiology, hygiene, therapeutics, etc., and from that time to this, with but little interruption, he has been a diligent student of the science and art of his chosen calling. In West Virginia he began a regular course of reading under Dr. William A. Morgan, and coming to St. Louis later along, he continued his course of studies under Dr. P. D. Yost, an eminent physician of that city. In due time Dr. Parrish matriculated in the American Medical College, of St. Louis, from which institution he graduated with high honor. Immediately following his graduation, in 1877, Dr. Parrish came to Vandalia and at once entered actively upon the practice of his profession. A man of great natural aptitude for the healing art, and of good professional qualifications, active and energetic, and ready to go at all times for the relief of the suffering, he has so recommended himself by these qualifications and qualities, and by personal popularity to the esteem and confidence of the community, that he has built up a good practice, which is steadily increasing. In personal appearance Dr. Parrish is a man of fine presence, one, in fact, whom the ladies would not hesitate to call handsome, and in manners he is as suave and gentlemanly as he is good looking. The Doctor is unmarried.

## JUDGE JOHN A. PEARSON (DECEASED).

[Contributed.]

The subject of this sketch was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, on the 9th of March, 1797, and died in Audrain county, Missouri, March 22, 1880, in the 84th year of his age. He was married in his native State to Miss Nancy Carlton, on the 14th of January, 1819.



They spent a happy married life together of over 40 years, when at last she was taken away by death. Judge Pearson reared a large family of children, of whom four sons and two daughters are still living. In 1834 he removed with his family to Missouri and located in the northern part of Callaway county, but soon afterwards crossed over into Audrain county and settled on land which he had previously bought. This place was near where Mexico now stands, the city at that time not having been laid off. On the farm which Judge Pearson then settled, he lived until his death. In 1848 he was made a member of the county court, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such with Judges B. Z. Offutt and James Jackson. At the August term of 1850 he was made presiding justice of the court and held that position as long as he sat on the bench, up to 1858, when he declined to serve longer. From 1850 to 1854 Judges Calhoun and James Jackson were his associates, and from 1854 Judges Richard Phillips and Abram Hickes sat on the bench with him. In 1854 the contest between the Whigs and Democrats in Audrain county was a very close and exciting one, and Judge Pearson was the only man on the Democratic ticket elected. His long service and personal popularity carried him through successfully, notwithstanding the party was badly beaten. After his retirement from the bench, Judge Pearson, then past his 60th year, took no further active interest in public affairs, but remained quietly at home on his farm until his death. As a matter of accommodation to his neighbors, however, he served them as justice of the peace. In all his official relations he ever maintained the highest standard of integrity and was punctual and scrupulous in the discharge of all his duties. Socially he was warm-hearted and of an exceedingly cheerful mind. For over 60 years of his life he was a member of the Old School Baptist Church, and was indeed and in truth a devoted member, and a faithful follower of the Cross. In the last moments of his life he felt no dread, but

. . . . . sustained and soothed  
By an unfaltering trust, he approached his grave  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Judge Pearson's wife, the partner of his joys and sorrows for nearly half a century, had preceded him to the grave many years.

#### RUFUS S., MARSHALL C. AND CLINTON P. PEARSON,

composing the firm of Pearson Bros., dealers in general merchandise, Vandalia. These gentlemen, sons of Judge John A. Pearson, a

memoir of whose life precedes this, have been engaged in business at Vandalia continuously, either one or all of them, from the infancy of the place. In February, 1871, Clinton P. Pearson formed a partnership with John W. Jeffries under the firm name of Jeffries & Pearson, and they carried on business here for two years, when the present firm of Pearson Bros. was organized. These gentlemen are men of high character, good business qualifications and popular address, and by their energy and enterprise have built up a business house of enviable reputation. Coming here almost at the birth of the town, and having been reared in the county, their thorough acquaintance with the people gave them an important advantage in securing a large share of the trade of the surrounding country. This advantage they have well improved, and by placing only a good class of goods on the market for the prices charged, they have won and retained the confidence of the custom. Dealing honorably in their mercantile business, as they do in everything else, the custom has learned to place implicit reliance in their representations of the quality and value of the goods they offer. So many come to this house because they know they are safe in making purchases at the Pearson Bros.' store. Messrs. Pearson carry a fine stock of goods in their line, and are prepared to accommodate customers with every variety of articles to be found in a first-class general store. The eldest of the brothers, Rufus S. Pearson, was born in Burke county, North Carolina, January 29, 1826, and was therefore eight years of age when his parents came to this State in 1834. He was reared on the farm near Mexico, and on starting out for himself began clerking in a general store. In 1856 he was able to engage in business for himself, and merchandised with success for the following seven years. He then disposed of his mercantile interest and retired to a farm, and was engaged in farming up to 1873. During that year Mr. Pearson returned to merchandising in this county, and gave his store his undivided attention for about five years. He then sold out and went to Texas and located as a merchant at Denison. Remaining there for two years, he returned in 1880 and became a member of the present firm. On the 20th of January, 1848, Mr. Pearson was married to Miss Lucy A. Ward, a daughter of Charles R. Ward, of Callaway county. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have had eight children: Charles A., Ginevra A. (now deceased), Nellie, Carter S., Nannie J., Wallace M., George M., Maurice and Nina. The above forms a complete outline of Mr. Pearson's business and industrial movements, except that in 1850 he went to California and was engaged in mining there for about eighteen months. It can be said of him with truth that he is in every



sense a worthy son of his honored and lamented father, and that is a sufficient recommendation for him in Audrain county, where his father was so well and favorably known. He is also a member of the Masonic order. Marshall C. Pearson was born the year following the removal of his parents to this State, and while they were in Callaway county. His natal day was the 21st of April, 1835. After he grew up he engaged in farming for himself, and on the 14th of September, 1859, was married to Miss Mollie J. Davis, of Callaway county. He continued farming until 1865, when he went to California and remained there for about seven years. Mr. Pearson's wife died while he was on the Pacific coast, in December, 1871. During the winter of 1871-2 he returned to Audrain county, and soon afterwards engaged in merchandising in Vandalia. To his present wife, formerly Miss Irene Gordou, of Columbia, Missouri, Mr. Pearson was married after his return from California. This union is blessed with three children: Joseph C., Archie and William A. Mr. Pearson is a man highly esteemed in Audrain county, and is looked upon as one of the substantial citizens of Vandalia. He has many qualities which go to make him very popular. Clinton P. Pearson, the youngest of his father's family, was born on the farm near Mexico May 17, 1843. At the age of fifteen he began selling goods as a clerk, which he continued up to 1863. He then went to the mountains and spent three years in the Territories. Returning home in 1866, he followed farming on the old family homestead up to the time of engaging in business at Vandalia. As has been said, Mr. Pearson came to this place in 1871 and formed a partnership with Mr. Jeffries, which was the forerunner of the present firm in business. On the 27th of February, 1867, Mr. Pearson was married to Miss Kate Carrico, a native of Owensburg, Kentucky. Mrs. Pearson is a daughter of John W. and Mary (Willett) Carrico. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have a family of three children: Mary, Henry and Paul. Mr. Pearson is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Pearson is noted for his great energy, activity and business snap. He is one of the most thorough-going, enterprising business men in this part of the county. With him failure would be almost an impossibility, for he combines nearly all the qualities that distinguish the successful business man. Personally he is highly popular.

#### REV. JOHN W. PORTER,

farmer and minister of the O. S. Presbyterian church. One's life becomes useful according to the value he places upon it, the direction



he gives his energies, and the perseverance with which he applies himself to the pursuit he adopts. Casting a glance over the activities of life, to the sober and intelligent mind no mission seems calculated, when properly pursued, to be of so much value to the highest and best interest of humanity as the ministry. An exalted calling, it requires a mind of more than ordinary earnestness and strength to fulfill the duties which it demands. To labor for the welfare of our fellow-creatures here, and to strive to promote their security and happiness hereafter, is a field of exertion worthy of the highest ambition and the noblest qualities of mind and heart. After all the concerns of this life, except so far as they relate to the future, are but things of a day, and in a little while all the hopes we have placed upon this world will have passed away,

“Like the borealis race, that flits ere you can point its place.”

Mr. Porter, looking on life in a philosophic, Christian light, early decided to devote himself to the ministry, and desirous of being of the greatest possible value in his sacred office, he determined to qualify himself thoroughly for his great life-work. His early youth was spent on his father's farm in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. After completing the usual course in the common schools, he entered Alleghany College, in which he continued a student until his graduation in 1848. He was not twenty-three years of age, having been born on the 16th of May, 1825, and he had long been a devout and earnest member of the Presbyterian church. Soon after his graduation at Alleghany, having made up his mind to enter the ministry, he became a matriculate of the Theological Seminary of Alleghany City, in Pennsylvania. He prosecuted his studies through his theological course with great energy and diligence, and graduated from that institution with marked honor. Up to this time Mr. Porter's life had been marked by a sober consideration of the duties of life, and an earnest desire to fit himself for their discharge according to the ability and opportunities with which he was favored. From an early age he was given to serious thought, and was not wont, as many youths are, to spend their time in idleness and useless sport. He may be said to have been a student from boyhood, and when he graduated he was not only honored by the degree which was conferred upon him, but he was eminently worthy, by reason of his qualifications, of the distinction he received. Few young men at that time possessed a more thorough general and classical education than he, or were more deeply and thoroughly learned in theology. He felt that he was called by the Power above into the great field of labor to which he had decided to devote his

energies ; and he strove without ceasing to qualify himself thoroughly for the work he was called to do. Zeal, untiring, was characteristic of his whole course at college, both secular and theological. He was ordained to preach as a minister of the Presbyterian church, and afterwards, up to 1858, he followed the work of the ministry, divided with teaching school. He then came to Audrain county, where he was engaged in the work of the ministry and also in teaching for some six or eight months, after which he removed to Callaway county and resided there four or five years. In the meantime, besides attending to the duties of the ministry, he had also become interested in farming, and in 1863 he returned to Audrain county, in which he has since lived. Mr. Porter came to his present place in 1863. Here he has a neat place of 144 acres, all in cultivation and otherwise improved. Mr. Porter has never ceased to work in the pulpit, although he has not depended upon the labor of the ministry as a means of support. Following the precept of Paul, he has labored not a little with his own hand for the maintenance of himself and family, for he has a most excellent wife, and has reared a worthy family of children. Mr. Porter's work has been such as might have been expected from the character of man he showed himself to be in early life. No minister was ever more sincere and devoted to the sacred cause of religion. To labor for its promotion has been the all-important, crowning aim of his life. A man of learning and culture, a vigorous, forcible speaker, he has been an honor and an ornament to the pulpit. Nor has he been unsuccessful in winning souls to Christ. Many, very many, disconsolate and hopeless in sin, have been brought, through his benign instrumentality, to the inspiring hope of a glorious immortality. In his pastoral work, outside of the pulpit, he has been an exemplar of the noble qualities that should characterize the walk and talk and the work of the true Christian minister. He has been such a man, in short, as fathers would well wish their sons to be. Nor has his life been devoid of that consolation which those who devote themselves to the service of their Maker and their fellow-creatures justly hope to realize. Enjoying the respect and veneration of all who knew him here, he can look to the future life as a home of happiness to which this, however blessed, cannot be compared. As has been said, Mr. Porter is blessed with a most amiable and Christian wife. In 1847 he was married to Miss Matilda, daughter of Capt. John R. and Annie M. (Shombaugh) Boyer, both of old and highly respected Pennsylvania families. Mrs. Porter is a lady of rare qualities of mind and heart, and is beloved by all her neighbors and



acquaintances. They have reared nine children, all of whom are possessed of singular excellencies of character, and are a credit to their family and name, viz.: Rachel M., who was lately a popular teacher in the public schools of the county; Amelia L., a graduate of Wooster College, Ohio, now the wife of Jacob Whitehead, and a teacher at Welaka, Indian Territory, where her husband is principal of the school in which she teaches; James M. is a graduate of both Wooster and Yale Colleges, and now a prominent clergyman in San Francisco, Cal.; John T., now at Wooster College, in the junior class; Matilda, now a teacher in the public schools of this State; Martin L., now teaching in Nebraska; Sarah J., now Mrs. Henry Morris, of Illinois; William M., now at Wooster College; Myron D., also at Wooster. All of Mr. Porter's family, but three, are members of the Presbyterian church, and he and wife are also members of the Patrons of Husbandry.

#### GEORGE C. RICHARD,

farmer. Audrain county has been fortunate, not less in the high class, than in the large number of Eastern and Northern farmers, who have settled within its borders since the war. To these is very largely due the wonderful transformation that has been effected in the last ten or fifteen years — the county brought from the condition of a wilderness, almost, to that of one of the most populous and prosperous in the State. A worthy representative of this class of our citizens is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. George C. Richard, who came to this county from New York State shortly after the war. Mr. Richard was born in St. Lawrence county, of the Empire State, in 1835, on the 26th of July, of that year, and was reared and educated in his native county. His father, William Richard, was a farmer by occupation and George C. was brought up to that calling. Reared in New York where farming is carried on according to the most approved methods, and where, indeed, practical agriculture has been reduced almost to a science, he learned thoroughly the art of successful farming. Mr. Richard followed farming in New York up to 1865, when on account of the cheapness and comparative fertility of lands in Missouri, he came to this State with a view of continuing his farm operations in the favorable circumstances to be found here. In the meantime, however, he had spent nearly three years in the service of his country, during the Rebellion. It was in 1862 that he enlisted in the Union army, and for two months less than three years he followed the flag of his command wherever it led, and through many hard-fought and



bloody battles until it had been borne in triumph to the sun-lit waters of the Mexican Gulf. Honorably discharged in the summer of 1865, after Lee had delivered his sword to the Great Captain of the age at Appomattox, he returned to his home with his victorious comrades, and the same year, on the 9th of November, won what all the brave deserve, the heart of a fair and loving bride. On that, the brightest and happiest day of all the years of his life, Miss Maria C. Allen became his wife. She was a lovely daughter of the Green Mountain State, her parents, Joseph and Mary Allen, having come of old and respected Vermont families. Mr. Richard's career as a farmer in this county has been one of commendable industry, and has not been without the reward of honest toil. He has a neat farm of 230 acres, which he has well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Richard have two children: Thomas J. and Arthur G. He and wife are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Richard's father (the mother having previously died), came West with him and died only a few months ago in the 79th year of his age. He was a native of Ireland and was possessed of a remarkably bright and cheerful disposition. When a young man he was fond of music, and in the good old days when the light-hearted and happy whiled away the long evenings of winter, and often to the wee small hours o' night, in the mazes of the Terpsichorean quadrille, he was accounted the finest fiddler in all the country round about. And in his old age, even after the mists of life had begun to fall about him, he did not lose his love for his fiddle and bow, and at his son's, only a short time before his death, the passer-by would often hear the dulcet strains of the venerable old gentleman's fiddle, as he played some familiar air that had made his heart happy when young, and the feet of his young companions fairly fly in the dance. He was, withal, a good and Christian-hearted old man, with a soul as generous as his love of music was strong. And he so lived, doing wrong unto no one and kind deeds unto all whom it was in his power to help, that his last years were brightened by the dawning hope of a radiant and happy hereafter.

#### W. H. RICHARD,

farmer. Mr. Richard, a brother to George C. Richard, whose sketch precedes this, and a worthy farmer and citizen of Cuivre township, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, January 1, 1844, and was reared on his father's farm in that county. Mr. Richard was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and in 1865, then twenty-one years of age, he came West and located in Audrain

county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming. Mr. Richard bought a tract of land here and improved a farm on which he still resides. He has a neat place of 80 acres, substantially and well improved, and is making an excellent start in life. A man of industry and intelligence, full of energy and enterprise, he has every promise of becoming at no distant day one of the prominent farmers of the township. On the 14th of February, 1872, Mr. Richard was married to Miss Sarah A. Hoagland of Audrain county, but formerly of New England. Mr. and Mrs. R. are blessed with a family of five worthy and promising children: Frank M., Mary E., Robert O., Julia N. and Charles E. Mrs. Richard was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, July 18, 1850, and was a daughter of Richard M. and Elizabeth (Parsell) Hoagland, both natives of New Jersey. Mrs. R. is a member of the O. S. Presbyterian Church. The history of Mr. R.'s family has been given in the sketch of his brother, which obviates the necessity of making this sketch of any greater length.

#### WILLIAM E. RINEY,

proprietor of the Vandalia livery, feed and sales stables. Prominent among the enterprising and progressive business men of Vandalia is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Riney came to Vandalia in 1882 and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed successfully until he engaged in his present business. In 1883 he erected a fine barn in this place with a capacity for thirty head of horses, and which cost over \$1,000. This is already furnished with fifteen horses for general riding and driving purposes, and with a full supply of buggies, spring wagons etc. In a word, Mr. Riney has fitted up one of the finest livery stables of the county, and having the push and snap to make it a success, he has already become the leading man in this line of business in Vandalia. Although he has been in business less than a year, his stables have become well known to the traveling public, and he commands practically all of this class of custom, while the people of Vandalia go to him not only because he keeps the best rigs in town, but because he treats them fairly and lets his teams at reasonable figures. Mr. Riney is a native of Daviess county, Kentucky, born December 20, 1852, but was principally reared in Monroe county, Missouri, to which his parents removed the following year after his birth. From 1853 to 1865 they resided in Scotland county, this State, returning then to Monroe county. William E. was reared on a farm and followed farming after he grew up until coming to

Vandalia in 1882. He was married January 15, 1878, to Miss Rosa V. Leake, of Ralls county, a daughter of James M. and Julia (Schaffer) Leake.

G. W. ROBERTS AND R. P. RINEY,

composing the firm of Riney & Roberts, general merchants, Vandalia. This firm was formed in 1880, and both being young men who have made their own start in life, having good business qualifications, and commencing at this place with an excellent stock of general merchandise, they have rapidly built up a large trade, and now rank with the leading business houses in the north-eastern part of the county. Mr. Roberts is a native of Pike county, and was born on the 25th of September, 1857. His father is Joseph Roberts, a substantial farmer and well respected citizen of that county. The Roberts came originally from Kentucky, Joseph Roberts' father, Henry Roberts, having settled in Pike county among its pioneer families. Mr. Roberts is related to the Hawkins' and many other prominent families of that county. His (G. W.'s) mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Smith. G. W. Roberts was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools of the county. While still a youth he started out for himself and commenced life as a school teacher. Following this for some time, he saved up a nucleus of means to begin business on. Accordingly, in 1880, he came to Vandalia and engaged in his present business. The Roberts of Pike county are known as people of thoroughly upright character, industrious, energetic and good citizens. And G. W., the subject of this sketch, is no exception to the general rule of the family. He is a young man of great personal worth, and is entitled to no little credit for the success with which he has made his way to the front in business affairs so early in life. Personally he has the qualities that make him popular with all with whom he comes in contact. On the 14th of November, 1880, Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Cora Woods, of Pike county. They have one child, Cassius C.

R. P. RINEY, the other member of this firm, is by nativity a son of the Blue Grass State, born in July, 1852. His birthday is the 2d of July. While he was still in infancy his parents removed to Missouri and located in Monroe county. They are now residents, however, of Nodaway county. R. P. was therefore reared in this State, and like his partner he, too, was educated in the common schools. On reaching his majority and having a natural taste for mercantile pursuits, he obtained a clerkship in a store, in which he learned the business of



merchandising. Returning afterwards to the farm, he remained there until 1879, and then came to Vandalia and followed clerking up to the time he became a partner in the present business. He is a self-made man, and is justly accounted one of the worthy citizens of Vandalia. Messrs. Riney & Roberts carry a more than ordinarily good stock of good general merchandise, and buying their goods almost entirely for cash, they get the benefit of discounts on the general market prices, so that they are able to sell at figures which place them beyond the fear of hurtful competition. It is a fact well known in and around Vandalia, that theirs is one of the cheapest houses, if not the cheapest, in this part of the county. Not only this, but their goods, considering prices, are generally of a quality superior to that of goods sold at other places. Being sober, steady, clear-headed business men, they know how to carry on their store to the best advantage for themselves, and for the community. According to all indications their future can hardly fail to be one of exceptional success.

#### A. W. ROBINSON,

druggist, Vandalia. For about fifteen years prior to 1875 Mr. Robinson was engaged in clerking in different hotels in this State, much of the time in St. Louis. He was known as one of the most popular and efficient hotel clerks in the State. From 1857 to 1861 he clerked in the leading hotel at Columbia, and the following year was at Laclede, in Linn county. In 1862 he went to Chillicothe, where, after clerking there through one summer, he was in a hotel at Macon City for the following four months. So well known had he become by this time as a hotel clerk, that in 1863 he was offered, and he accepted, the position of clerk in the Planters' House, of St. Louis, which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the proprietors and the public for three years. He then went to Chariton county, where he was engaged in farming for several years. In 1871 he was solicited to accept the place of clerk in the St. Nicholas Hotel, of St. Louis, which he held for the following five years. In the meantime, Mr. Robinson, being a man of an active, quick mind, and having a taste for books, had become more than ordinarily well informed by general reading. He made something of a specialty of study in the department of pharmacy, having a decided preference for that department of knowledge. Indeed, he had made up his mind to engage in the drug business ultimately, and read very largely with that object in view. In 1875 he found himself in a situation, so far as means were concerned, to

gratify his inclination for engaging in the drug business. Accordingly, he came to Vandalia and established his present store. The same qualities — geniality, an accommodating disposition and a pleasant address — that made him so popular as a hotel man, made him not less so as a druggist. Giving his whole attention to his business, he soon became a thorough master of it in all its details, and is now justly regarded as one of the most capable, reliable and efficient druggists in the county. He carries a large and well selected stock of drugs and goods of a kindred line, and has an excellent and steadily increasing trade. Mr. Robinson is too genial and susceptible-hearted a man to remain in the unhappy state of the maledict, and accordingly he has long enjoyed the beatitude of married felicity. He was married on the 20th of November, 1866, at which time Miss Frances M. Martin, a young lady of Chariton county, whose graces of mind and person were such as to render her worthy of the best of men, became his happy wife. Mr. R. is a member of the A. O. U. W. His parents, Maxwell and Elizabeth (Fidler) Robinson, were both natives and life-long residents of Kentucky. They reared a family of seven children, including A. W., who was born in Bourbon county, of the Blue Grass State, February 6, 1837. He was reared and educated in his native State, and came to Missouri in 1857, where he has since resided.

#### J. B. SCHROLL,

dealer in lumber, etc., Farber. J. B. Schroll established his present business in 1880, since which he has been conducting it with excellent success. He carries a large and well selected stock of lumber and building material of all kinds; and buying for cash, he is enabled to sell at prices which place him beyond any possible injury from competition. A good business man, energetic and industrious, and well respected as a neighbor and citizen, he has built up a large trade which is steadily increasing. J. B. Schroll is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland county, February 23, 1827. He was a son of George and Elizabeth (Bailey) Schroll, both also natives of the old Keystone State. The Schrolls came originally from Germany, but have long been settled in this country. The Baileys are also an old Pennsylvania family from England, as their name indicates. J. B. Schroll's father was a farmer, and to this occupation the son was brought up. Up to his eighteenth year J. B. had good ordinary school advantages in his natal neighborhood which he improved with commendable zeal, and thus succeeded in acquiring a sufficient

education for all the practical purposes of life. But when about eighteen years of age, feeling the necessity of preparing himself for the future activities and responsibilities of life by learning some useful occupation, he decided to learn the stone-mason's trade, to which he accordingly apprenticed himself, and at which he worked under an instructor for two years. In the meantime, on the 1st of October, 1846, he was married to Miss Barbara Fisher, daughter of Godfrey and Abigail Fisher, of his native county, and the following year, having completed his apprenticeship at the stone-mason's trade, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law (his wife's brother) in railroad construction work, which they followed with success until 1850. Having accumulated some means by this time, Mr. Schroll decided to engage in farming; and apprised, as an intelligent, well informed man, of the superior fertility of the lands of the Mississippi Valley, he decided to cast his fortunes with the growing West. Lands being comparatively cheap in Illinois at that time, he selected the Prairie State as the scene of his future activities, and accordingly removed to Illinois, locating near Decatur, in Macon county, where he bought a farm. Mr. Schroll lived on his farm near Decatur for some fifteen years, where he prospered not out of proportion to his early expectations. He became one of the substantial, progressive farmers and well respected, public-spirited citizens of Macon county. While in the midst of his farming operations the Civil War burst upon the country in all its fury, the fatal shot from Charleston harbor sending a thrill of horror through millions of loyal hearts. At first it was thought the struggle would not be of long duration, but soon it became apparent that it was to be a conflict of unparalleled magnitude and severity. By the summer of 1862 it became manifest that it would require all the strength of the loyal States to put down and crush out the Rebellion. Recognizing this fact, and that every patriotic citizen owed his allegiance first to his country and above all other interests, Mr. Schroll bravely offered himself as a volunteer for the maintenance of the Union. He was mustered into Co. C, 116th Ill. Vol. Inf., in July, 1862, and gallantly followed the flag of the republic — a flag that has been born in triumph through every war in which the country has been engaged — through all the vicissitudes of camp and field, until the bright folds of the stars and stripes floated in triumph from the rock-ribbed hills of Maine to the sunlit waters of the Southern gulf. He had all the experiences of a brave and unflinching soldier — participating in many of the hardest fought battles of the war, taken prisoner and languishing in a Confederate



prison-pen for months, and finally, on rejoining his command, being severely wounded while pushing the rebels into the last ditch of treason. He was in the engagement at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Baker's Creek, Black River, the siege of Vicksburg, the last battles at Jackson, Miss., in the capture of Atlanta and many others. After the second capture of Jackson he was taken prisoner and held at Belle Isle for about eight months. Afterwards, at the battle of Jonesboro, he was wounded, being struck in the forehead, or rather across the forehead, with a minnie ball, and although severely hurt and confined to the hospital for about two weeks, his head was too solidly set for the preservation of the Union to be broken by a rebel ball. Mr. Schroll's army record is an honorable one, a record to which those who come after him will refer with just pride and satisfaction. After the war he returned to Illinois, but having become apprised of the advantages offered for farming pursuits in Audrain county, Missouri, he sold his farm near Decatur at a good price and bought a farm near Farber in this county, where he resumed farming operations and carried them on with success until 1880. Noting the rapidity with which the country around him was filling up, and perceiving the great demand for lumber of all kinds with no lumber yard near, he decided to bring on a stock of lumber, making his place of business at Farber, which he did some four years ago. His experience in this enterprise, as well as in all other ventures, fully justified his judgment. Having the only lumber yard at Farber, a point surrounded by a fine agricultural country now well settled up, he naturally commands a large trade; and to his other advantages are added his well-known business capacity and wide personal popularity, two factors by no means unimportant to successful business management. He now sells from 70 to 80 car loads of lumber per annum. 'Squire Schroll is justly regarded as one of the solid business men and influential citizens of Farber and surrounding country. So generally is this fact recognized that he has been thought the proper man for the responsible office of justice of the peace, a position he filled for two years. 'Squire Schroll and his excellent wife have reared a family of five children: George F., A. J., Lincoln J., Lucinda, now Mrs. Charles Gilliland, and Matilda, now Mrs. E. W. Clayville. Two besides are deceased: Anna M., died in 1863, at the age of sixteen, and an infant died *non-baptismus*. The 'Squire and Mrs. S. are both members of the M. E. Church and they are members of the Sons of Temperance order.

## A. HENRY SCHULZ,

a thrifty German-American of the north-eastern part of the county, was born in Hanover, that country from which all the great industries of modern times took their rise after the long night of the Middle Ages. He was a son of William and Louise (Loeser) Schulz. His natal day was the 18th of January, 1847. Up to the age of fourteen Henry's early years were spent mainly at school, where he acquired a substantial education in his own language. But when fourteen years of age he went to work on a farm not far distant from his birth-place, where he continued until 1867. Desiring to better his fortunes, and recognizing the advantages in that direction to be had in a new country, he decided to come to America, and accordingly sailed for this country. Landing here he pushed on out West, and first located in Pike county, O., where he lived three years. In 1870, desiring to come further West, where he could hope to secure a farm of his own by virtue of the cheapness of the land out here, he came to Audrain county and bought a half section of raw land, upon which he made his present farm. Mr. Schulz has improved his place in a substantial and comfortable manner. He has good buildings, good fences, a thrifty young orchard and other betterments of an excellent class. On the 1st day of August, 1880, Mr. Schulz was married to Miss Josephine Detienne, daughter of Joseph Detienne, formerly of Belgium. Mr. and Mrs. Schulz have two children: Anthony H. and Odele D. Mr. S. is a member of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Schulz was brought up a Catholic, but is not at present identified with the church. Mr. Schulz possesses all the characteristics of his race — industry, frugality and sober perseverance. The Hanoverians have from time immemorial been noted both in their own country and elsewhere for their honest thrift, their worth as citizens, and their intelligent devotion to law and order. Hoping to succeed in life only by upright methods, they see in untiring toil the only means of success, and thus wherever they live they become thrifty and substantial. Mr. Schulz is no exception to the generality of his people. He began in life without anything to speak of, and is now, although still comparatively a young man, one of the substantial farmers of the community in which he lives. With his present start in life, and with the industry and intelligence which are his characteristics, it is not too much to say that he has every prospect of becoming one of the prominent and influential agriculturists of the county. Mr. Schulz is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

## FRANK E. SCROGIN,

farmer, stock raiser and shipper. Few farmers in Audrain county who, in early life, had every opportunity and advantage to make their careers successful, occupy more prominent and enviable places in the agricultural affairs of the county than that held by the subject of the present sketch, Frank E. Scrogin. Yet Mr. Scrogin had nothing to begin on in life, not even an education, except such as he was able to acquire largely by his own exertions and without the assistance of an instructor. He commenced for himself when a young man by working out from month to month. But after all, as is forcibly proven in his case, success comes of the man, and not of his circumstances. A man of strong character with the elements of success in him will master his circumstances. Mr. Scrogin was born on the 12th of May, 1853. He is a native of Franklin county, Ky. His father was Thomas D. Scrogin. His mother's maiden name was America Curry, also originally of Kentucky. The family came to Missouri in 1856 and settled in Pike county, where the father bought a farm and resided until his death, which occurred in 1863. Frank E. was therefore left an orphan at the age of ten, but his mother kept the family together and he grew up on the farm. His youth was, of course, spent at hard work, and his advantages for an education were exceedingly limited. While still young he went out to work by the month, and thus began his career which has proven so successful. At the age of twenty-two, on the 1st of March, 1875, he was married to Miss Amanda J., daughter of James Dooling, of Audrain county, but formerly of Kentucky. Prior to his marriage Mr. Scrogin had come to Audrain county and was engaged here in farming, keeping what is known as "bachelor's hall." He farmed here for four years, and afterwards two years in Pike county. He then returned to Audrain county, locating at Vandalia, and, having married in the meantime, he removed to his present farm in 1880. Mr. Scrogin's place contains 500 acres of fine land and is exceptionally well improved. It being a stock farm, he has about half of it in blue grass pasturage and timothy meadow. His place has three dwellings on it, two of them for tenants, and is otherwise suitably improved for extensive farming and stock operations. For a number of years Mr. Scrogin has been engaged in the stock business — raising, buying, feeding and shipping — principally cattle and hogs, although he also raises a considerable number of horses and other stock. He handles from 100 to 250 head of cattle annually, and up to as high as 150 head of hogs.



He is one of the thorough-going, business-like, pushing farmers and stock men of the county. All he has he has made by his own exertions. Now only in his thirty-first year, in view of what he has accomplished it hardly seems possible that twelve or fifteen years ago he was practically penniless and working out by the month. Already one of the solid citizens of the county, and considering that he is only just fairly entered upon the successful time of life, it is hard to place a limit beyond which, as an agriculturist, he may not go in the next twenty-five or thirty years of active industry still before him. Mr. and Mrs. Scrogin have four children: Lillie Lee, Thomas Jackson, Della and Ray Weaver. As a citizen Mr. Scrogin is liberal-minded, progressive and takes a worthy interest in all movements intended for the common weal of the community and of the county. Although his educational advantages were limited in youth, he has not neglected the improvement of his mind by study. While he has not been as studious as a spectacled professor, he has given sufficient attention to books to enable him to carry on all ordinary business transactions; and besides, he has spent his leisure in useful reading, thus putting under his command a wide range of useful information. A practical man, familiar with all the every-day affairs of life, and reasonably well read, he is intelligent and entertaining in conversation, and by reason of his recognized sound sense and good judgment, wields not a little influence, and justly, on those around him.

#### W. O. SHANNON,

farmer and stock raiser. Prominent among the leading young farmers of Cuivre township is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. W. O. Shannon, who has one of the largest and best farms in the eastern part of the county. By nativity he comes of old Pike, that wealthy and influential old county which from the territorial days of the Commonwealth has given to Missouri many of its most distinguished citizens. Mr. Shannon was born in Pike county on the 23d of November, 1851, and is a worthy son of one of its pioneer and prominent families. Indeed, on both sides he comes of old and honored Pike county families. His father was John E. Shannon, of the well known Shannons of that county, who came out to Missouri from Kentucky before the wolf and deer had left for the Western plains. John Shannon married Miss Margaret B. Biggs, the maiden name of whom appears on almost every page of the land records of Pike county. The Biggs are residents of nearly every township of that county, and wherever they live are large land-holders and wealthy, influential cit-

izens. W. O. Shannon's parents still reside in Pike county. They have a family of seven children, as follows: Emily J., now the wife of Dr. Salmon; McCune, now of Audrain county; Richard M., also of Audrain; Minnie A., now Mrs. M. B. Holiday; Byram and Peggy, both still at home; and W. O., the 2d in the family and the subject of the present sketch. He, like the others of his father's children, was reared on the farm and given a good general education. In the higher branches he was instructed at Watson Seminary, of Ashley, and in the Baptist College at Louisiana, Mo., thus receiving a somewhat advanced English education. After completing his course at college, Mr. Shannon came to Audrain county and began the improvement of his present farm. Going to work with energy and intelligence, and managing his affairs to the best advantage, he soon had his place in a forward state of improvement—in fact, had comfortable buildings, good fences, considerable land broken, etc., and having no taste for the bachelor's hall way of living, he was married the following year to Miss Louisa F. Wright, on the 27th of April, 1873. Mr. Shannon now pushed his farm affairs with redoubled energy and vigor, and the result is, he has a place which would make a picture of thrifty, prosperous farm life. Let a Kansas real estate agent take his farm for an original, and he would make a picture to send back East that would fairly make the average New England bean-raiser's mouth water. Mr. Shannon's farm contains 480 acres, all under fence and handsomely improved. He is a man of fine judgment, progressive ideas and one of the most stirring and energetic farmers of the township. Mr. Shannon's wife was a daughter of John F. Wright, one of the wealthy men of Pike county. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Goodman. Mrs. Shannon was well-known some 12 years ago as one of the belles of her native county. She was a lady of exceptional charms of presence and accomplishments, and Mr. Shannon was considered one of the most fortunate of men when he won her heart and hand. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon have three interesting children: John Wright, May Beverly and Maggie E. Mrs. Shannon is a member of the Methodist Church and her husband has been a member of the A. F. and A. M. and Baptist Church since early manhood.

#### RICHARD M. SHANNON,

farmer and stock man. The Shannons are one of the oldest, and, withal, one of the well respected families of Pike county. Mr. Shan-



non's grandparents came to that county among its pioneer settlers and at a time when John E. Shannon, the father of Richard M., was still in boyhood. They came from Kentucky, like many, and indeed, most of the early settlers of Pike county. John E. Shannon, after he grew up, married into the Biggs family, one of the oldest and most prominent families of Pike county. His wife's maiden name was Margaret B. Biggs. She was born and reared in that county. John E. Shannon became one of the prominent farmers and leading stock men of Pike county. Richard M., the subject of the present sketch, was born on his father's farm in old Pike, on the 18th of May, 1858, where he was reared to manhood, and was the third of seven children — four boys and three girls. Two of the sons besides Richard are married, also two of his sisters. One brother, W. O., lives in this (Audrain) county. McCune is in Montgomery county. A sister, Emmie S., resides in Lincoln county, while Minnie A. is in Pike county. The youngest two, Byram and Peggie, are still at home. The father being a man of good education himself, and therefore of liberal ideas with regard to school matters, as well as being in comfortable circumstances, Richard M. was given good educational advantages. As he grew up he attended the schools of the neighborhood, where good winter schools were kept, working on the farm in summer, and after he became sufficiently advanced he entered McCune College, where he became conversant with some of the higher branches. At the conclusion of his college course he returned to the farm, and in due time engaged in farming for himself. In the spring of 1879 he came to Audrain county and opened a farm, the place on which he now resides. The following year, on the 3d of March, 1880, Mr. Shannon was married to Miss Sallie S. Holiday, of Pike county, a daughter of William A. Holiday, an old resident of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon have two children: E. Adair and Buckner McCune. Mr. Shannon's farm contains 320 acres, all under fence and either in pasturage or cultivation. His pasture land is all in blue grass. His improvements are substantial, and his buildings are neat and comfortable. Mr. Shannon, although quite a young man yet, is looked upon as one of the prominent and enterprising farmers of the township. He is expecting ultimately to go somewhat extensively into stock raising, and handling stock generally. Indeed, he has already had considerable experience with stock and has been gratifyingly successful. As an evidence of the character of farmer he is, it is worthy of mention that last season on ninety acres of land he raised nearly five thousand bushels of corn, or nearly twelve bar-



rels to the acre, perhaps the largest yield of corn per acre in this part of the county. Mr. Shannon is a member of the Baptist church, and Mrs. S. is a member of the Presbyterian denomination.

### J. T. SHARP,

dentist, Vandalia. Dr. Sharp, a prominent and popular young dentist of this county, comes of two old and respected families, the Sharps and Maupins. The Doctor's grandfather, Richard Sharp, came out from Virginia with his family to Kentucky in an early day, where he resided for a number of years. In the meantime his son, William Sharp, who afterwards became the father of Dr. J. T. Sharp, having been born in the Old Dominion, grew to manhood in Kentucky and came to Missouri in about 1832. He settled in Monroe county. His father, Richard Sharp, came out from Kentucky a few years afterwards and lived in this State until his death. William Sharp's wife, the mother of Dr. Sharp, was, before her marriage, a Miss Annie M. Maupin. She was also from Virginia, and now lives in Callaway county where her husband, the Doctor's father, died some years ago. Dr. Sharp was born while his parents were residents of Monroe county, March 18, 1854. His youth was spent on a farm and his education received in the common schools. Until Dr. Sharp began the study of dentistry he was principally occupied with farming pursuits, but in 1874, having decided to devote himself to the calling in which he has since been engaged, he entered upon the regular study of his profession at Concord, in Callaway county. He continued the study of dentistry for about three years, during that time taking a course at both dental and medical colleges. It was during the sessions of 1876-77 that he attended the Missouri Dental College and the St. Louis Medical College. Immediately following the conclusion of his professional college terms, Dr. Sharp entered actively into the practice of dentistry with Dr. J. W. Lucky, of Mexico, where he continued in the practice with success for nearly a year. He subsequently practiced first in Monroe and then in Callaway county until the spring of 1878, and then located at Shelbina, in Shelby county. Remaining, however, at Shelbina only a short time, he returned to Callaway county and was engaged in the active practice of his profession there until the 13th of February, 1882, when he came to Vandalia, where he has since resided. Dr. Sharp, being a thoroughly educated and experienced dentist, as well as a man of high character and popular address, has succeeded in

building up a large practice at Vandalia, and has already taken front rank among the most prominent and skillful dentists of the county. Personally he is highly esteemed and he and his family move in the best society of this place. On the 4th of September, 1878, Dr. Sharp was married to Miss Laura W. Scott, an amiable and refined daughter of Dr. John Scott, now deceased, but for many years a prominent physician and influential citizen of Callaway county. The Doctor and Mrs. Sharp have three children: Mary G., Walter S. and Lock T.

### WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,

farmer. The sectional diversity of the people of Audrain county, and indeed their cosmopolitan character, becomes apparent to any one who glances over the biographical department of this work. The early settlers were generally from the Southern States, though there were not a few New Englanders and Northern people who came here even in the pioneer days of the country. Since the war, the bulk of immigration has been from the Free States, as they were formerly called, with, besides, a considerable sprinkling of foreigners, principally Germans. Mr. Shepard comes of an old Free State family, now residents of Missouri, and he himself came here the next year after the war. His father, a native of Connecticut, was Russell Shepard, who came out to Indiana when a young man and was married in the latter State to Miss Martha Humes, born and reared in the State where she was married. Of this union there were nine children, of whom William B. was the eldest. He was born in Ripley county, Indiana, May 24, 1828. Reared in his native county, he was brought up to a farm life which he has followed up to the present time. He was married in Ripley county to Miss Nancy Wilson, on the 2d of April, 1854. Mr. Shepard continued to reside in Indiana until 1866, when, with the heavy tide of Northern immigration to Missouri, after the war, he came to this State and settled at first in Ralls county. Soon afterwards, however, he came to Audrain county, and in the fall of 1880 he located on his present place. He has a good farm of 160 acres of land and has it substantially improved. Mr. Shepard is one of those neat, thrifty, Northern farmers, who keep everything on their place in good order and carry on their farms on business principles, so as to make the most out of the capital invested — such men as build up a country and make it progressive and prosperous. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have six children: Ellen V., Elizabeth A., William W., Urial

N., Thomas R. and Paten A. Both parents are members of the Baptist Church.

### JAMES L. SHOTWELL,

one of the most successful farmers of Cuivre township, and a man who, in accumulating a handsome property by his own industry and intelligence, has done even more for the material development of the country as a producer than for himself, is a worthy son, by nativity and life-long residence, of Missouri, and was born in old Pike, that mother county of many of the best citizens of the State in almost every department of life. His parents, Albert and Catherine (Geary) Shotwell, were both from Kentucky and were married in this State. In about 1830, on coming to Missouri, they first located in Monroe county, but soon afterwards removed to Pike county, where they still reside. The father was a farmer by occupation, but is now retired in his old age, and lives in Bowling Green. James L. was born on his father's farm in Pike county on the 11th of January, 1848. He was reared to habits of industry, his whole time; as he grew up, being occupied either with farm work or in study at school. Energetic and courageous beyond his years, he early felt able to make his own way in the world, and to be a staff on which one whom he loved and who had learned to love him could depend without the fear of want or of becoming dependent on any one save him alone. Indeed, she was as brave-hearted as himself, and felt that she could do her full part toward situating themselves comfortably in life. And so it has proved with both. On the 24th of June, 1866, when he was only eighteen years old, and she still younger, James L. Shotwell was married to one of the fairest daughters of Pike county. Starting out without anything to speak of, except courage, industry and intelligence, and the ability and disposition to work, he began life for himself and family at the early age of eighteen; and although not as old in experience as many, he has managed to get along in life a great deal better than most of his contemporaries. In a word, Mr. Shotwell who, when he was married, had not even the six-by-three feet of earth to which every man is entitled, now has 754 acres of as fine land as there is in North-east Missouri, and one of the best farms, one of the neatest and most thoroughly and handsomely improved, in Audrain county. All of his land is under fence and either in cultivation or pasturage, and his home farm, which contains over a quarter section of land, is one of the model farms of Cuivre township. Besides other thorough and handsome improvements, in-



cluding barns and other outbuildings almost *ad infinitum*, he has just completed a large and commodious two-story residence, an ornament to his place and a credit to the township. Judging him by his place, one would naturally take Mr. Shotwell for an Ohio farmer, so neat and substantial is the appearance of everything about his farm. Mr. Shotwell came to Audrain county in 1878 and bought the place where he now resides, which he has since greatly improved. Besides managing his general farming interests in a thorough-going manner, so as to make every edge cut, Mr. Shotwell for a number of years dealt in stock, bought and shipped, and also fed stock for the markets, in which he was very successful. Of late years, however, he has been giving his attention mainly to grain farming. He intends to sow his farm in grass and raise cattle and hogs on feed for the markets. Still a young man, with over twenty years of the very vigor of life before him, and considering what he has already accomplished, his future certainly seems a singularly bright one. Mr. and Mrs. Shotwell have a family of four children: Charles A., William, John R., and Leona. One besides, died in infancy. Mrs. Shotwell is a member of the Christian Church.

#### GEORGE W. SIGNOR,

farmer and railroad contractor, post-office, Vandalia. Among the more enterprising and intelligent class of citizens who have settled in Audrain county since the war, the subject of the present sketch occupies an enviable and prominent position. He comes of one of the oldest families in the Empire State of New York. The Signors of this country are of Dutch descent, and the founder of the family came to America during the last century, when New York was a Dutch colony. The family are of course from Holland, and some of its members were prominently identified with the celebrated Dutch East Indian Trading company. Mr. Signor's grandfather was Henry Signor, of Dutchess county, New York, but the family originally settled at Albany, where they owned a large estate. Henry Signor's wife was Elizabeth Green, of another old New York family. Their son, Daniel Jackson Signor, became the father of George W., the subject of the present sketch. Daniel J. Signor married Lucinda B. Barnum, of the well known Barnum family, of New York. Her parents were Enos and Marvel (Lee) Barnum. Mrs. Signor's grandfather was the John Lee of the Revolutionary army who took so conspicuous a part in the siege of Plattsburg. He died in 1846 in his ninety-seventh year. Daniel J. Signor lived in New York for about nineteen years after his

marriage, or until 1849, when he came West and settled in Jersey county, Illinois. He was a resident of that county for about nineteen years and then, in 1868, came to Audrain county, locating on a farm about three miles south-east of the present site of Vandalia, where he and his good wife are still living, both in the enjoyment of comparatively good health and buoyant spirits. He is now in his seventy-fifth year. They have reared a large family of children, there having been twelve in their family, not all of whom, however, reached maturity. George W. was born in Clinton county, New York, June 3, 1844. He was therefore principally reared in Jersey county, Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted in company D, 2d Illinois cavalry, and served in the Union army, though not in the same command, until the close of the war. Following this he enlisted in the United States telegraph service with which he was connected until January, of the following year. On the 15th of November, 1866, Mr. Signor was married at Taylorville, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Still, a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Tyler) Still, both of old Pennsylvania families. After his marriage Mr. Signor followed farming until 1868 when he and his father's family (as well as some of the others) came to Audrain county. In the fall of 1869 he began his career as a railroad contractor, which proved a very successful one and in which he rose to prominence in this important line of business. Commencing as a tie contractor for the Chicago and Alton Railroad in a small way, he retired from the railroad contracting business last July as superintendent of the wood and tie contract for the whole Iron Mountain System in Arkansas, aggregating 550 miles of track. Between 1869 and July, 1881, however, he was not continuously engaged in the contracting business, having during two intervals been occupied with farming. From his position on the Iron Mountain Road he came back to Audrain county and resumed farming. Mr. Signor, now in comfortable circumstances, is making a typical Northern farm of his place in this county. He is improving it in a thorough manner and with an eye to taste only less than to durability, convenience and comfort. His purpose is to make it a homestead worthy of the county and equal to his own ideas of what a well managed farm ought to be. He is now erecting a commodious and handsome dwelling which, when completed, will be one of the best in the township. His place is three miles from Vandalia. Mr. and Mrs. Signor have had two children: Sidney and Lucy. Sidney died about two years ago. He was a youth of great promise, and his death was a heavy blow to his parents. Miss Lucy is a daughter of singular amiability of disposition

and great personal attractions. Mr. Signor is one of the leading men of the eastern part of the county, and one of its most highly esteemed citizens. A few years ago he was nominated for a seat on the county court bench, but his party being a minority in this county, he was of course not elected. He is one of that class of Northern men who have done so much for Missouri since the war—transformed it, in fact, into almost a new State, for it looks now as little like the Missouri of *ante-bellum* days as Arkansas looks like Ohio. Such men are always justly and warmly welcomed to the State.

### WILLIAM STRANK,

farmer. Mr. Strank is of German-American parentage, his father and mother (the latter of whom was formerly Margaret Loutensleiger) having emigrated from the old Fatherland during the first quarter of the present century, landing in America at New Orleans, where they lived for a number of years. William was born in the Crescent City on the 27th of December, 1833. Four years afterwards the family came West and settled at Belleville, Illinois, where the son grew to manhood, securing as he grew up a good ordinary education in the schools of that city. When he was 22 years of age he came to Montgomery county, Missouri, of which he was a resident for about 25 years. He was engaged in farming in that county, and with satisfactory success. Three years after his settlement there, on the 8th of September, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary, a daughter of Milton Finley, formerly of North Carolina, but for a long time a resident of Pike county. In 1880 Mr. Strank sold his farm in Montgomery county to good advantage, and bought the place where he now resides in Audrain county, to which he removed at that time. Mr. Strank possesses to a marked degree the characteristics of his nationality,—the German people. They are known all over the world as people of sturdy, steady, untiring industry, saving, frugal habits of life and indefatigable energy. They make good, peaceable, law-abiding citizens wherever they reside. Mr. Strank has by his industry, having had nothing to commence on, gathered about him all the substantial evidences of prosperity by which he is surrounded. He has a good farm of 215 acres, about all of which is under fence in an excellent state of cultivation; his place is otherwise substantially improved. During the war Mr. Strank was on the side of the Union, and in favor of upholding the Government at all hazards. He served about three years in the State Union service. He enlisted in 1861 under Gen. John



B. Henderson, now of St. Louis, under whom he served until 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Strank have two children : Lendoria and Benona. Mrs. Strank is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

### GEORGE H. SUGGETT,

farmer. Among the early settlers of Callaway county was Volney Suggett, who came to that county when a young man, and afterwards married Miss America A. Holman. Subsequently he removed to Montgomery county, where he resided engaged in selling goods for several years, in Middletown. Then he went to California, where he died December 9, 1881. George H., one of the children of their family, was born while his parents resided in Callaway county, on the 11th of April, 1848, but was principally reared in Montgomery county. During the war George H., although still a youth, was zealous in his sympathy on the side of the Union, and in 1864, being then 17 years of age, he offered himself as a volunteer and was accepted in the Union army. He became a member of the 49th Missouri infantry volunteers, and followed the flag of his country until the final triumph of the Union arms, being honorably discharged in August, 1865. He participated in the engagement at Jefferson City, this State, in the siege of Mobile, Alabama, and in a large number of spirited skirmishes. After his discharge, returning to Missouri, he engaged in farming in Montgomery county, and subsequently, on the 1st of March, 1868, was married to Miss Effie K., a daughter of Isaac Whiteside, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Suggett, however, was born and reared in Lincoln county, Missouri, where her parents then resided. Continuing farming until 1875 in Montgomery county, Mr. Suggett then removed to Audrain county and settled on the place where he now resides. Mr. Suggett has a neat farm of 80 acres, all under fence and otherwise substantially improved. Mr. and Mrs. Suggett have a family of four children : Homer M., Mattie R., Irene E. and Buford C. Mr. and Mrs. Suggett are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Suggett is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Triple Alliance.

### J. H. TERRILL, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Vandalia. It was in about 1830 that J. H. Terrill, the father of the Doctor, came out to Missouri, from Garrard county, Kentucky, and located in Marion county. He was a young man then and was one of the early settlers of that county. Later along he was married to Miss Catherine Turner, also formerly of

Mercer county, Kentucky, whose parents removed to Marion county, some years after, in 1838. Dr. Terrill's father became one of the respected and well-to-do citizens of Marion county, and reared a family of seven children, three of whom are now practicing physicians, and a fourth is a successful dry goods merchant. Dr. Terrill, the subject of the present sketch, was born in Marion county, October 28, 1844, and was there reared. When quite a young man he obtained a situation in a drug store at Palmyra, which he held for some time, and during which he studied pharmacy and learned the practical details of the drug business. Later along, and while still in the drug store, he began the study of medicine with the view of devoting himself to the practice as soon as he could take a regular course and be duly graduated. He studied pharmacy for a time under Dr. Wishart, and then continued his course of the study of medicine under Drs. Davis & Ladd, of Hunnewell, Shelby county. In due time he entered the Medical College, of Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated in the class of 1874-75. Dr. Terrill then came direct to Vandalia and engaged in the practice of his profession. His career as a physician has been one of more than ordinary success. A man, personally, in every way worthy of the confidence of the community, his qualifications for the practice are such, that, uniting these two recommendations, he could hardly fail of drawing around him a large and lucrative *clientele*. He is one of the most popular men in the vicinity, and having the knack to make friends and inspire confidence in those with whom he is thrown in contact, patrons come to him on account of their personal regard for him only less than for the high estimate they place upon his professional skill and ability. The Doctor is one of the leading physicians of the north-eastern part of the county. On the 17th of October, 1878, he was married to Miss Sarah, a refined and accomplished daughter of Abraham and Drusilla J. (Ely) Liter, of Ralls county. The Doctor's father died in the fall of 1882, at the ripe old age of seventy. His mother is still living and finds a welcome home in the household of her children, with whomsoever of them she may choose to stay. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

#### EDWARD F. TOWLER,

of the firm of Daniel & Towler, general merchants, Vandalia. The family of which Mr. Towler is a worthy representative, is an old and well-known one in North Missouri. His father, Col. Robert Towler, came to this State from Virginia as early as 1832 and settled in Marion

county, where he still resides. During the Mormon war between Iowa and Missouri he was a gallant officer in the American army, and won high distinction by his ability as a commander and his intrepidity in the field. Now an old gentleman past the age of three-score and ten, for over half a century he has been one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Marion county. He became a successful farmer and large stock raiser of that county, and accumulated a comfortable fortune which he is now enjoying in the calm Indian summer of a well spent life. On his mother's side Mr. Edward F. Towler comes of the well-known Maupin family of this State and of Kentucky. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane H. Maupin, was a daughter of Joe. Maupin, an early settler of Monroe county from the Blue Grass State. She is now deceased. Mrs. Towler was the mother of six children, including Edward F. Edward F. Towler was born on his father's homestead in Marion county, on the 19th of May, 1852. His father being a man of liberal ideas with regard to education, and in comparatively easy circumstances, the father saw to it that his children had good school advantages. Edward F. was educated at Lagrange College, of this State. After this he occupied himself with school teaching, which he followed desultorially up to 1877, when he engaged in business in Vandalia. He at first became a member of the firm of Parker & Towler, in which he continued for about two years, and this firm is still running a large stock ranch in South-western Kansas which is carried on by George W. Parker, the senior member of the firm. In June, 1883, Mr. Towler became a member of the present firm of Daniel & Towler, with which he has since continued. The business of this firm has been spoken of in the sketch of Mr. Daniel, the senior partner, which precedes this. On the 28th of November, 1868, Mr. Towler was married to Miss Emogene S. Satterlee, a daughter of Adrian and Susan (Demorest) Satterlee, of this county, but formerly of Michigan. Mrs. Towler is a lady of exceptional graces of mind and conversation. Her father is one of the public spirited citizens of the eastern part of the county, and has done a great deal for the prosperity of Vandalia and the surrounding country. Mr. and Mrs. Towler have a family of two children: Etna and Ethel (twins), the latter deceased, and Annie May. Mr. Towler is a member of the A. O. U. W.

#### GEORGE H. UTTERBACK,

of the firm of Ely & Utterback, dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, agricultural implements, etc.; also undertakers, Vandalia. Mr.



Utterbaek, the junior partner of the above named firm, comes of an old Virginia family, branches of which are now found in Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and perhaps other States. His father, Adam Utterbaek, came out to Kentucky with the latter's parents when in boyhood, where he grew up and was married, Miss Mary Rouse then becoming his wife. In 1829 they came to Missouri and settled in Ralls county, where they lived until their death. Of their family of ten children Geo. H. was the eighth, and was born on the 3d of January, 1834. Reared on a farm, he not unnaturally chose that calling on reaching manhood as his regular occupation. He followed farming in Ralls county with excellent success up to 1882, when he came to Vandalia, and became a partner with Mr. Ely in their present line of business. Though leaving the farm, Mr. Utterbaek did not dispose of it, but still superintends its management. His experience in mercantile business has been so limited that of course it cannot yet be said how successful he will prove as a business man; still, he has every promise, apparently, of a successful career. He is a man of superior intelligence, fair education and industrious almost to a fault, and being perfectly upright in character and of popular manners, he can hardly fail to become prominent in business affairs. The two years during which he has been in business have been years of abundant prosperity to the firm of which he is a member, and for which the firm is largely indebted to his exertions and sound judgment. As a citizen he is a valued acquisition to Vandalia. On the 7th of November, 1856, Mr. Utterbaek was married to Miss Martha Leister, formerly of Kentucky. They have six children: Mellie P., Azna A., Sterling Price, Everett L., Iola and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. U. are members of the Baptist Church.

#### WILLIAM H. VANDEVENTER, M. D.

Dr. VanDeventer, one of the oldest physicians in the eastern part of the county in point of experience, and one of the most successful practitioners, is a man of liberal, general and thorough medical education, and is one of the prominent citizens of this section of the county. Like many of the leading citizens of Audrain county, and of Northeast Missouri, in fact, he is descended from a prominent and old Virginia family. The VanDeventers have taken no unimportant part in the affairs of the Old Dominion in years gone by, in public, social, professional and business life. The name is a familiar one to all old Virginians. The Doctor was a son of John VanDeventer, of Loudoun county, Va. The Doctor's mother, whose maiden name was Harriet

Darnes, was also a native of that county. Dr. VanDeventer was born in Loudoun county, on the 11th of January, 1832. Four years afterwards the family removed to Missouri and located in Monroe county. Dr. VanDeventer's father, as has been intimated, came of one of the better families of Virginia, and he was, therefore, a man of liberal education and in comfortable circumstances. He came out to this State to engage in farming and stock raising on a large scale. Accordingly, he bought an extensive body of land, including nearly 1,000 acres, on which he improved a large farm. He was entirely successful in his agricultural affairs, and became one of the solid men and influential citizens of Monroe county. He continued on his farm, surrounded by all the conveniences and comforts of well-to-do farm life until his death, which occurred in 1864. Few men have ever been borne to their graves amid regrets more sincere of their neighbors than that which surrounded the last sad rites of John VanDeventer. He was a man with as few faults and as many qualities of mind and heart, which attract the good will and esteem of men, as is seldom found. Dr. VanDeventer's early youth was spent on his father's farm, and to good advantage in farm employment and in the local schools. His father, being a liberal-minded man, and taking a great interest in the advancement and welfare of his children, W. H. was given good opportunities to cultivate and improve his mind. He had courses in both the common and high schools, and succeeded in obtaining a more than ordinarily good English education. At an early age he manifested a marked taste and preference for information in the direction of the medical profession. He studied with avidity all books that came in his way relating to anatomy, hygiene and kindred subjects. In short it was clear, even in boyhood, that he had the natural talents and aptitudes for a physician. It is, therefore, not strange that he early decided to devote himself to the medical profession. And he went about carrying out this purpose in a systematic manner. After quitting high school, and on entering upon the study of medicine, he put himself under the instruction of Dr. Goodier, one of the ablest physicians of the county. And Dr. VanDeventer cherishes with profoundest gratitude the memory of Dr. Goodier for the great kindness he did him. When Dr. VanDeventer matriculated at medical college he was regarded as one of the best grounded students in medicine in the institution. This reputation he kept up; and he graduated with marked honor from the medical college of Keokuk, Iowa, in 1864. After his graduation he entered at once and actively on the practice of his profession,



locating where he still resides. Dr. VanDeventer, besides being thoroughly qualified for the practice of medicine when he began it, had the advantage of singular natural aptitude for the practice. A man of strong sympathies, taking an interest of the heart in the welfare of his patients, he became at once not only a skillful practitioner, appreciating almost at a glance and by intuition, as it were, what was needed to be done, but also an excellent nurse, one whose kindly presence and manifest concern for the suffering did them almost as much good as medical treatment. Who will not bear witness to the difference in the effect of a kindly, humane physician in a sick-room upon a patient, and the effect produced by a gruff, unsympathetic doctor, who bolts into the room, feels the pulse, makes his prescription and leaves without a word of comfort or encouragement. Dr. VanDeventer is as popular personally and socially as he is highly esteemed as a physician. His career in the profession has been one of unusual success. Looking back over the past twenty years of his practice, he has perhaps fewer mistakes to regret than almost any one of equal experience in his profession. His practice has steadily increased until now, and for years past it has extended over all the eastern part of the county. Dr. VanDeventer is recognized as one of the foremost physicians in the county. While he has not made the acquisition of wealth the controlling aim of his life, while, indeed, on the contrary he has been less exacting in demanding what he has justly earned than most physicians, still, by years of hard work in his profession, and receiving simply a modicum of what he has made, he has placed himself in comparatively comfortable circumstances. Besides considerable personal property he has a good homestead of 260 acres, all under fence and well improved. He has 175 acres in meadow pasture and the balance in active cultivation. His buildings are of a superior class, his residence being a comfortable two-story house; and he has good barns and other out-buildings. Dr. VanDeventer has an excellent orchard on his place, and also a fine variety of grapes and other small fruits. In short, his place is such a home as, when the time comes for him to leave off the activities of life he will be glad to retire to, in order to spend the Indian summer of his life in ease and solid comfort. Dr. VanDeventer has not spent his life devoid of the society of one in whom the happiness of every true man chiefly abides. On the 24th of January, 1854, he was married to Miss Adelia H., an amiable and accomplished daughter of Samuel Drake, formerly of Shelby county, Kentucky, one of the best counties in the Blue Grass regions of that State. Mrs. V. was



reared in Shelby county and educated at Springfield. She is a lady of superior endowments and of great personal worth. The Doctor and Mrs. VanDeventer have reared two children: Hattie, the wife of John X. Brown; and Edward D., a young physieian now praetieing with his father. Young Dr. VanDeventer is a gentleman of marked ability and of a high order of culture. He is a graduate of the State University and of the Missouri Medical College, from both of which he emerged with distinguished honor. Dr. VanDeventer, pere, and his wife are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, and the Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason. Soeially, their family rank with the best people in this part of the county.

### WILLIAM W. WATKINS,

attorney at law, real estate agent, justice of the peace and notary public, Vandalia. The name of Hon. Luke W. Watkins (the father of 'Squire Watkins) is a familiar one to most old men in this section of the State. He was a prominent lawyer of North-east Missouri and was a member of the Ralls county bar (in which county he resided many years) for nearly half a century. He represented that county in the Legislature as early as 1846, and was one of the leading members of the House of Representatives. It was through his influence largely that the original charter of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad was granted. He held numerous offices in the public service, and so lived that never a suspicion of a wrong act was east upon his name. He was originally from Kentueky, where he was born February 3, 1801. He died in Chariton county, to which he had previously moved, September 2, 1872. Hon. Luke W. Watkins was twice married. By his first wife, who survived only a short time, there were three children, a son and two daughters and all dead but one daughter (Mary A. Tonsil) still living, and a resident of Macon county, Mo. By his second wife, formerly Miss Mahala Krigam, there are three children living: John A., Julia, and the subject of the present sketch. The mother of these survived her husband's death about eight years. 'Squire Watkins was born while his father was a resident of Ralls county, at New London, on the 5th of March, 1838. His education was completed at McGee college in Macon county, this State. The 'Squire read law under his father when a young man, but having strong natural inelination for farming, he did not begin the praetice as his first pursuit in life. Marrying on the 14th of November, 1860, he engaged in farming soon afterwards, and followed it suceessfully in Chariton

county, where his father's family then resided, for about four years. By this time affairs had gotten into such a condition in this part of the State that it was unsafe for a man to remain here, to say nothing of carrying on any sort of industry with security. He therefore went to Illinois and located at Quincy, where he resided until the close of the war. In 1865 he returned to Missouri and engaged in farming in Ralls county. 'Squire Watkins remained in Ralls county from that time up to 1880, and was also engaged in practicing law in the courts of Ralls and adjoining counties for a number of years previous to coming to Vandalia. He had been admitted to the bar years before. About four years ago the 'Squire removed to this place with the view, principally, to engage in the real estate business, which he has since followed. He also does some practice in the courts of the county, but is now justice of the peace himself, so that he can have but little to do with local practice. He was appointed notary public in the spring of 1882 and is still serving in that office. The 'Squire's wife was a Miss Fannie Watson, formerly of Chariton county. Their family consists of five children: Lizzie, now Mrs. William T. James; Ada, Johnnie, Mollie and Jennie. Mrs. Watkins was a daughter of John Watson, formerly of Virginia, but afterwards of this State. The 'Squire is a member of the Christian church, and Mrs. W. is a Presbyterian.

#### THOMAS E. WAUGH,

farmer. Among the many energetic farmers which the neighboring county of Pike has furnished Audrain county, is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Waugh, who, although born in Virginia, was partly reared in Pike, Missouri, where he resided for nearly twenty-five years. His native county in Virginia was Bedford, his birthday being the 18th of October, 1833. While still a youth he came out to Pike county, Missouri, in about 1850, where, after he grew up, he engaged in farming on his own account, following it without interruption and with satisfactory success. On the 6th of May, 1867, he was married to Miss Sarah J., daughter of James L. Gillum, of Jersey county, Illinois, his wife, however, being born and reared in Pike county, Missouri, to which her parents had previously removed. Mr. Waugh continued farming in Pike county until 1874, when he removed to Audrain county and bought the land on which he now resides, where he improved his present farm. As has been said, Mr. Waugh has been substantially successful as a farmer. He commenced for himself without anything to speak of scarcely, and now has 160 acres



substantially improved, including good fences, buildings, pastures, an orchard, etc., in fact, one of the comfortable, choice homesteads of Cuivre township. February 3, 1881, Mr. Waugh had the misfortune to lose his wife, with whom he had spent nearly fourteen years of a singularly happy married life. At her death she left him four children: Angie P., Ettie, James A. and Cora Belle. One year and three months after his first wife's death, Mr. Waugh was married to Mrs. Eliza, widow of Monroe Prichett and a daughter of James L. Gillum, by the latter's second marriage, being therefore a half sister to Miss Sarah J. Waugh, Mr. Waugh's first wife. Mr. Waugh's present wife has three children by her former marriage: Mary J., wife of Thomas Davis; Sarah J., wife of Alexander Tippet; and Annie M., wife of Robert Shepherd. Mr. W. is a member of the M. E. Church South, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry. Mrs. W. is a member of the Baptist church.

### JOHN B. WELLS,

farmer and stock dealer. Mr. Wells comes of an old family in this section of the State. His father, William Wells, was a native of Virginia, born and reared in Tyler county, where he was married after he grew up, to Miss Maria Dawson, formerly of Monongalia county, W. Va. In 1848 William Wells removed to Missouri and located in Pike county. He was a man in comfortable circumstances, having come of a prominent and well-to-do family in Virginia, and in Pike county he purchased a large tract of land numbering 1,000 acres or more. In 1856 he removed with his family to Audrain county and entered a large body of land here. Improving a farm in this county, he resided on it for some twelve or thirteen years, when he sold out his landed interests and made his home in Mexico, this county, where he still resides. John B. was born before his parents left the Old Dominion, in Tyler county, on the 27th of April, 1839. He was therefore, reared mainly in Pike and Audrain counties, of this State. His father being somewhat extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, John B. was accordingly brought up to these occupations, in both of which he is now engaged and in which he has been very successful. His education was acquired in the common schools and at Watson Seminary, an institution for many years the chief educational resort for the youth of Pike and surrounding counties. Mr. Wells obtained a good education at Watson Seminary, and on leaving that seat of learning was amply qualified, so far as knowledge of books is



concerned, for all the ordinary activities of life. Young Wells was twenty-two years of age when the war broke out, and identified with the South by kindred, sympathy and interests, he naturally espoused the Southern cause, and having the courage of his convictions, he was one of the first to volunteer in the service of his country. Under Gov. Jackson's call in the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the State Guard for the six months' term for which that organization was formed. Still zealous in the Southern cause, after the expiration of his six month's term he became a plighted soldier under the three-barred banner of the Confederacy. He served in Burbridge's regiment until the winter of 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of broken health. Up to this time he had borne a brave soldier's part in the great battles of Corinth and Pea Ridge, and had participated in numerous other engagements of less importance. After his discharge Mr. Wells returned home, and as soon as his health was sufficiently recuperated for active work he engaged in farming, which he has since followed. Continuing farming, on the 22d of February, 1870, he was married to Miss Matilda E., a daughter of Gilliam and Margaret (King) Rhett, originally of Rockbridge county, Va. To any one at all acquainted with the history of the public affairs of the county, the name Rhett is not an unfamiliar one. The Rhetts have long been prominent in Virginia, and of a branch of this family came Hon. Robert Rhett, the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, long the colleague of John Calhoun. Mrs. Wells inherits not a little of the mental strength of her family. She is a lady of singular force of character. Possessed of superior mental endowments, she has cultivated her mind by study, and is as entertaining in conversation as she is clear and intelligent in thought. In addition to this she is a lady of the most kindly and amiable disposition, one whose acquaintance is prized by all who have the pleasure of enjoying it. Since his return from the army Mr. Wells has resided on the home place, having settled there five or six years before his marriage. Mr. Wells is an enlightened, progressive farmer, one to whom success comes as a matter of course, for having an intelligent appreciation of the requisites to success, he accordingly pushes his farming operations with vigor and enterprise. He has a fine farm of nearly a section of land, and has it neatly and substantially improved. For a number of years he has been making a specialty of handling stock — raising, buying, feeding and shipping, and this has been an important source of his prosperity as an agriculturist. As a citizen no man in the community is more highly respected and none are justly

more influential with those around them. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have three children: William, Silas F. and Jessie, the last two twins. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Wells is a member of the A. F. and A. M. of Vandalia.

#### MRS. SARAH L. (MAJORS) WOODS,

postmistress, Vandalia. Mrs. Woods, for the last five years postmistress at this place, and one of the most capable and efficient officers connected with the postal department of the government, so far, at least, as this State is concerned, was a daughter of James Majors, Esq., for many years a leading merchant of Louisiana, in Pike county. Her father was originally from Virginia, and was married in that State. Her mother's maiden name was Mary A. Douglass, also of the Old Dominion. The family removed to Pike county in about 1847, where the parents lived until their death. Mrs. Woods has one brother still living, William Majors, Esq., of Clarksville. Mrs. Woods was 12 years of age when her parents removed to this State, having been born in Bedford county, Virginia, July 23, 1837. She was therefore partly reared in Pike county, and was educated in the schools of Palmyra. Her father being a business man of some prominence and in well-to-do circumstances, she was given the best advantages the schools of Louisiana afforded and thus she acquired more than an average general education for young ladies. On the 15th of October, 1861, she was married to Mr. John Morris Woods, a merchant of Louisiana, who had been engaged in business there for about two years. He was a native of Indiana, born in Fayette county, August 13, 1826. His parents were Jeremiah and Rachel Woods. Mr. Woods came to Missouri in about 1846 and for many years was engaged in the dry goods business. He had been married once before his marriage to Miss Majors, his first wife, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Howard, having died in 1858. Mr. Woods was a resident of Andrew county, Missouri, prior to coming to Pike county. His first wife was reared in that county. After his second marriage he continued in business at Louisiana for about eleven years. He was a thoroughly experienced business man and one of the best posted dry goods merchants in this part of the State. In 1875 Mr. and Mrs. Woods removed with their family to Vandalia, where the husband was engaged in business on his own account for some time, but meeting with reverses he subsequently followed clerking up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 2d of March, 1879. He was a man



of many estimable qualities of head and heart, and was greatly beloved in his family as he was highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen. A few months before her husband's death Mrs. Woods was appointed postmistress at Vandalia, a position she has ever since held, and with great satisfaction to the community and to the entire approval of the government authorities. She is a lady of strong character and marked business qualifications, as well as of an amiable disposition — such a lady as is calculated to be esteemed wherever she lives. Her husband left her two children: Cora, now the wife of George Roberts, whose sketch appears in this volume; and Walter. Mrs. Woods is an exemplary and active member of the church.

### SAMUEL KAYLOR,

farmer. Mr. Kaylor came from Illinois to this county in 1875, and bought the land where he now lives and which he improved. He has a neat place of 120 acres, and has his farm well improved. He is giving considerable attention to grape culture and also has an excellent orchard. His father's family came from Ohio, from which State they removed in 1850, to Illinois, and settled in Pike county. Samuel was born in Ohio on the 2d of September, 1831. He was, therefore, nineteen years of age when the family came to Illinois. His education, a common school course, was mainly acquired in Ohio. After he reached manhood, in Pike county, Illinois, he was married to Miss Eleanor, a daughter of Lemuel Branbury. Mr. Kaylor had already engaged in farming for himself prior to his marriage, and this he has since followed without interruption. His farming operations were conducted with good success in Illinois up to the time of his removal from that State, but desirous of getting a good farm without paying the high prices demanded in Illinois, he came to this State in 1875, as stated above. Mr. Kaylor is a thorough-going farmer and a worthy citizen of Cuivre township. Having had substantial success heretofore, it is more than probable that he will in time become one of the leading farmers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Kaylor have a family of children, as follows: Emma, Charles S., George A., Lydia C., Thomas B., Mary E. and Edward N. Mr. Kaylor, from 1861 to 1875, resided in Macon county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming.



## R. H. T. GATEWOOD, M. D.

This sketch is inserted mainly in order that the genealogy of the family of which the subject is a representative may be in a permanent form for preservation and accessible to all interested by consanguinity, or otherwise, who care to provide themselves with a copy of the book. The ancient family Bible of Dr. Gatewood's father was destroyed by fire at the time of the burning of Hon. J. M. Gatewood's residence in Vernon county, during the civil war, so that no records of the family are extant except those of a comparatively recent period. Dr. Gatewood, however, is able to give from memory a large number of dates and facts, and it has occurred to the writer, who is a relative to the Doctor, that, now that an opportunity is offered for putting these in shape for preservation, it would be well to have them printed in the present volume, while they can still be had, as records of pardonable interest to the different representatives of the family, and to those of our kindred who are to come after us.

The Gatewood family, as its name indicates, is of English origin. In about 1745 several brothers came to America and settled in Virginia. One of these was Joseph Gatewood, from whom our branch of the family sprang. He married and settled in Spottsylvania county, of the Old Dominion, where he reared a family of children. Five sons and two daughters lived to reach maturity. Of these, Joseph Gatewood, Jr., who afterwards became the father of Dr. Gatewood, was the youngest. His brothers were Thomas, Leonard, Ambrose and John S.

Joseph Gatewood, Jr., was born in Spottsylvania county, near Fredericksburg, March 18, 1781. His father died when he was quite young, and when he was fourteen years of age his mother was also taken away by death. Young Joseph was soon afterwards taken into the wholesale and retail house of Ross & Bro., (James and John), leading merchants of Richmond, Virginia. He remained with them as their employe, becoming in a few years their chief clerk, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he became their partner in business, under the firm name of Ross, Gatewood & Ross. While in business at Richmond, he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Carter, a daughter of the well-known Johnny Carter of Virginia, who was of one of the first families of that State, being a descendant of Robert Carter, the president of the Council of Virginia in 1726, and one of the wealthiest and most eminent men of the colony. Young

Gatewood and Miss Carter were married in about 1806. By her he received a large property, in addition to what he had accumulated himself, which was by no means inconsiderable. His wife, however, survived her marriage only a few years. At her death she left him two sons, William Carter, born in 1807, and Joseph Edwin, born in 1809.

After his wife's death, Mr. Gatewood, who had a large number of slaves, decided to remove to Kentucky, then a new country, and engage in farming on an extensive scale. He came out to Kentucky in about 1814, and settled in Clark county, near Winchester. A number of Virginia families came out in company with him, including those of John Cole, Richard Childs and others. Mr. Gatewood opened a large farm in Clark county, and was very successful in the affairs of life at his new home. He there became acquainted with and married Miss Lucy Clark Winn, a daughter of Jesse Winn, Sr., of Clark county, and a relative to the old Kentucky family from which that county took its name. They were married in about 1816. They continued to reside in Clark county, Ky., until 1833, when they removed to Pike county, Mo.

Joseph Gatewood, Jr., was a man of fine business qualifications, as is shown by his rapid rise in mercantile life in Richmond, Va., referred to above. In Kentucky, however, he became surety for a large amount of money for a friend, and, having the money to pay, he lost all his property. It was this misfortune that prompted him to remove to Missouri. Although then well advanced in years, and having a large family, he was still hopeful that by industry and good management in this new country he would be able to re-establish himself comfortably in life. He settled near Bowling Green, Mo., and he and his eldest son by his second marriage went to work in the timber at opening a farm. Here, however, he had but little success. Unused to the hardships and privations of pioneer life, sickness and other misfortunes fell upon the family. Still, by hard work he made a comfortable little farm, on which he lived until his death. He died on the 6th of February, 1848, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

He was a man of high mental culture, a great reader, and more than ordinarily well informed in the affairs of the world. He was also a man of spirit and ambition, and his reverse of fortune had much to do with the physical affliction that marked the latter years of his life. His good wife followed him to the grave less than three years after his death. A tombstone at the head of each in Mt. Phisgah



Cemetery, near Bowling Green, marks their last resting place, where they sleep side by side in the embrace of death.

She was a lady of a most amiable disposition and possessed of great fortitude and resignation. She had been reared in luxury and affluence, but she bore her reverse of fortune without a murmur and ever comforted her loved ones with words of consolation and encouragement. She was one of the queenly, good women who are thought of by those who knew them as angels are.

They were blessed with a family of six children—James Minor, Richard Thomas, Elizabeth Catherine, Lucy Ann Frances Bird, William Lemasters, and Robert Hay Taliaferro. Of these but three are now living—Lucy A. F. B., who is the widow of John R. Gilmore, deceased, and a resident of Montgomery county; William L., now of Montgomery City, Mo., and Robert H. T., the subject of this sketch.

James M. Gatewood, the eldest in the family of children, was born in Clark county, Ky., December 7, 1817. Subsequently, in Pike county, Mo., he married Miss Malinda Hardin, a daughter of George Hardin, formerly of near Lockport, Ky. Later along he removed to Vernon county, Mo., where he became a leading and wealthy citizen of that county. He represented his county in the Legislature at the outbreak of the war, and afterwards became a distinguished officer in the Confederate army. He died early in 1862, from the effects of a wound received while in the service of the South.

Richard T. Gatewood was born in Clark county, Ky., March 29, 1819, and died in Bowling Green, Mo., in young manhood, and unmarried. Elizabeth C. Gatewood was born in Clark county, Ky., March 18, 1822. She was twice married—first to Thomas B. Hunter, November 1, 1843; after his death she married Orson Reed, formerly of New England. She and her last husband are also now deceased. Lucy A. F. B. Gatewood was born in Clark county, Ky., May 29, 1824; she, as stated above, is now the widow of John R. Gilmore, deceased.

William L. Gatewood was born in Clark county, Ky., December 12, 1826. In early manhood he read law, and was admitted to the bar. He is now one of the leading real estate lawyers of North-east Missouri, and one of the wealthy, influential citizens of Montgomery county. He represented his district in the State Senate for a number of years. In 1860 he married Miss Fannie White, a daughter of Hon. Morgan White, of Callaway county, Mo. They reside in Montgomery City.

Robert H. T. Gatewood, the subject of this sketch, was born in Clark county, Ky., May 27, 1829; he was, therefore, quite a small



boy when his parents removed to Missouri. His father having been broken up, and there being few, or no, schools of value in the neighborhood of the new country where the family settled, his advantages for an education were very limited. His youth was spent on the farm, and at hard work improving land and raising tobacco, principally. Anxious, however, to acquire at least a sufficient education for the ordinary affairs of life, he employed his leisure to good advantage in study. He also had the benefit of some instruction in a school or two kept in the neighborhood. At the age of about eighteen he decided to learn the carpenter's trade, and went out to work in that occupation, but was soon afterwards called home to assist on the farm. The next three or four years were spent in farm work and study. Becoming somewhat well advanced in the knowledge of books, he was solicited to take charge of a school in the county. He, therefore, began teaching, and he continued teaching in the counties of Pike, Lincoln, Boone and Ralls for about five years. He became very successful and popular as a teacher, and his services were in request wherever he was known.

But, in the meantime, he had decided to devote himself to the medical profession, and while he taught school he applied himself to the study of medicine when not occupied in the school-room with energy and resolution. For several years he made it a rule to read medicine four hours in every twenty-four. Those who know him will not question that he kept his rule. His preceptors were Dr. Stephen J. Reynolds, of Bowling Green, Mo., a relative of his, and afterwards his partner in practice, and Dr. William Bolton, of the same place. He took a regular course at the St. Louis Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., and graduated with distinction in 1857. In the vote of the faculty on his graduation he received the support of every professor of the institution.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Gatewood returned to Pike county and located at New Harmony, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. His success there was prompt and he soon had a large and rapidly increasing practice. He made himself a neat and comfortable home at New Harmony, and on the 11th of August, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary Agnes Gililand, a daughter of 'Squire Jesse R. Gililand, now of Farber, in Audrain county. Mrs. Gatewood is a lady of superior mind and culture and a most entertaining and instructive conversationalist. She was born in Lincoln county, Mo., February 4, 1840, and was educated at Pittsfield, Ill. In 1861 Dr. Gatewood was solicited by many old friends who had known him from boyhood to return to Bowling Green for the

practice of his profession. Although doing exceptionally well at New Harmony, the influence of "Auld Lang Syne" was too great for him to resist, and he accordingly returned to the friends and scenes of his childhood. Establishing himself at Bowling Green, he was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for nearly twenty years, and until his removal to his present location, in 1879.

Dr. Gatewood, some years after his return to Bowling Green, provided himself with a handsome and comfortable residence property. Later along he bought the old Gatewood homestead, near that place, which had passed into the hands of strangers, and he also bought a small farm in the suburbs of town. But he has never become a wealthy man; the acquisition of a fortune has not been with him a controlling aim in life. A man of large humanity and warm sympathies, he has, perhaps, done more practice without pecuniary reward than any other physician of his experience in the profession, an experience which now covers a period of nearly thirty years. What more eloquent tribute to his fidelity as a physician and his nobility as a man could be written than the sentiment which is in the hearts of all who have known him long and well, that "he never oppressed the poor, nor refused to minister to the suffering or unfortunate." The memory of such a past is worth more to a good man than all the comforts and pleasures which wealth can bring. At Bowling Green, for many years, and until he removed from that place, he held the position of one of its foremost and most popular physicians. Since settling on the farm where he now resides he has been giving a large share of his personal attention to the duties of farming.

Outside of his profession, also, Dr. Gatewood has made his life one of more than ordinary value to those among whom he has lived. Remembering his early struggles and hardships in obtaining an education, he has ever been an ardent friend to public schools: this feeling with him amounts almost to enthusiasm. Soon after the war, and for a number of years, he held the offices, from time to time, of school director, and clerk and also president of the school-board. That place and vicinity, like most localities in Missouri at that time, were largely composed of a population bitterly antagonistic to public schools. At the risk of his own popularity, and in the face of the most uncompromising opposition, he inaugurated a movement for the erection of a large and commodious school building. His determination was not only to have ample and comfortable school accommodations for the children of the place, but to keep a school in session to the utmost limit of the law. Several good men united with him in



his endeavors, and in due time, although their contest was waged both at the polls and in the courts, they had the satisfaction of seeing one of the handsomest and best school buildings erected at Bowling Green, considering the population of the place, in the State. For this beneficial result the people of that place are indebted to the public spirit, zeal and resolution of Dr. Gatewood, more than to the exertions of any other man; and in recognition of his claims upon their gratitude in this particular, they sought his consent to place his name upon the stone above the entrance to the building, in honor of his services in bringing about its erection, an honor, however, which, being a man absolutely unpretentious and unobtrusive, he declined.

In all matters of a public nature Dr. Gatewood has always taken an intelligent and public-spirited interest, though he is a man entirely averse to everything like parade or cutting a figure, and as free from the promptings of ambition or the weakness of vanity as Diogenes, himself. A man of large and liberal ideas, his heart is even greater than his mind. His life has been made replete with acts of kindness and generosity. To the poor he has ever been one of truest friends, and no man of his means has given to them more liberally. Indeed, this has gone almost, if not quite, to the extent of a fault, for he has often given to others when he was robbing himself. Among his kindred, without exception, he is looked upon as the best of men; and well he may be: for no one was ever kinder and better, or more generous to those allied to him by the ties of nature, than he. Indeed, it is a common remark among them all, that "he is too good a man for this world."

Dr. and Mrs. Gatewood have reared three children: R A J L, born March 3, 1861, now a clerk in one of the leading retail drug stores of St. Louis and soon to graduate from the College of Pharmacy of that city; Katie Olive, born July 2, 1862, now at home and a teacher of instrumental music; and Jesse Robert, born November 29, 1866, who has charge of the farm. This farm contains several hundred acres, and is one of the best in the vicinity.

Dr. Gatewood is a plain, unassuming man, unpretentious to the last degree; indeed, so great is his distaste for anything like having attention drawn to himself, or seeing his name paraded in print, that his consent for a sketch of his life to be inserted in this work was given only as an act of kindness to the writer, and on the condition that nothing but plain facts should be plainly stated. The Doctor's two brothers, by his father's first marriage, William Carter and Joseph Edwin Gatewood, both died unmarried, and in early manhood.



## LINN TOWNSHIP.

## HENRY L. AHLFELDT,

farmer and proprietor of the steam thresher. It was in 1856 that Mr. Ahlfeldt's parents, Ernst and Minnie (Ficher) Ahlfeldt, came to the United States. They were from Germany, and on landing on our shore they came directly West and settled in Gasconade county, Missouri. They resided in that county for about twelve years, and then came across to Audrain county and located at Laddonia, where they still reside. Henry L. Ahlfeldt, the subject of this sketch, was about two years of age when his parents came to America, having been born in the Fatherland, on the 24th of April, 1854. He was therefore reared in Gasconade and Audrain counties, and was educated in the public schools of those counties. He early started out for himself and engaged in farming, which he has since followed. The Germans are noted all over the world for their industry and thrift, and Mr. Ahlfeldt is no exception to the general rule of his countrymen. He has been satisfactorily successful as a farmer, and, although commencing a few years ago without anything, he now has a neat place of his own, fairly improved. Full of enterprise, and ambitious to make every edge cut that he can, several years ago he bought a fine steam threshing machine, which he has since been running through the threshing season, with abundant success. His machine is one of the best in the county, and is said to thresh cleaner and faster and better than any other machine. Mr. Ahlfeldt was married on the 18th of March, 1883, to Miss Louisa, a daughter of Frederick Haldtstine, formerly of Germany. Mrs. Ahlfeldt was reared and educated in Montgomery county of this State.

## COLUMBUS H. CAUTHORN,

farmer and stock raiser. One of the pioneer families to settle in Audrain county was that of Carter Cauthorn, who emigrated from Virginia in 1835, and settled in this county two years following, having spent the interim at Troy, in Lincoln county, and afterwards in Monroe county. Of Carter Cauthorn and his wife, whose maiden

name was Eliza A. Colvin (she of Culpeper county and he of Essex county, of the Old Dominion), the father is living on the old home place, but the mother died in July, 1882. There he settled nearly fifty years ago, and he is now surrounded by the comforts which a well spent life has brought him, and by the esteem and good wishes of his neighbors. Of the worthy family of children whom they reared is Columbus H. Cauthorn, the subject of the present sketch. He was born on the old homestead in this county, on the 11th of February, 1844. His father, in the days of the latter's activity, was a man of great industry and energy, and, withal, a man whose ideas of rectitude and the proprieties of life were of the strictest; and under the influence of such a father, the son was naturally brought up to those habits and principles so essential to success in material affairs and to useful, honorable citizenship. Young Cauthorn's education was not neglected. He had the full benefit of the excellent neighborhood public and private schools; and that vicinity being settled with an intelligent, prosperous class of farmers, a good school was nearly always kept open, especially during the winter months. Agriculture then being, as it is indeed yet, the principal industry of this part of the country, on reaching manhood young Cauthorn, as was fairly to have been expected, became a farmer by regular occupation, and this he has since followed. Starting out in life for himself with the advantages of the bringing up he had had, and with a laudable ambition to accomplish something for himself, and ultimately to establish himself comfortably in life, he went to work with such resolution that substantial results were not long delayed. Marrying in 1876, he at once settled on a farm north of Laddonia, where he carried on his farming operations for about five years, with marked vigor of success. Having an opportunity to sell his place to good advantage, he disposed of it and removed to his present farm on which he has since resided. For a number of years Mr. Cauthorn has been engaged in handling stock, and with his farming and stock interests he has been so successful that already he has attained to a position, although still comparatively a young man, among the leading agriculturists and substantial property holders of the county. Mr. Cauthorn's homestead contains nearly 500 acres of land, a major portion of which is devoted to pasturage for stock purposes. He annually ships large numbers of cattle and hogs to the wholesale markets. Besides his homestead he has other important landed and farming interests in the county. Mr. Cauthorn's homestead is substantially improved and has all the conveniences and comforts of a good farm

and pleasant home. Save an absence of about two years, which he spent on the Pacific coast, Mr. Cauthorn has been a continuous resident of this county from his birth. Mrs. Cauthorn, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Scott, was a daughter of William A. Scott, of Jersey county, Ill. She is a lady of refinement and superior intelligence, and is much esteemed by her neighbors and acquaintances. They were married on the 10th of February, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Cauthorn have three interesting children: Willie S., Carter J. and Joseph L. Mrs. Cauthorn is a member of the Episcopal Church.

### PLEASANT P. COLLIER

was born near Smith's Grove, in Warren county, Kentucky, on the 7th day of May, 1837. He lived on the farm until 1858, at which time he emigrated to Pettis county, Missouri, and there learned and worked at the carpenter's trade; and he has the honor of having helped to rear the first building in the present city of Sedalia. In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he returned to his home in Kentucky, but seeing his country endangered, his patriotism led him to offer his services to the best government the world ever knew. And in 1862, while his comrades, neighbors and playmates were marching off to the Southern army, he flew to the defense of that flag and for those principles that Washington and his followers fought to maintain. The Union was dear unto him and this he fully proved by giving himself and risking his life to maintain it. He joined Company B, 33d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry at Bowling Green under Capt. L. S. Beck and Lieut.-Col. Lauck, but afterwards was consolidated with the 26th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. T. B. Fairley, this company changing to Company H, in which he served the remainder of the war, and was mustered out at Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1865, having taken part in several hard contested engagements in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. He enlisted as a private, but on organization was elected orderly sergeant, in which capacity he served the company faithfully until 1864. He was promoted to 2d lieutenant after the battle of Nashville, in which his regiment was sorely tested. He filled many responsible positions, commanding the company, and when discharged was commanding provost guards of 2d division 23d army corps at Salisbury, North Carolina, from which place he was detailed to take charge of the regimental muster-out rolls and report with them to the proper authorities at Raleigh, N. C., Washington, D. C. and Louisville, Ky.



These duties he faithfully performed, receiving the approval from those to whom he had to report. When relieved from the army Mr. C. returned to private life to enjoy the fruits of his labors at Glasgow Junction, Barren county, Kentucky, engaging in the grocery business with his brother for two years. Then he remained on the farm until 1874, when he removed to Audrain county, Missouri, locating south of Benton City, where he engaged in farming, carpentering and apia culture—having closely applied himself, for several years prior, to the study of apiaculture as a specific branch of industry. He soon became noted and was the leading light in developing an interest in many which is now reaping a rich harvest of that “best of all sweets,” honey. He had the pleasure of making and introducing the first Langstroth bee-hive known in the county, which soon became the leading hive and is now all over North Missouri. The North American Bee Keepers’ Association in 1878 appointed him vice-president of that association for Missouri, and in 1880 he was elected president of the Missouri Bee Keepers’ Association, organized at Mexico, Missouri. In 1881 he moved near Rush Hill, where he bought nearly a quarter section for his future home. Mr. Collier’s parents, B. S. and Elizabeth (Eaton) Collier, settled in Kentucky in an early day from North Carolina and Virginia. B. S. Collier was a teacher of mathematics in parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, and both were strict members of the Methodist Protestant Church. B. S. Collier died in triumphant faith at Dripping Springs, Edmonson county, Kentucky, in 1851. Elizabeth Collier married, after the death of her husband, to Nathan Allen, of Smith’s Grove, and died there in 1874. P. P. Collier was married in 1865, by Rev. William Edmonds, to Sarah A. Sullenger, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, the daughter of Gustavus and Mary F. Sullenger. Mr. C. united with the M. P. Church when about ten years old where he lived until he came to Missouri, he and his wife then uniting with the M. E. Church at Sabbath Home. He is also a member of the Farmers and Mechanics’ Aid Association and was a delegate to the annual convention in St. Louis in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. C. have five children—the oldest, William A. McDermitt, a step-son, and Annie, Sherman, Henry and John Collier.

#### JAMES A. CURRY,

wagon, blacksmith and repair shop, Rush Hill. The Currys settled originally from England in Virginia, and subsequently came out to Kentucky, where Riley J. Curry, the father of James A., was born,

from which State while Riley J. was still a mere boy, his parents removed to Scott county, Illinois, in which county he grew to maturity and was married in early manhood to Miss Sarah D. Elledge, a native of the Prairie State. After residing a number of years in Scott county, where James A. was born on the 25th of August, 1845, the family removed to Montgomery county, of the same State, in which Riley J. Curry was for many years a well-to-do farmer. James A. was educated in the common schools of Montgomery county, and before he reached his majority was qualified to teach school, which he followed in that county for about five years. On the 7th of April, 1870, he was married to Miss Ida Patterson, formerly of Kentucky, but reared and educated at Alton, Illinois. By this time Mr. Curry (James A.) by economy was enabled to engage in mercantile pursuits which he followed at Walshville for about a year. Following this he availed himself of the opportunity to become a partner in a well paying wagon manufacturing establishment at that place, in which he bought a half interest. He conducted this with excellent success for nearly three years, and as industrious as he was a good business manager, during this time also learned the wagon-making trade in order that he might be a practical master of his business. In about 1874 he sold out his wagon factory to good advantage and engaged somewhat extensively in farming in Illinois. Several years later he was attracted to Kansas by the rose-tinted reports he received of the beauty of the country, the fertility of the soil and the infallibility of the crops. He located in Republic county, of the Jayhawker State, where he bought a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for about five years. But he did not find Kansas to be all that the fine pictures of its farms, which land agents have scattered broadcast over the country, represented. Indeed, he had passed through a much better country, Audrain county, which, like modest worth everywhere, has never proclaimed its virtues on housetops, relying on its advantages to speak for themselves; and to this county Mr. Curry decided to remove. Selling out, therefore, in Bleeding Kansas as best he could, he came to Audrain county and made it his permanent home. He farmed here up to June, 1883, when he established his present business at Rush Hill. Mr. Curry has a good wagon and repair shop and also carries on blacksmithing in connection with his business. He is a man of indefatigable industry, of good education, excellent business qualifications and is a valuable acquisition to the citizenship of Rush Hill. He has a good business in his line which, as he becomes known,



steadily increases. He has two neat residence properties at this place. Mr. and Mrs. Curry have three children: Charles J., Susan D. and James Leroy. They have lost one in infancy. Mrs. Curry is a member of the Christian Church; Mr. Curry has taken the Blue Lodge degree in the A. F. and A. M.

#### HARDY DOOLIN,

farmer. 'Squire Doolin's parents, Benjamin F. and Belinda (Smith) Doolin, emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri in an early day and first settled in Pike county, but soon afterwards removed to Pemiscot county, where they lived until 1854, when they made their home at Mexico, in Audrain county. 'Squire Doolin was born in Pemiscot county on the 16th of December, 1842, and was therefore twelve years of age when his parents located at Mexico. He received a good common school education as he grew up, and in 1865 went across the plains with Granville Read and others to Nevada, where he worked as superintendent of stores for a mining company for over a year. In the winter of 1866 he returned to Missouri, and on the 4th of December, two years following, was married to Miss Susan, a daughter of R. M. Canterbury of this county. Following his marriage, 'Squire Doolin engaged in farming, which he has since followed with success. In 1871 he located on his present farm. 'Squire Doolin is one of the thrifty, substantial farmers of this part of the county. His place contains 240 acres all under fence, 120 of which are in active cultivation. He has about 80 acres in tame grass. His improvements are substantial and comfortable. A man of energy and industry, and an intelligent, economical manager, he has made all he has by his own exertions. He is well known in the township as a man of upright character, sound judgment and good business qualifications. In 1880 he was elected constable of the township, but being fully occupied with his farm duties he declined to serve. Two years later, in 1882, he was elected as justice of the peace, a position he now holds. The 'Squire is a member of the Hebron Lodge No. 354, A. F. and A. M. at Mexico, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. They have six children: Ida Belle, Joseph A., Sarah B., Reuben H., James S. and Willard S.

#### PATRICK F. DYER,

merchant, Rush Hill. Prominent among the leading business men of this section of the county is the subject of the present sketch. Mr.



Dyer comes of an old Virginia family, whose name he bears, and representatives of which have risen to eminence in both that State and in other States, including Missouri, in which branches of the family have settled. Patrick F. Dyer was a son of Franklin Dyer and wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Cheely. In about 1830 the family removed to Missouri, where the father lived until his death, which occurred in about 1853. He was an uncle of Hon. B. P. Dyer of St. Louis, and was a leading merchant and tobacconist of St. Charles county for many years. Patrick F. was born in that county on the 17th of March, 1839, and was there reared and educated. As he grew up he learned the general mercantile and tobacco business under his father, and in the excellent schools of St. Charles received more than an average general English education. After attaining his majority he worked in the tobacco business for about ten years, and subsequently removed to Audrain county and located on a farm. This was in the fall of 1868, and Mr. Dyer followed farming here with satisfactory success for a number of years. On the 8th of October, 1872, he was married to Miss Lucy, a daughter of James W. McFadden of Warren county. Prior to engaging in his present business, Mr. Dyer for some time conducted a hotel at Wellsville, from which he retired to engage in business at Rush Hill. In February, 1882, he opened out a stock of goods in this place, and has since been engaged here in the general mercantile business. Mr. Dyer carries a large and well selected stock of goods, and commands an extensive and steadily increasing trade. A man of sterling and recognized integrity, a thorough business man, and more than ordinarily popular in his walk and talk among those amid whom he lives, he is such a man as to establish a flourishing business and lead a successful mercantile life. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, and exercises a marked influence in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have two interesting children: Edward E. and Georgie Lee. Mr. Dyer is a member of the Martinsburg Lodge of the A. F. and A. M. fraternity.

#### THOMAS EDWARDS,

farmer. One of the most gratifying features about the large emigration that is annually pouring into this country from Europe is the fact that so many of the new-comers hail from England, the mother-land of the United States, and the parent of our language and many of our better ideas of government, as well as of the original people of the country. They are indeed our brothers, and we naturally welcome

them in preference to all others. In 1882 and in 1883 England and Wales furnished more immigrants to this country than any other land except Germany, and for the month of December, 1883, the same gratifying fact is true. Mr. Edwards, the subject of the present sketch, is a worthy representative of the imperial race beyond the sea — England, on whose empire the sun never sets. He was born on that little island on the 6th of November, 1825, and was a son of John Edwards and wife, Mary Sully. Reared in his native country, he was married there on the 11th of June, 1848, to Miss Mary Bradford, and desiring to establish himself comfortably in life at as early a day as possible, he decided to cast his fortunes with the future of America, where he could avail himself of cheap lands, fertile soil and many other favorable advantages. He therefore came to the United States in 1857, and settled first in Macoupin county, Illinois, where he followed farming successfully for about twelve years. He then removed to Audrain county, Missouri, and bought a body of raw land here, which he improved, and on which he still resides. His industry, economy and good management have not been without their rewards. Mr. Edwards has two farms. His home place contains 120 acres and is substantially improved. For several years he has made something of a specialty of raising cattle, at which he has been satisfactorily successful. In 1859 Mr. Edwards had the misfortune to lose his first wife. She left him three children: George H., whose sketch follows this; Louisa (married) and Thomas. A fourth child, William, died in boyhood the same year of his mother's death. Mr. Edwards was married to his present wife, formerly Mrs. Margaret Whippell a widow lady, relict of Lewis S. Whippell deceased, and daughter of David Harrison, on the 22d of January, 1863, in the city of St. Louis. Mrs. Edwards was also formerly of England. She has one daughter living by her former marriage: Jessie, now the wife of James Scott, of this county. Both Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the church, he of the M. E. and she of the Presbyterian.

#### GEORGE H. EDWARDS,

farmer, and son of Thomas Edwards, whose sketch precedes this, is justly looked upon as one of the prominent and influential young men of Linn township. He was born before his parents left England, on the 2d of July, 1854, and of course, came with them to this country and on from Illinois to Audrain county. His education was acquired partly in the common schools, but was completed at Shurtleff college,

Illinois. Besides having the advantage of a college education, he was brought up by his father to the strictest habits of industry, and to sterling ideas of integrity and upright conduct; so that when he reached manhood he was well fitted to enter upon the duties and responsibilities of active life. He early began farming for himself, and his success has been such as to justify the expectations that were formed of his future. Mr. Edwards has a handsome farm of 160 acres, more than ordinarily well improved — one of the neat and comfortable homesteads of the township. He is taking special pride in supplying his place with every convenience necessary to successful farming and good living. Mr. Edwards stands high in the esteem and confidence of those among whom he lives, and is taking a public spirited interest in good schools, roads, etc.; he has been made road overseer of his district and school director, being now a member of the board. On the 22d of December, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary A., a refined and amiable daughter of W. L. McNama of this county, but formerly of Illinois. He and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

#### WILLIAM FARRAH,

farmer. Mr. Farrah, who learned the cabinet-maker's trade while still a youth and afterwards worked at it for over twenty years, is now one of the worthy farmers of the eastern part of this county and has been engaged in farming here for about ten years. He comes of an old Pennsylvania family, but was himself born and reared in Ohio, his natal day and place being the 7th of September, 1833, and Wayne county of the Buckeye State. His parents were William and Julia (Wells) Farrah, both of Pennsylvania. His father died while William, Jr., was still in infancy and his mother removed to Holmes county, where William's early years were spent. Up to the age of sixteen he improved the common school advantages with which he was favored, but in 1849 he became apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked for a term of five years. He then came further West as far as Greencastle, Indiana, and worked at his trade there and at Lagrange Center for about a year. Following this, he did journey work in Sturgis, Michigan, in Ohio, in Mississippi and elsewhere until about 1855, when he came to Newton, in Jasper county, Iowa, where he established a shop of his own, which he carried on for about two years. Here he became acquainted with and married May the 1st, 1856, Miss Eliza J., daughter of Christian and Rachel Maffitt, formerly of Pennsylvania, but later along of Ohio and then of Iowa.



Mr. Farrah then sold out, removed to Cass county, Iowa, and located at Lewis in that county, where he worked at the carpenter's business for about two years. Following this he moved to Lyon county, Kansas, where he carried on the saw-mill business for about a year. After this he returned to Iowa, locating at Greencastle, where he carried on the cabinet-making and brick manufacturing business for about four years. He then went to Des Moines and was foreman of a large cabinet factory, where school-house furniture was the principal goods manufactured, for about nine years. From Des Moines he came to Missouri in 1872, disposing of his city property in Iowa and buying a farm in Audrain county. Here Mr. Farrah has over a quarter section of land in his place and has it well improved. He is making a specialty of raising broom corn, of which he grows annually between 60 and 40 acres. Successful as a mechanic, he has been not less so as a farmer, and is accounted one of the thorough-going farmers of the township. He has proven a valuable acquisition to the agricultural community in which he lives. He and his good wife have seven children: Everett B., Wesley W., Charles, Cora E., Mary A., Lenie A. and Luda. They have lost two, Nettie May and Eden Ardell, both of whom died in tender years. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

#### BERNARD FENNEWALD,

farmer and stock man. The characteristic thrift of the German-American farmers is but in few instances more forcibly illustrated than in that of the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Fennewald, although born and reared in this country, was of German parentage and possesses most of the better characteristics of his ancestral nationality — industry, frugality and level-headed business intelligence. Though now hardly a middle aged man, and having started out for himself with nothing, practically, to speak of, he has already achieved substantial success in life. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, which he runs mostly in grass for stock purposes, handling stock, being, as every one knows, the most profitable line of business in which a farmer can engage. His place is substantially improved, including good fences, a commodious two-story brick residence, a large barn and other outbuildings. Mr. Fennewald as has been intimated makes a specialty of the stock business — raising, buying, feeding and shipping. He ships annually about two car loads of cattle and one of hogs. His parents, George and Margaret Fennewald, came to this country about a half a century ago and settled in Osage county, Missouri, where

Bernard was born on the 19th of October, 1845, and was reared to majority. In about 1863 Mr. Fennewald, his parents having previously died, went to Illinois, where he worked on a farm for about eight years. Subsequently, he returned to Osage county, Missouri, and was married September 2, of that year (1873), to Miss Elizabeth Hagaback, daughter of Frank and Eliza Hagaback. Following his marriage he removed to Audrain county and bought his present farm, on which he has since resided. From the above facts it is seen that Mr. Fennewald commenced life for himself as a farm laborer, and is now one of the substantial farmers of the eastern part of the county. Such an example is worthy the imitation of the generation now coming up. Mr. and Mrs. Fennewald have five children: Frank and George (twins), born August 26, 1875; Joseph, born August 13, 1877; Mary, born October, 28, 1879, and Louis, born August 23, 1882. Both parents are members of the Catholic Church.

#### SYLVANUS C. HALE,

farmer and dairyman. Mr. Hale, by his success in life, illustrates in a marked degree, the leading characteristics of his New England origin — industry, intelligent management and thrift. He comes of an old and worthy New England family. Nathan Hale, a gallant officer in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and previously a graduate of Yale College, was an uncle of Mr. Hale's father, and the latter was a soldier in the War of 1812. Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Chelsea, Vermont, came of the same family. He was afterwards a distinguished member of Congress from New York, and was special counsel of the United States before the American and British Commission for the presentment of the case of this Government for claims for abandoned and captured property. Mr. Hale, the subject of the present sketch, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, February 23, 1824. His parents, Samuel and Hepsey (Chapin) Hale, were both natives of the same State, where they lived until their death. Mr. Hale had good school advantages and acquired an excellent general English education. He subsequently taught school about a year and then became identified with the tinners' and hardware business, and was connected with these afterwards for some fifteen years. During this time, and, indeed, during the early part of it, he learned the practical work of tinnery, and became a skillful tinner. In June, 1852, he was married in his native county to Miss Rhoda, a daughter of Jonathan Benjamin. She survived her marriage for about eight years and died in the summer of 1860. Of her children two are living, Loretta, now the wife of Andrew Dick, and Ellen, now the wife of Charles



Leet, all of whom are resident of Audrain county. The fall following his wife's death, Mr. Hale came West and settled in DeKalb county, Illinois, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming. In September, 1862, he was married there to Miss Albina S., a daughter of George Welton, formerly of Vermont. Mr. Hale continued farming in DeKalb county and was entirely successful up to 1875 when he sold his farm there to good advantage and removed to Missouri. Here, during the following winter, he bought land, located in Audrain county, on which he settled, and where he still resides. Here his success as a farmer has been quite equal to his expectations, and he is now comfortably situated in life. His place contains over 300 acres, and is all well improved, being divided up into small fields by good fences and having excellent buildings and other improvements of a superior class. For some years Mr. Hale has been making a specialty of the dairy business, and has about twenty cows. He makes, annually, large quantities of cheese and butter and has found this a very profitable line of industry. By his second wife Mr. Hale has four children: Albert B., Carrie, Alice and Ben W. Mrs. H. is a member of the Universalist Church.

#### SAMUEL HALE,

farmer. Mr. Hale, nephew to Sylvanus C. Hale, in whose sketch an outline of the history of the Hale family of Vermont has been given, is a native of Michigan and was a son of Calvin and Eleanor Hale, of that State. Mr. Hale was born in Eaton county, Michigan, February 22, 1845, and was reared in his native county. His father's family were among the first settlers of Eaton county, having removed there from Vermont as early as 1834. After Samuel, the subject of the present sketch, grew up, he came to Missouri, and located in Audrain county in 1876. Here he bought the farm where he now resides, which is an excellent place of over a quarter of a section of land, nearly all of which is in active cultivation. Mr. Hale has his place substantially and comfortably improved and has a good young orchard representing most of the different kinds of fruit adapted to this climate. Though still comparatively a young man, he has shown by his industry and enterprise, as indeed he has by his success, that he is a worthy descendant of his New England ancestors, a people noted for their progressive ideas and thorough-going manner of carrying on everything to which they direct their attention. Mr. Hale was married on the 25th of December, 1878, to Miss Adella Bliven, a daughter of Hiram Bliven, formerly of New York, a lady of many



graces and great personal worth. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have a neat home which, by her good taste, she has made very attractive. They are much esteemed in the community.

### THOMAS M. KIMBALL,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Kimball has been a resident of Audrain county only about a year, but that he is to occupy an enviable position among the prominent farmers and better class of citizens of Linn township is apparent, not only from the favorable impression he has already made as a farmer and citizen on those around him, but from the evident character of the man. He is one of those pushing, thriving, Illinois farmers, of that progressive class of agriculturists whose energy and enterprise have made the great Prairie State one of the foremost in the Union. By nativity Mr. Kimball is from Ohio, but he is of New England ancestry. His father, Charles Kimball, came out to Ohio in an early day, with the latter's parents, from New Hampshire, and settled in Jefferson county. There Charles Kimball, after he grew up, was married to Miss Jennie Mansfield, of an old and honored pioneer family of the Buckeye State. Later along he moved over into Brown county. There he made his permanent home and reared his family. Thomas M. Kimball was born while his parents were residents of Jefferson county, on the 4th of November, 1822. Fifteen years of age when they removed to Brown county, he completed his adolescence in the latter county, and received a good general education in the schools of his neighborhood. His father being a farmer, on reaching manhood farming became also his regular occupation. Marrying on the 6th of January, 1848, he located on a farm in Brown county and was successfully engaged in farming there for about five years. As lands were then becoming high in value in Ohio, Mr. Kimball decided to come further West where they could be had equally as fertile, or more so, and at much lower prices. He accordingly removed to Illinois, and found a desirable location in La Salle county where he renewed his farming operations and not without substantial results. Mr. Kimball remained in La Salle county for over thirty years and was an active participant in the work of transforming that county from a pathless wild into one of the most prosperous counties in the State. In keeping with the progress of the county, he, too, prospered; for those thirty years of the very noonday of his life were not spent in idleness. In a word, he became one of the substantial farmers of La

Salle county, and a citizen upon whose name no shadow of reproach was ever cast. But having an opportunity to sell out to advantage in 1882, he disposed of his place, as an intelligent business man, well knowing that with the same money he could buy a much larger body of land in Missouri quite as well favored with advantages for successful farming and stock raising as the lands in Illinois. Besides, he justly reasoned that in this State we have a more favorable climate and our lands are better adapted to grass growing and stock raising, while there are many other considerations favorable to agriculture in Missouri. In the following spring, after selling out in Illinois, he came to this State and bought a place of nearly 400 acres in Audrain county, on which he settled and where he has since resided. Mr. Kimball is putting his place in fine shape and is making it a typical Northern farm in appearance as well as in all necessary conveniences for farming and stock raising. In 1872 Mr. Kimball had the misfortune to lose his wife. She died on the 20th of January, of that year, leaving a family of eight children: Matilda J., Nancy A., now Mrs. A. C. Whittaker; Sarah R., Mrs. B. F. Jackson; Mary E., now Mrs. F. B. Gallaway; Harriet E., Minnie M., Nyra O., and Charles W. The maiden name of Mrs. Kimball was Miss Harriet Whisner. She was a daughter of Alexander Whisner of Brown county, Ohio. Three years after her death, on the 17th of March, 1875, Mr. Kimball was married to Miss Sarah E., a daughter of Isaac Springer of Marshall county, Illinois, and a relative of Hon. William M. Springer, the distinguished member of Congress in that State. There is one son by this marriage, Roscoe Springer. Mrs. Kimball is a lady of culture and refinement, and is much esteemed by those who have the pleasure of her acquaintance.

#### LOUIS KNOEBEL,

farmer and stock raiser. To write a biographical sketch of a German-American farmer or of one of German-American parentage, is to write a sketch almost invariably of a thrifty, successful man and good citizen. So it is in the present case. Mr. Knoebel is, himself, a native American, but his parents, Henry and Annie (Merkel) Knoebel, were both from Germany. His father came over to this country with the latter's parents when Henry Knoebel was in youth or about thirteen years of age. They settled in St. Clair county, Illinois, where the father became a well-to-do farmer. Louis, after he grew up on the farm, was married in Washington, Ohio, August 26, 1883,

to Miss Sarah C., a daughter of John Q. Baker, of that county. In the meantime, however, Mr. Knoebel had started out in life for himself, and when he was about grown, farming naturally became his regular occupation, and this he has followed with uninterrupted energy and success. Indeed, so prosperous has been his career that now although still a young man he is one of the most substantial citizens in the community in which he lives. In November, 1880, he came to Audrain county and bought a fine body of land, some 440 acres, on which he improved his present farm. He has about 200 acres in cultivation and a good meadow and other excellent improvements, including substantial buildings and a fine young orchard. With his present start in life, young as he is, and with his energy and business qualifications, Mr. Knoebel has every promise of becoming one of the leading agriculturists of Audrain county.

#### JAMES E. PEERY,

merchant, Rush Hill. Jonathan Peery, the father of James E., a native of Tazewell county, Virginia, where he was a substantial farmer, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was subsequently one of the early settlers of Montgomery county, Missouri. James E. was born before his parents left Virginia, in Tazewell county, February 10, 1824. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Peery, distantly related to his father. The family removing to Missouri in 1840, James was therefore principally reared in Virginia, where he received more than an average common school education. For about five years after the settlement of the family in Montgomery county, this State, James E. taught school with success in that county. On the 30th of August, 1848, he was married in Audrain county, to Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Benjamin Canterbury, formerly of Kentucky, where Mrs. Peery was born and reared. After his marriage Mr. Peery followed farming one year in Montgomery county, and subsequently in Audrain county until about 1856, when he engaged in selling goods in a country store in Callaway county, which he followed up to a short time before the outbreak of the war. In about 1861 Mr. Peery disposed of his mercantile interests in Callaway county and entered land in Audrain, about 300 acres, on which he improved a farm. He followed farming on this place for some four or five years and then located on another farm which he owned, and on which he has since been carrying on his farming interests. In December, 1880, Mr. Peery removed his family to Rush Hill, and engaged in mer-



chandising, which he has since followed. He carries an excellent stock of groceries, queen's-ware, glass-ware, etc., and has established a good trade. From the above it is seen that Mr. Peery is a man in comparatively easy circumstances, and that his success he has achieved by his own exertions and personal worth. Having the sagacity at an early age to appreciate the importance of education, he applied himself to its acquisition with diligence and energy, and thus considering his opportunities, rose above most of those around him in point of acquirement, and qualified himself to teach school. Commencing life, therefore, for himself as a school teacher and without means, such have been the perseverance and intelligence which have characterized his subsequent career that he has become one of the substantial landholders, successful business men, and withal, highly respected citizens of the eastern part of the county. This is a record of self-made success that no man would need be ashamed of. Mr. and Mrs. Peery are members of the M. E. Church.

#### JOHN PETITT,

farmer and stock dealer. It is well known that Audrain county is rapidly filling up with immigration, principally from the Northern States; and that these new comers are of a very superior class of people becomes manifest to any one who will take the pains to run over the biographical sketches of the citizens of the county, as they appear in the present volume. A prominent representative of the new comers who have settled here from the North within the last few years is found in the person of Mr. Petitt, who came here from Michigan in 1881. He bought a fine section of land which he already has principally improved, and which, when he completes his improvements, as he intends to, will be one of the finest stock farms in the county. Besides this, he is personally a man of extensive and successful experience in business affairs, progressive, enterprising and public-spirited, and so far as one can be judged by his works in so short a time, he promises to be one of the leading and useful citizens of the county. Mr. Petitt expects to make the stock business a specialty, and is already quite extensively engaged in that line of industry, feeding now over a hundred head of steers and nearly twice that number of hogs. His land is all under fence, and a large portion of it is set with blue grass for pasturage. He is also giving some attention to fruit growing, and has put out a young orchard of about 700 trees. Mr. Petitt comes of an old Rhode Island family, but his father, John

Petitt, early removed to New York, where the latter married Miss Electa Freman, and where John, Jr., was born on the 5th of June, 1832. Four years afterwards the family removed from Chautauqua county where they had previously resided to Genesee county, of the same State, and in 1844 they went to Pennsylvania and located near Meadville. The father was a farmer by occupation and to this the son, John, Jr., was brought up. He received a good ordinary education in the common schools, and in about 1847 cast his fortunes with the North-west, making his home in Lenawee county, Michigan, where he was occupied principally with farming pursuits. While there, on the 1st of January, 1854, he was married to Miss Lucy, a daughter of Isaac Webb, of that county. She survived her marriage, however, only a short time, dying during the following year. Mr. Petitt, was subsequently married in Tecumseh to Miss Sylvia Patchen, a daughter of Herman Patchens, of that place. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Petitt removed to Hillsdale county, where he was successfully engaged in farming for about ten years. A man of good education and fine business qualifications, in Hillsdale county he became prominently identified with various business interests, and among the rest, was secretary of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of which, indeed, he was the principal organizer, having secured the charter himself and put it on a solid financial footing. Disposing of his farming and business interests in Hillsdale county in 1872, he removed to Jackson City, Michigan, where he engaged in mercantile business, and while there he built one of the finest houses in the city, costing him over \$12,000. Having a family of children growing up around him, Mr. Petitt was anxious to remove to the country, and having always had marked taste for farming and the stock business, he decided to come to Missouri, where lands were cheap and the climate favorable, and engage here in stock raising on a somewhat extensive scale. He therefore sold out at Jackson City in 1881 and came to this county, as stated above. Mr. Petitt designs making his place one of the handsomest, as it is one of the best, in soil and other advantages, in the county. And in ornamenting and beautifying the surroundings of his residence, he has the benefit of the excellent taste of his good wife. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and of many estimable qualities. Mr. and Mrs. Petitt have five children: Alice, Ada, Adella, Josie and William, the latter of whom is the eldest. Mrs. Petitt is a member of the Episcopal church, and Mr. P. is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

## EMIL RUEDY,

dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, Rush Hill. Mr. Ruedy, one of the enterprising young business men of Rush Hill, is of German parentage, but is himself a native of this country. He was born in Madison county, Illinois, on the 26th of August, 1857. His father and mother, Daniel and Mary (Margooth) Ruedy, emigrated from the Fatherland in about 1850, and located in the county where Emil was born and reared. They were of one of the better classes in their native country, and in Madison county established themselves as one of the most highly respected families in the county. Mr. Ruedy's father still resides in that county, and is one of its most substantial farmers, having one of the largest and best farms in the county. Emil, being an intelligent and liberal-minded man with regard to education, had good advantages. Besides a common school course, he had a thorough course at high school, and thus became conversant with the more advanced studies and well qualified for business pursuits. Following his high school course he entered a store at Greencastle, Illinois, and was engaged in business there with his brother about three years. On the 22d of January, 1878, he was married to Miss Kurz, who was born and reared at Rock Island, but completed her education at Greencastle. After his marriage Mr. Ruedy engaged in farming in Madison county, which he followed until his removal to Missouri in the fall of 1882. In this State he located on a farm in Audrain county, where he was engaged in farming until 1883, during the fall of which year he established his present business at Rush Hill in partnership with his cousin, Feutz, under the firm name of Ruedy & Feutz. They carry an unusually good stock of hardware and agricultural implements, have a fine trade throughout the surrounding country, both being gentlemen of good education and good business qualifications, energetic and perfectly fair in all their dealings; and having the knack to make themselves agreeable and popular, it is natural that they should command a good trade, especially when it is considered they are in the midst of one of the finest agricultural regions in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Ruedy are members of the Christian church.

## THOMAS J. ROBERTS,

farmer and stock raiser. The record of Mr. Roberts' life is one of unceasing activity, directed by an earnest purpose to do his full duty



in whatever situation he has been placed ; and while the accumulation of property has by no means been his highest ambition, he has yet, by industry, economy and good management, succeeded in securing a comfortable start in life, for he is still, comparatively, a young man, and had to start out for himself at an early age without means or the assistance of others. Mr. Roberts was born in Champaign county, O., February 24, 1842. His father was William Roberts, and his mother's maiden name was Mary A. Cartmell. Both are of old Ohio families. His father was a carpenter and contractor by occupation, and when Thomas J. was still a lad the father was taken from the family by the untimely hand of death. Soon afterwards the mother removed with her children to Missouri and located in Audrain county, but only resided here for about four years, when she returned to Ohio. There Thomas J. completed his adolescence ; and, a young man when the war broke out, he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Capt. J. Stough's Company F, 44th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a regiment commanded by Col. Samuel Gilbert, that nearly three years afterwards was consolidated with the 8th Ohio cavalry, in which latter young Roberts continued his service until the close of the war. These regiments were so situated in the army that they did some of the hardest service performed during the great conflict. It would be hard to enumerate the many engagements in which Mr. Roberts participated, and a few only are, therefore, given, namely: the battles of Lewisburg, Va., and Charleston, W. Va. ; the siege of Knoxville, and all the engagements in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley ; and the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and Beverly, W. Va., in the latter of which nearly all of the regiment was captured, Mr. Roberts, however, being among those who escaped. After his discharge at the close of the war he returned to Ohio, from which State he came soon afterwards to Missouri and settled in Monroe county, and resided here for about two years. During this time, on the 31st of October, 1867, he was married to Miss Alice A., a daughter of Isaac Minor, of Shelby county, Ky. Her mother's maiden name was Lucy E. Robertson. Mrs. R. was reared in that county, and educated at the Nazareth Academy, Nelson county, Ky. Four children have blessed this union, two of which are dead, Eugene and Beauford, who died in infancy ; Lewis W. and Stewart Morton, now living. Immediately following his marriage, which took place in Louisville, Ky., Mr. Roberts located on a farm in Monroe county, of this State, but four years later he moved to Audrain county, where he has since

resided. For three years following 1871 he was engaged in business at Mexico, losing all by fire, and then removed to Wellsville, where he was also engaged in business for about three years. In the spring of 1877 he settled on his present farm. He has a neat place of nearly a quarter section of land, and has it comfortably improved. He has a fine Clydesdale horse and makes a specialty of raising horses, for which he is favorably known throughout this part of the county. He also has a superior quality of hogs and some fine graded cattle. Mr. R. takes an active interest in educational matters and has been school director for a number of years. He is now secretary of the school board, and is also road overseer of his district. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the M. E. Church and are wholly sanctified, and he is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, both at Wellsville.

#### THOMAS N. ROBNETT,

farmer. That Audrain county may no longer with truth be called a new country is apparent, not only from the advanced state of improvement which it presents, but even more from the large number of its prominent citizens who are now the grand-sons of the pioneer settlers of this section of the State. There are a few early settlers still among us, venerable, white-haired old men, honored old land-marks of days long gone by, but most of the old fathers of this section of the State have been gathered to their eternal rest; and their sons and their sons' sons have taken their places on the stage of life. The subject of the present sketch, Mr. Robnett, a thriving, enterprising young farmer of Audrain county, is a worthy descendant of one of the brave-hearted old men who, away back during the first quarter of the present century, blazed the way for civilization into the then comparative wilds of the Missouri river country. Mr. Robnett, the grandfather of Thomas N., came to Missouri with his family in about 1815 and located in Boone county, where he lived until his death, one of the pioneer settlers and worthy old citizens of that county. There his son, James R., the father of Thomas N., grew up and was afterwards married to Miss Sarah James, of Callaway county. Following his marriage he settled in Callaway county, locating at Fulton, near where he followed farming for many years. He also ran a saw-mill at that place; and it is a fact of history worthy of mention that he manufactured nearly all the lumber used in the construction of the early buildings of Fulton. He lived there until his death, which occurred in 1870. He was substantially successful in life and accum-



ulated a comfortable estate. During his long residence at Fulton he was ever active and public-spirited in the cause of education, and in every movement designed for the promotion of the best interests of the place and the community. In his own family he was careful to see that his children had good advantages for the improvement of their minds and the elevation and ennoblement of their characters. Thomas N. Robnett was the third son in his father's family of children. He was born in Callaway county on the 28th of March, 1851. In common with the other children of the family, he had good school advantages. His higher education was acquired at the High School of Fulton and at Westminster College. With a taste that led him to adopt the pursuits of agriculture as his calling in life, he engaged actively in farming after his college course, which he has since followed and with good success. On the 2d of October, 1881, he was married to Miss Lou C. Griffin, a daughter of James N. and Sarah Griffin of this county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Robnett is a lady of charming presence and attractive conversation, and withal, gifted with an amiable disposition and superior mental endowments. She is a grand-daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman, the celebrated Baptist divine of Kentucky. Mr. Robnett has an excellent farm of over 200 acres which he has neatly and substantially improved. He is a man of enterprise and progressive ideas, and is steadily going to the front as a farmer and influential citizen. Mr. Robnett's elder brother, John D., who was educated at Westminster and at William Jewell College, is the well known Baptist minister of this county, but at present of Texas, justly looked upon as one of the ablest preachers in his denomination. He now has charge of the Baptist church at Brownwood, Texas.

#### JUDGE JACOB SHOBE,

farmer and stock raiser, post-office, Laddonia. Judge Shobe, who has been a resident of this county for only about a year past, was for many years one of the leading farmers and stock men and prominent citizens of Osage county. He sold out in that county in the early part of the spring of 1882, and came here during the following spring. He has an excellent farm where he resides of 340 acres, and all under fence and either in pasturage or cultivation. His place is one of the neatly improved, choice farms of the township, and his residence, a new building, is commodious and substantial, approached through a handsome yard, ornamented with evergreens, flowering shrubs, etc.



His other improvements are of an excellent class. Judge Shobe was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Shobe, who came to Missouri in an early day and settled in Franklin county, or in that part of it, rather, which is now included in Osage county. His father became one of the foremost men of that county, and was at one time its largest tax-payer. That those who come after us may have some idea of the comparative lightness of taxes in that early day, it may be stated that although Mr. Shobe's father was considered a wealthy man his taxes never exceeded the sum of \$6. Judge Shobe was reared on the farm in that county, and received, as he grew up, such an education as could be had in the occasional schools that were taught in the vicinity, and by study at home, to which latter, indeed, he is mainly indebted for his knowledge of books. All in all, however, he sufficiently mastered the elements of an ordinary English education to fit him for farm and business affairs. Prior to the outbreak of the war Judge Shobe was principally engaged in handling stock — buying, selling, shipping, etc. Later along he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and had charge of a store at Chamois, in Osage county, for about two years. During this time he was appointed station agent for the railroad, and held the position for about ten years, consecutively. But anxious to return to the business to which he was brought up, farming and stock raising, in the spring of 1873 he resigned his position and turned his attention to agriculture exclusively. The same qualities that made him a successful and popular station agent, and enabled him to accumulate no inconsiderable means, also made him very successful and prosperous as a farmer and stock man. Close attention to business, good management and economy will bring success in any calling. So Judge Shobe went steadily forward to the front rank of the agriculturists of Osage county. A man of superior natural intelligence and extensive general information, as well of high character and great public spirit as a citizen, he soon came to be recognized as one of the prominent men of the county. A life-long democrat, and taking always an intelligent interest in the affairs of his party and in public matters, in 1878 he was called upon by the Democratic party of Osage county to become its candidate for county judge, which he did not feel at liberty to decline. Accepting the nomination, the wisdom of the choice his party had made was vindicated by his triumphant election at the succeeding November poll. Judge Shobe filled the position of county justice with marked ability and to the general satisfaction of the people. Indeed, so creditably did he acquit himself of this office that on his retirement from it he was nominated and elected

collector of the county, which office he filled up to a short time prior to his removal to Audrain. This county has every reason to congratulate itself upon the acquisition of such a citizen; and his removal was greatly regretted by the people among whom, up to that time, his whole life, an honorable and useful one, had been spent. Judge Shobe will doubtless become as prominent and useful in the affairs of Audrain county, agricultural and, it is hoped, public, as he was in Osage. The Judge has been married for nearly twenty years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Rebecca S. Hart, is an estimable and refined lady. She was a daughter of John J. Hart, of Cole county, but formerly of Kentucky. The Judge and Mrs. Shobe have three children: Edgar J., Herbert G. and Jacob L. Mrs. Shobe is a member of the M. E. Church South, and the Judge has long been a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a member of the Blue Lodge at Chamois and Chapter at Jefferson City.

#### WILLIAM G. SIMS,

farmer and stock raiser. The family of which Mr. Sims is a representative came from Virginia in an early day and settled in Boone county, where his father, William R. Sims, grew up and was married to Miss Martha Gray, of an old Kentucky family, but whose parents were residents of Boone county. Following his marriage William R. Sims removed across the line into Audrain county where he improved a farm and reared a family. He became quite successful as a farmer, and is now one of the most substantial citizens of Linn township. William G. was born on his father's homestead in this township, on the 22d of July, 1850. His youth was occupied to good advantage in assisting on the farm and attending the neighborhood schools, so that when he grew up he had not only learned habits of industry, an indispensable necessity for success in life, but had also acquired a fair education—sufficient for all the practical affairs of ordinary farm and business life. He early engaged in farming for himself and handling stock in a small way, and these he has carried on with such energy and good judgment that he has rapidly advanced toward the front in the agricultural affairs of this part of the county. Mr. Sims has a fine place of over 600 acres of land, all fenced and improved, including good buildings, an orchard, substantial fences, meadows, pastures, etc. Having for several years past devoted himself mainly to stock raising, he has put most of his place in pastur-

age, having about 400 acres in blue-grass. He feeds annually large numbers of cattle and hogs for the wholesale markets, and also deals quite extensively in stock. Connected with his stock business he has a pair of scales on his place for weighing stock, grain, etc. He is one of the enterprising, successful farmers and stockmen of the township. On the 14th of March, 1875, Mr. Sims was married to Miss Hattie P., a daughter of Robert and Nancy Cochran, of Boone county, but formerly of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Sims have one child, Robert D., born September 5, 1876. Four are deceased, two in infancy and Jessie and Mannie, who also died at tender ages.

#### PETER C. SKELLY,

farmer. Mr. Skelly is a native of the old Keystone State, born in Cumberland county on the 5th of September, 1828. His father, George Skelly, was a farmer by occupation, and to this calling the son was brought up. His mother's maiden name was Lydia Cramer. In 1847 young Skelly came West to seek his fortune. He located near New London, in Ralls county, Missouri, where he worked the first year for \$60 for S. C. McCune, living there three years. He was then engaged in farming in Pike county for some three years. In 1853 he concluded to try his luck in the mines of California, and accordingly crossed the plains as wagon master and hunter for the company with Ed. Stockton and others, bound for the Pacific coast. They were five months on the plains, and experienced all the hardships and privations incident to overland travel in that early day. Arrived in California, Mr. Skelly had the courage to remain there until he made a success of mining. He worked for six long years deep down in the bowels of the earth, delving for gold, and in 1859 was prepared to return with no mean quality of the yellow dust for which he had so long and faithfully labored. Making a visit to his old home in Cumberland county, he met and renewed an early love whom he had left years before to seek his fortune in the great West. In short, he was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Weidler, a daughter of Capt. Reuben Weidler, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Skelly returned to Missouri and worked seven years for J. P. Clark as farmer, and in the year 1869 bought the farm on which he now resides and on which he has since lived. His place contains 160 acres of land and is well improved, including a good pasture, a meadow, a good orchard and small fruits, substantial fences and neat, comfortable build-



ings. Mr. and Mrs. Skelly have a family of four children: Ida C., wife of Edgar Elder; Lydia C., Ulysses G. and Martha E. They have lost two: one died in infancy and Linda Belle died in 1875, in her thirteenth year. Mrs. Skelly is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Skelly is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor and of the National Horse Thief Society.

### JOHN SKELLY,

who, like his brother, Peter C., whose sketch preceedes this, is a thrifty farmer and worthy citizen of the eastern part of the county, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1836, but was principally reared in Franklin county, of that State, to which his parents removed in about 1845. Though working for himself after he reached his majority, he remained at home most of the time until 1862, when he enlisted in the army, becoming a member of Co. F, 158th Penn. Vol. Inf. He was discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment in 1863, having during his service been in numerous skirmishes, though in no great battle. The succeeding winter, December 24, 1863, he was married to Miss Clementine, a daughter of Reuben and Catherine Weidler, and a sister to the wife of P. C. Skelly. Mr. Skelly, in February of the following year, removed to Missouri and located in Audrain county, where he has since been engaged in farming. He came to his present place in 1874. This farm contains 280 acres of land, most of which is in fine pasturage and good tame meadow. His improvements are such as might be expected of a farmer brought up in Pennsylvania — substantial, neat and comfortable. His family of children consists of four daughters and two sons, viz.: Mary Lizzie, James W., Frank S., Fannie E. and Maggie A. (twins) and Gertie. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church South.

### MILTON SMITH,

farmer and stock raiser. It was in 1879 that this venerable old gentleman, a worthy son and citizen of the Blue Grass State, came West and located in Audrain county. Notwithstanding he was then closely approaching the allotted age of three-score and ten, he had the spirit and courage which only the more brave-hearted of younger men possess, to quit a home of ease and comfort and cast his fortunes with the new land beyond the Mississippi, and commence the improvement of a home on Virgin soil. The year before the removal of his family

here he came out to Audrain county and bought a large body of land, a part of which had a bare apology for improvements on it, and directing the work himself, he began making a new and comfortable home for his family. His place contains 630 acres, nearly all of which he has fenced, and has 200 acres in active cultivation. The balance is in pasturage (a large portion of it in blue grass), to be used in connection with stock raising, in which he is embarking on a somewhat extensive scale. Mr. Smith ships large numbers of cattle and hogs to the wholesale markets annually. His place has every natural advantage for a fine stock farm, and he is making its improvements to correspond with its natural advantages in this particular. In a few years he will doubtless have one of the best farms for stock purposes in Audrain county. Mr. Smith is now in his seventy-second year, and although his life has been one of hard work and unceasing activity, yet, gifted with a naturally strong physical constitution, he has so lived that he is still vigorous and active in mind and body, and carries on his affairs with a degree of energy, success and foresight that would do credit to a man in the prime of life. He is one of those sterling old Kentuckians, strong minded and generous, who illustrate in their lives the highest types of manhood, physical and mental, and who preserve to a green old age the qualities that made them successful in the meridian of life. Mr. Smith was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, September 21, 1812, and was a son of Martin Smith, formerly of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith's mother, before her marriage, was Miss Sarah Spears, of the old Kentucky family of that name, a worthy representative of which, Jacob Spears, now resides in Bowling Green, Missouri. Milton Smith's father was a farmer by occupation and also ran a large distillery for many years. Up to the age of fourteen the son remained at home on the farm, but after that and until he was twenty-one, he was almost exclusively engaged in freighting with a six-horse team, hauling the whisky of his father's manufacture to the different markets where it was sold. And even after he reached his majority he continued with his father for some six or seven years assisting in carrying on the distillery, and freighting the whisky off to market. On the 18th of April, 1838, he was married to Miss Tabitha, a daughter of John Chowning, Esq., a prominent citizen of Harrison county, Kentucky. The year following his marriage, Mr. Smith settled on a farm of his own, where he continued to reside, successfully engaged in farming until 1877, when he sold out to good advantage and decided to come West and grow up with the country. Forty years, or nearly, of industrious farm life were not without substantial

rewards. He became a man in comfortable circumstances, and was so situated when he sold out that he was under no necessity of giving any further attention to the material affairs of life; for he had an ample competency to support him in ease until the sun of his earthly career should sink down into the bosom of life's western sea. But still energetic and active, he could not sit down quietly and spend his days to no useful purpose. Having children, who yet have their way to make in the world, he desires to make his life as useful to them as possible; and therefore, he is still occupied with his farming and business affairs. Mr. Smith's first wife survived her marriage less than two years, dying January 10, 1840. She left one child, a son, John M., now living in Kentucky. On the 15th of May, 1842, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Eliza, a daughter of George Lemons, of Harrison county, Kentucky. She lived to brighten his home for over twenty years, but at last, in June, 1865, she was gathered to the bosom of her loved ones on the shining shores beyond the river of this life. She left eight children: Tabitha, wife of Thomas Lemons, of Kentucky; Peter, (married) also of Kentucky; Joseph L. (married) of Audrain county; George, (married) of Kentucky; Lipo died in boyhood; Belle, the wife of A. G. Dillard; Anna L., Henry L. and Eliza, the last three single and still at home. In September, 1868, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Ruth Worth, a daughter of Abram Worth, of Harrison county, Kentucky, but she did not long remain to comfort his happy household. To his present wife, formerly Miss Sarah E. Smith, a daughter of Nicholas Smith, of Harrison county, Kentucky, he was married on the 25th of May, 1880. She now presides over his home with the grace of a true lady and the affection of a devoted wife. Mr. Smith's eldest son served three years in the Confederate army, and was with President Davis at the time of his capture, in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian church.

#### JOHN S. SMITH,

farmer and stock raiser. One of the most prosperous young farmers of the eastern part of the county is Mr. Smith, the subject of the present sketch. He is a native Missourian, born in Monroe county, January 17, 1850, and was principally reared in this county. His father was a man of intelligence and in well-to-do circumstances, and gave his children good school advantages; John S. particularly acquired an excellent general education as he grew up. Starting out as a farmer for himself when he attained manhood, his career since,



although thus far a brief one, has been a very successful one. Industry, perseverance and steady habits, united with good business qualifications, are qualities that hardly ever fail of success in agriculture, where the lands are good and seasons favorable. Mr. Smith, although now but little past thirty years of age, has made himself an excellent farm, which contains over a quarter section of land. His place is substantially and neatly improved. Recognizing the fact that there is more money in handling stock judiciously than in almost any other branch of farming pursuits, he is giving a large share of his attention to that interest. He feeds annually from one to two car-loads of cattle for the wholesale markets and about a car-load of hogs. On the 6th of October, 1880, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Delia, a daughter of the Rev. R. C. Mansfield, originally from Kentucky, but for many years past a resident of this county. Mr. Smith's parents, John R. and Lucy (Vivian) Smith, both formerly of Virginia, were among the pioneer settlers of Monroe county. They settled in that county from the Old Dominion as early as 1830, where they lived for over twenty-five years. In 1856 they removed to Audrain county, of which they became permanent residents. Their family ranks with the best in this county.

#### ALVA C. STOTLER,

farmer and stock-man. Mr. Stotler, the son of Dr. William Stotler and wife, whose maiden name was Matilda Philpott, came with his parents in 1866 from Noble county, Ohio, where he was born on the 17th of November, 1854, and was reared up to his twelfth year, to Missouri, since which he and his father's family have resided in this State. On coming to Missouri the family located in Montgomery county, near Middletown, where Alva grew to maturity on his father's farm, completing his education in the schools of that vicinity. About the age of twenty-one, on the 24th of December, 1875, he was married to Miss Phebe, a daughter of George Wagner, formerly of Virginia, but for many years past a resident of Pike county, this State, where Mrs. Stotler was born and reared. Two years afterwards Mr. Stotler removed to Audrain county and located on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Stotler's father was an Ohio farmer and practicing physician, fully up to the mark in his callings of the citizens of that State — progressive, enterprising, business-like and successful; and to the ideas and methods the father practiced, the son was brought up, thus becoming a farmer of the better class, as his present place shows him to be. Young Mr. Stotler's farm contains 240 acres all

under fence and either in cultivation or in hay or pasturage. He has about 80 acres of good timothy and clover meadow. His buildings are of an excellent class, including a commodious barn, good cribs, machine sheds, etc. Mr. Stotler makes a specialty of raising stock, and feeds for the markets annually from one to two car-loads of steers and about a car-load of hogs. He is regarded as one of the enterprising young farmers of the township. Mrs. Stotler is a member of the Presbyterian Church. They have four children: Arthur C., Orville B., John W. and George W.

### BERNARD C. TORBERT,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Torbert is a native of Norway, the land of Ole Bull, the famous violinist, so well known to all Americans. Norway, a country which has produced some of the great minds of the present century, and has been famous for ages as the home of the finest seamen on the globe, has given to America during the last half century many of her brave sons to unite their energies and intelligence with ours in building up on this continent the greatest nation the world has ever seen. Since 1820 over 300,000 immigrants have landed on our shore from Norway and Sweden, and now the annual immigration from those countries averages over 60,000 people. Coming here, such is their industry, thrift and intelligence that they soon take rank among the better class of our citizens. Mr. Torbert furnishes an apt illustration of this fact. He came here in 1866, and has worked his way up through various employments, and all of honest industry, to the position of one of the substantial farmers and respected citizens of the community in which he lives. He was born in Norway January 24, 1839, and was a son of Ole Torbert and wife, whose maiden name was Martha Mountz, both of old Norwegian families. His father, however, was, through a long line of ancestry, of Scotch descent. Bernard C. was reared at the city of Christiana in his native country, where he was also educated in his mother tongue. Coming to this country, he afterwards worked in a saw-mill in Clinton county, New York, and then at railroading in Burlington, Vermont. Mr. Torbert then came West and worked in Chicago for a short time, going thence to Michigan, where he was employed in handling lumber, and subsequently came to Missouri, and was soon afterwards employed by the government as teamster across the plains. In 1871 he followed flat-boating on the river below Kansas City, and afterwards went to the State of Mississippi for a change of climate, his health having failed.

Returning from the South, he engaged in railroad work in Audrain county, this State, and while employed at this saved up money and bought himself the nucleus of his present farm, to which he has since added until he now has a good place of 220 acres adjoining the town of Rush Hill. He has improved his place in a thorough manner, including good fences, and will, during the coming spring, have neat and comfortable buildings. He also has an excellent orchard, good pastures, ponds, etc. He has been engaged in the stock business for several years, and has been very successful. Mr. Torbert is one of the leading stock men of the township. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Torbert was married to Miss Emma Gorman, a daughter of Charles Gorman, of this county, but formerly of New York. Mr. and Mrs. T. are members of the M. E. church, and Mr. T. is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Mexico. He is one of the worthy citizens of this township, and this country would be glad to welcome hundreds of thousands more like him.

#### DR. ANDREW P. VANCE,

physician and surgeon, Rush Hill. To any one at all familiar with the history of prominent families in this county, the name which the subject of the present sketch bears, Vance, is not a strange one. From the colonial days of the country, the Vances have been prominent in public, professional and business life. It is hardly necessary to mention the names of Hon. John Vance, Hon. John L. Vance and Hon. Joseph Vance, members of Congress, each for many years from Ohio; or Hon. Robert B. Vance, Hon. R. Brank Vance, or Hon. Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, for their names are familiar to every one conversant with public affairs. Hon. Zebulon B. Vance is the present able Senator from North Carolina. The Vances settled before the Revolution, in Virginia. From there, branches of the family have settled in other States, including North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and perhaps most of the other States. Dr. Vance came originally of the Kentucky branch of the family and is related to Col. Robert Vance, a distinguished lawyer of Shelby county, Kentucky, who was a son of Dr. Vance, of Jefferson county, in that State. Judge E. M. Vance, formerly of Illinois, and who with Senator Douglass canvassed the Prairie State against Lincoln in 1860, but now an eminent lawyer of Chilton, Missouri, is also related to Dr. Vance of Rush Hill. Dr. Vance's father was Samuel Vance, formerly of Kentucky, but who with his family settled in Adams county, Illinois, among the



pioneers of that county. The Doctor's mother, previous to her marriage, was Miss Lucinda Pond, of the well known Pond family of the Blue Grass State. Dr. Vance was born in Adams county, Illinois, on the 10th of November, 1834. The following year the family removed to Fort Madison, in Lee county, Iowa, where they lived for nearly 20 years and where the Doctor was reared. In 1854, however, the family removed to Marion county, where they now reside and where on the 25th of September, 1883, they celebrated their golden wedding, thus doing honor to the fiftieth anniversary of an unusually long and happy married life. Their's is one of the most highly respected families in Marion county. Dr. Vance, reared on the frontier of civilization in Iowa, had quite indifferent opportunities to acquire an education, but he made up for this disadvantage by self-culture, so that he succeeded in acquiring an excellent general education. In 1858; having decided to devote himself to the medical profession (for the Vances are almost invariably professional men), he began the study under Dr. E. C. Davis, of Shelby county, under whom he prosecuted his professional studies with energy until he was prepared to enter the medical college. He received his collegiate education in medicine at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, which he entered in 1872. After his course at Keokuk he began the practice of medicine at Stoutsville, in Monroe county, Missouri, where he also carried on a drug store. Prior to entering the medical college Dr. Vance had been for a number of years engaged in the drug business, principally at Honeyville, in Shelby county. In 1877 Dr. Vance removed to Audrain county, where he engaged in the practice, and five years later he located at Rush Hill. Dr. Vance, besides having had ten years of active experience in his profession, has been an untiring student as a physician, and thus has risen to a point in his calling for skill and ability beyond which few practitioners have been able to go. Thoroughly qualified, devoted to his profession, and ready at all times to answer the call of the sick and suffering, he is a physician whose success is unquestioned and in whom the public repose the most implicit confidence. He has a large and liberal practice. The Doctor was married in Marion county in 1855 to Miss Martha J. Randall, daughter of John Randall, of that county. Dr. Vance's first wife died in 1865. There are three children living of that union: John S., William A. and Mary Ettie. In the fall of 1869 Dr. Vance was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of George E. Perkins, of Adams county, Illinois, but later of Marion county, Missouri, where Mrs. Vance was reared. There are two children of this marriage: Lela and Mattie.

The Doctor and wife are members of the M. E. Church ; the Doctor is also a member of the Odd Fellows, and both the Chapter and Blue lodges of Mexico, of the A. F. and A. M.

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## PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

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### JOSEPH ABLE,

a thriving farmer and progressive citizen of Audrain county, was born in Florida township, Monroe county, this State, on the 3d day of June, 1839, and was a son of William and Mahala (Percell) Able, who settled in that county from Kentucky, as early as 1821. The father became a leading farmer of Monroe county, and died there in 1881 at a venerable and honored old age. The mother preceded her husband to the grave by a number of years. Their family of children consisted of five sons and two daughters : Joseph, the first son, like his brothers, was reared a practical farmer, and he followed farming in that county after he grew up until 1875 and with abundant success. Selling out in Monroe county, he then came to Audrain and settled in Prairie township, where he still resides. Here Mr. Able has a fine farm of 320 acres, well improved — one of the choice places in the township. A public-spirited citizen and fully up to the times as an agriculturist, he occupies an enviable position in the community where he lives. Mr. Able has been married for nearly twenty years, and has a worthy family of children. His wife's maiden name was Annie Doyle, and she is a lady of marked intelligence and refinement. Mr. and Mrs. A. have a family of seven children : Hattie, Johnny, Fannie, Oscar, Joseph, Cora and Maggie. Audrain county has been singularly fortunate in securing to its agricultural class a citizen of the high character, enterprise and public worth which Mr. Able is well known to possess. He is a valued addition to the citizenship of the community in which he lives.

### THOMAS ABLE,

farmer and stock man. Mr. Able, one of the leading agriculturists of Prairie township among the younger class of men, comes of the old

Blue Grass State of Kentucky, where he was born on the 8th of September, 1843. His parents came to Missouri prior to the war, settling in Monroe county. Thomas Able grew up in Monroe county and was married there in 1865. His father, a successful Kentucky farmer, subsequently became a prominent farmer of Monroe county. Mr. Able, the son, was reared to an agricultural life, and has been engaged in farming and handling stock on his own account from early manhood. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Southern army under Gen. Price and served in the State guard. On the 25th of May, 1865, he was married to Miss Martha Harrod, a daughter of William and Mary Harrod, formerly of Ohio. Mr. Able came to this county in 1871, and has since been a resident of Prairie township. He has a large farm here well improved and is an extensive feeder and shipper of cattle, a business which he has followed for a number of years with marked success. He is one of the thorough-going, enterprising men of the township, and occupies a prominent position in the agricultural affairs of this part of the county. He and his wife have a family of five interesting children: William, Robert, Annie, Laura and Thomas. Mrs. Able was born in the State of Ohio, December 23, 1841, and was educated in her native county. She is a lady of marked intelligence and many amiable qualities.

#### JAMES M. ATKINSON,

farmer. Prominent among the substantial farmers and influential citizens of Prairie township, is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Atkinson was born in Callaway county, Missouri, on the 18th day of October, 1829, and was a son of James M. and Sarah Atkinson, who settled in that county from Kentucky in about 1827. His father became a leading man of Callaway county. He was a large farmer and a prominent member of the Whig party in the good old days of Whigs and Democrats. He served as assessor of the county for about six years, and held other positions of public trust. He died there on the 2d of September, 1851, leaving a comfortable estate. His widow still survives him and is now living on her homestead in Callaway county at the advanced age of eighty-four, a venerable, motherly-hearted old lady, beloved by all her neighbors and acquaintances. There were seven children in her family: Juliet, J. T., James M., Mary A., John A., Martha J. and Fannie. John A. is now deceased. James M. Atkinson was brought up on the farm in Callaway county, and received a fair education, having attended for several terms the Richland



Academy, an institution of excellent repute at that time. As early as 1854 he bought land in Audrain county, and has resided in this county for many years. Mr. Atkinson has followed farming from boyhood. He has a comfortable place and is substantially fixed in life. He bought the place where he now resides in 1857. On the 5th of October, 1871, Mr. Atkinson was married to Miss Lizzie Beagles, a daughter of James M. Beagles. They have three children: William F., Clara M. and Joseph. The eldest, James M., died in infancy. Mr. Atkinson has always taken a public-spirited interest in the affairs of this community, and is looked upon as a leader in movements of all kinds and in local politics. For many years he has advocated good roads, and in order to carry out his ideas in this regard, has served as road overseer, and succeeded in making for his section the reputation for having the best roads in the county. He has also served as deputy sheriff, and as assistant circuit clerk. He took the U. S. Census for 1880, and is said to have sent in one of the best set of books from this part of the State. Always a Democrat, or at least so since the war, he was a member from this county of the first State convention of the Democratic party that assembled after the declaration of peace in 1865. Personally he is popular as he is highly respected. Mrs. Atkinson is an active member of the Christian Church.

#### ANDREW G. AZDELL,

a progressive farmer and worthy citizen of Prairie township, came to this county from Ohio, where he was born and reared, in the spring of 1868, and bought a tract of land on the line of the Hannibal Railroad near Worcestor post-office, where he settled and engaged in farming, and where he has since resided. Mr. Azdell is a man of industry, good education, and high character, and occupies an enviable position in the esteem of the community where he lives. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 18th of January, 1845, and was reared on his father's farm in his native county. He had the benefit of the excellent public schools of Ohio, and received a superior common school education. On the 12th of November, 1867, he was married to Miss Maggie J. Williams, who is two years his junior, and who was born and reared in the same county with her husband. She was a daughter of Arnold and Nancy Williams, of that county. Her father is now deceased, in fact, died while she was still in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Azdell have three children: Nannie L. Jennie A. and Cordelia F. One daughter, Jessie Irena, who was born October 1,

1882, died February 13, 1883. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Azdell was a son of George and Sarah Azdell, both of old and respected Ohio families. He now owns 235 acres of land.

### JAMES M. BEAGLES,

left an orphan in boyhood by the death of both parents, and without means or family influence to advance him in life, is now one of the foremost farmers and highly respected citizens of Audrain county, and to his present enviable position he has risen, as may be readily inferred from what has already been said, by the sheer strength of his own character—his indomitable energy, industry and perseverance, and his sterling integrity and strong convictions of right and fair dealing. Such a record cannot be valued too highly, and his children and those who come after him may well point to it with just pride. To rise to success in life and to an honorable reputation from the most favorable opportunities is worthy of all commendation, but what must be said of one who triumphs over every obstacle and makes for himself a name to be envied by the best of those among whom he lives? Yet such has been the career of the subject of the present sketch; and his name well deserves the place it occupies in this work. Mr. Beagles was born in Washington county, Tennessee, on the 13th of February, 1830. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Ensor) Beagles, both of whom died while he was still a mere lad. He was then taken to live in a family of relatives in his native county, but dissatisfied with his new home, he went out in the world for himself, penniless and a stranger, still a mere boy. But the material was in him from which successful lives and useful citizens are made, and he proved equal, and, moreover, superior to the difficulties of his situation. He early apprenticed himself to the cabinet-maker's trade, and afterwards learned the carpenter's business. Becoming a good workman in both of these occupations, he found himself in a position even before he was twenty-one years of age to assume the responsibility of caring for a family. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1850, he was married to Miss Maria L., daughter of A. Little. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Beagles came to Missouri and located at Fulton, in Callaway county, where he worked at his trade for five years. In 1855, having by this time accumulated considerable property in Callaway county, he exchanged it for Audrain county land. Coming to this county, he began one of the most successful farming careers to

which the history of the county bears witness. He followed farming uninterruptedly up to the period of the war, and during that trouble made two very successful trips overland to California in the mule and stock business. Prior to this he had become largely interested in raising and dealing in stock, and even during the war he did not discontinue his farming and stock operations. He has since carried on his farm and stock interests with unabated vigor. Mr. Beagles is one of the prominent landholders of the county, and his home farm alone contains over 1,000 acres. Personally he is a man of many estimable qualities and is highly regarded by all who know him. His home is one of generous hospitality, and as a neighbor he is accommodating and kind. Mr. and Mrs. Beagles have a family of nine children, namely: Lizzie, James Monroe, John W., Jennie E., Florence, Ella, Frank, Minnie L. and Noah D. Beagles. His elder sons, Monroe and John, are also large farmers and stock dealers of the county. Mr. Beagles place is finely improved, and possesses every advantage and convenience for grain raising and handling stock.

#### WILLIAM H. BEAL.

The branch of the Beal family to which the subject of the present sketch belongs, settled in an early day in Indiana, and Mr. Beal, himself, was born in that State on the 25th day of April, 1828. His parents, Lewis W. and Mary Beal, were residents of Switzerland county, and there he grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. He subsequently went to Kentucky, and afterward, in 1855, came to Audrain county, Missouri. Here he entered land under the Graduation Act, and improved a farm and also for many years afterward followed carpentry. The first houses he built in this county were for Abner Smith and James Allison. He succeeded both as a farmer and as a carpenter and accumulated a comfortable estate. Mr. Beal has a good farm and is well respected by his neighbors and acquaintances. He was married in 1855 to Miss Jane Stout, a daughter of John and Ann Stout, formerly of Switzerland county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Beal have reared a family of four children: Charles, who is now in Michigan attending the Hillsdale College, and is in the third year of his course; John, who was educated at the Kirksville Normal School at Hillsdale College, Michigan, now editing a weekly paper at Ladonia; Elgin, who is a prominent farmer in Kansas; and Grant still at home.



## CALEB BERRY.

Mr. Berry has been a resident of this county since 1832, and is a Missourian by nativity and bringing up. He was born in Callaway county July 4, 1841, and was the son of Edward G. Berry, a well known and respected citizen of that county. His mother's maiden name was Sallie A. Galbreath. Both parents were originally from Kentucky, but came out to Missouri when young and were married in Callaway county. The Berrys and Galbreaths were both early settlers of Callaway county, and have long held enviable positions in the better class of people of that county. Caleb Berry was reared in his native county, and his father being a man of broad and liberal ideas, and with an intelligent appreciation of the advantages and importance of education, the son was suffered to grow up neither without mental culture nor in idleness. In a word, Edward G. Berry was a man who believed that if children were to be fitted for worthy and useful citizenship, their characters should be formed while under the care and direction of the parents, and he sought not only to instill into the minds of his children the principles of integrity and virtue, but to prepare them for the future activities of life by improving their minds with culture and by habituating them to intelligent, energetic industry. Thus coming up under such a father, Caleb, the subject of this sketch, was kept busily employed, either at such work as was proper for a boy of his age to do, or in attending the excellent schools kept in the vicinity. In early manhood Caleb Berry started out in life for himself, and being of an independent, self-reliant disposition, he chose rather to make his way in the world by his own exertions and merits, than to rely even in the least upon the assistance of friends. The result has been that his career as a man of industry and as a citizen has been one which his children and those who come after him will not wish to efface from their memory. He has been fairly successful in the activities of life, considering that he is still hardly yet a middle-aged man, and has accumulated a comfortable start in the world. Mr. Berry has, of course, not climbed the ante-meridian way of manhood without the comfort and society, and indeed the help, of a worthy and devoted wife. It was on the 5th of November, 1863, now over twenty years ago, that he was married to Miss Bettie L. McCall, a daughter of James E. and Annie B. McCall, of Callaway county, but originally of Virginia. Mrs. Berry was born in that county September 21, 1844. She is a lady of singular strength of

character and more than ordinary graces of mind and manners. Mrs. Berry is much esteemed for her neighborly and social qualities. She and husband are both members of the Christian church. Heaven has blessed them with six children: Sallie T., Hattie S., Ada A., Garther J., Minnie E. and Walter C. But "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord;" Sallie, the eldest, and a daughter of the greatest promise, has been called to her home in Heaven.

#### DAVID C. BRIDGFORD,

restaurateur, Laddonia. Mr. Bridgford, a worthy citizen and business man of this place, is a native of Ohio, born February 16, 1849, in Oxford township, of Butler county. He was a son of Rev. Robert Bridgford, one of the pioneer settlers of Butler county, that State, and a noted Christian minister. Rev. Robert Bridgford was from Kentucky, but went to Ohio when a young man, and lived there to a venerable old age, dying in his 76th year. His wife's maiden name was Mary Smith. They had a family of six children: William, now of Indianapolis; David, subject of the present sketch; James, now of Washington Territory; Mary A., Adeline and Robert, the latter of whom is now deceased. David Bridgford, after he grew up, was married to Miss Catherine Beck, of Quincy, Illinois, in 1876, and the following year he came to Monroe county, Missouri, and settled on a farm near Monroe City, where he lived until his removal to Audrain county. He now owns an excellent farm in section 21, range 7, township 52. Mr. Bridgford is now engaged in the restaurant business at Laddonia, and keeps a good house, as well as commanding a good trade. He is well thought of here as a business man and citizen, and is one of the valuable men of the place.

#### JAMES G. BRUTON,

one of the fathers of Laddonia, and for twelve years past the postmaster of the place, and for eleven years agent for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, is a native of Kentucky, born on the 9th day of January, 1838. His birthplace was near Mount Sterling, in Montgomery county, and he was a son of David and Rebecca (Jackson) Bruton, both of old and highly respected Kentucky families. The mother's father was Col. F. F. Jackson, a leading man of Clark county. James G. was reared in his native county, and received a good education in the local schools. Before he had yet reached his

majority he came to Missouri and entered the railway service in this State. In the days of the old North Missouri Railroad he was employed on the line of that road, and remained with it during all the changes through which it passed. In February, 1872, he was appointed station agent at Laddonia, and has been a resident of this place ever since. When he came here there were but three families in the place, and he is the only one then here that still remains. During the same year he was appointed postmaster of Laddonia, and as an evidence of the growth of the place as well as of the efficiency with which he has discharged his duties as postmaster, it is worthy of mention that, whereas in 1872 his stamp sales amounted to but \$28, in 1882 they aggregated over \$1,000. 'Squire Bruton has been justice of the peace and has been a notary public (holding now his third commission) at Laddonia for the past ten years, and is conceded to be one of the most capable and efficient magistrates in this part of the county. He is a man of sound judgment and upright character, and commands the respect and has the confidence of the entire community. In 1861 'Squire Bruton was married to Miss Julia Jackson, a distant relative of his, a daughter of William G. Jackson, of Clark county, Kentucky. Her grandfather, on her mother's side, was the well known Andrew Lawell, of the prominent iron manufacturing firm of Jackson, Wheeler & Lawell, proprietors of the Red River Iron Works. The 'Squire and Mrs. Bruton have five children: Andrew L., William S., Elizabeth J., Mary Virginia, Rose C. and Julia E. 'Squire Bruton and wife are members of the Christian Church, and the 'Squire is an elder of that denomination. He is a public-spirited citizen, and by his enterprise and liberality has done as much as any man in the place to make it what it is.

#### THOMAS J. CLENDENIN,

farmer, stock raiser and mechanic, was the oldest son of William Clendenin, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, who was also a mechanic. The fact that he was born and raised in the "Blue Grass Regions" of Kentucky, is sufficient guaranty that he knew from earliest boyhood, something of the culture of fine stock, and of farming after the most advanced methods; and though brought up at the carpenter's bench, his inclinations were strong toward the farm. Mr. Clendenin was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 28th of September, 1830. On his mother's side, he comes of the Pullen family, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, in the early history of that State; his



mother was a Miss Sallie Pullen. William Clendenin, his father, was the oldest son of Thomas Clendenin, who removed from Virginia to the then *territory* of Kentucky, in 1790, and became one of the early settlers of Bourbon county. Thomas Clendenin, Jr., was married January 13, 1853, to Miss Nannie H. Gibson, daughter of French and Louisa Gibson, of Woodford county, Kentucky. Three children, Mattie, Sallie and Nannie, blessed this union. While yet living in Kentucky, learning of the advantages for farming in the youthful State of Missouri, Mr. Clendenin, with his little household, moved thither in April of 1859, and settled at once in Prairie township, Audrain county, where he has lived ever since. He heard his Nation's cry in the hour of need, and aided her in her time of peril. Since the war, Mr. Clendenin has been blessed with success, and now owns one of the neat, comfortable homeseads of Audrain county, and is accounted one of the *staunch* men of Prairie township. Five other children, Ida, Wallace, Mary, Charles and Thomas, Jr., now bless the home. If above anything else, Mr. Clendenin prides himself, it is in hog raising, always getting the best market price for his shipments. He furthermore excels in the neatness and extent of his gardens. Ever a friend to *all* that tends to promote the education of the masses, Mr. Clendenin has not been forgetful of his own household, giving to all of his children who desired it, the advantages of a *college* course. He is a strong advocate of the public school system.

#### CAPT. WILLIAM T. COOK, AND WILLIAM R. COOK.

Capt. William Tompkins Cook, father of William R., and a venerable octogenarian citizen of Audrain county, is a native of Rhode Island, born on the 2d of September, 1804. He was a son of Thomas and Martha (Tompkins) Cook, both of old and respected New England families. His father was a master mariner and lost his life at sea in 1809. Capt. Cook, himself, went to sea in early youth and for many years "sailed the briny ocean o'er." Leaving the sea, he was in business several years before engaging in the manufacture of whale oil at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in which he lost his health, which was the cause of his coming West. As a citizen, his residence at New Bedford was characterized by great public spirit, and particularly by a marked zeal in the cause of education. He held numerous positions of public trust, and was for several years a leading member of the Legislature. To him is due the credit of having organized the first school system for adults ever carried into practical operation in

the United States. He served for many years as magistrate of his county, and throughout his long residence at New Bedford was looked upon as one of its most prominent and useful citizens. Capt. Cook, although coming of a sea-faring family, as ancient, almost, as the navy of the English-speaking race, always had a marked taste for horticultural life; and while at sea and a resident of New Bedford, he ever cherished a desire to identify himself with farming and stock raising, and to stand at the head of a large farm. Becoming comfortably situated in life, in 1858 he felt that he was in a position to gratify this long cherished purpose. Accordingly, he decided to come West, where lands were cheap and where every natural advantage was to be found for carrying on farming and stock raising on a large scale. Capt. Cook, therefore, disposed of his interests in Massachusetts and came out to Missouri, locating in Audrain county, where he bought a large body of land. Here he improved an extensive stock farm and has continued to reside. As a farmer and stock raiser, Capt. Cook's career has been all that might have been expected from his antecedents — one of marked success. Though now, and for several years past, retired from the activities of life, he was formerly one of the leading agriculturalists of this county. During the war, Capt. Cook, though past the age for military service, was an ardent and outspoken Union man, and advocated boldly and without fear, when it was worth one's life almost to speak up for the Union in Missouri, the maintenance of the Government, the integrity of the Constitution, and the coercion of the seceding States back to their sworn allegiance. A hereditary, skilled seaman, if the war had occurred in his younger day, there can be little doubt that he would have made his name famous as a sailor in the service of his country. Capt. Cook was married away back in 1828. His wife's maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Haffords. She was of a well known Massachusetts family. They have reared a worthy family of children: Their first child a daughter died in infancy; the second girl lives in Missouri; the third, a master mariner, died in China. William R. Cook, the fourth runs the farm; the fifth and last, a daughter, lives in Missouri.

WILLIAM R. COOK was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts on the 16th of May, 1836, and was reared at the place of his nativity. His early education was well attended to, and he had the advantage of the best schools at New Bedford. William R. Cook inherited his father's taste for an agricultural life, and decided to devote himself to this calling. Going about it intelligently, he determined to make himself a skillful, educated, scientific agriculturalist. A glance at the vast store-house

of important information to be found in any standard work on agricultural chemistry (Liebig's—for instance), will show what the advantages are of a regular education in agriculture. At the age of eighteen young Cook put himself under the instruction of Paola Lathrop, one of the most eminent and scientific agriculturalists this country has produced. Afterwards he came out West and was with Daniel Dunham, the celebrated importer and fine stock raiser of Illinois. Mr. Cook then came to Audrain county and began his farming and stock career in this State. That was in 1859. To no well informed agriculturalists in North-east Missouri is it necessary to state what his career here has been, for he is well known as one of the foremost farmers and stock raisers in this section of the State. He makes a specialty of fine blooded stock, and in this line has some of the best representative herds and flocks in the country. His farm is a fine one, and is carried on with that intelligence, push and enterprise characteristic of the New England people. As a citizen his name is without reproach, and he is highly esteemed.

#### ARTHUR C. CORNER,

farmer and stock raiser. To the intelligent observer it is certainly not a matter of mystery that America has become almost in a twinkling, compared to the progress of older countries, the imperial granary of the world. Here are the soil and the climate, and here they were reserved in the providence of the all-wise Creator through unnumbered centuries and chiliads, until a race of men should be developed worthy to utilize them. And at last, when this mighty *Terra Incognita* was opened to the conquest of civilization, the sturdy men of Europe swept over it almost with the flight of a comet, and transformed it as if by the magic power of genii into one of the most prosperous and powerful countries under the sun. Considering the transcendent natural advantages of this country for agricultural pursuits, it is not to be wondered at that the best brain and blood of America are devoted to this line of industry. Evidently in the field of geponics, all things considered, the most certain and substantial results are to be realized. And particularly is this true of the West, including Missouri. Hence, in this State and in Audrain county are to be found the best representatives of the people among the agricultural class. As is well known to every man of general information, there is no class of people in any country equal in general intelligence and in worth of character to the farmers of



America. Nor will the farmers of this county suffer by comparison with those of any part of the Union. In every township of the county may be named men, whose number could not be computed on one's fingers, who would honor any community by their citizenship. The present work bears abundant evidence of this fact. Almost every page is rubricked with the name of some citizen whose character and intelligence justly entitle him to a prominent place in the industrial affairs of the county. Among the many of this class in Prairie township is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Arthur C. Corner. Mr. Corner has long been recognized as one of the leading farmers and stock men of Prairie township, and is one of its best citizens. Like many of the prominent agriculturists of Audrain county, Mr. Corner is by nativity from the Empire State of the West, Ohio, and was reared in that great Commonwealth. He was born in Morgan county, of his native State, April 20, 1837, and was reared and educated in the county of his birth. His boyhood was spent on the farm in Morgan county, and he had the full advantage of the excellent district schools in the vicinity of his parents' homestead. His father was William Corner, a thrifty, thorough-going Englishman by nativity, a worthy representative of that imperial race whose enterprise and valor have circled the earth with their dominion. Mr. Corner's mother was born in Pennsylvania and educated in Ohio. Her maiden name was Sarah Williams, and she was united in marriage to William Corner in the fall of 1825, Arthur C. Corner being her fourth son. Arthur C. Corner came to Audrain in the spring of 1860. In the midst of so magnificent an agricultural country, it would have been strange if he had not become a farmer on beginning life for himself, or rather if he had not continued the calling to which he had been brought up, for his whole life up to that time had been spent principally on a farm. He early became identified on his own account with the agricultural affairs of the county, and devoting himself exclusively for a time to tilling the soil, by industry and economy he was soon able to engage in stock raising. Applying himself to the duties of his chosen calling with uninterrupted energy and with superior good management, he steadily prospered as a farmer and stock raiser and soon accumulated a neat property. Mr. Corner is now, and for years has been, one of the prominent men in agricultural industry in the county. Personally he is universally esteemed for his high character and neighborly, social qualities. Being the head of a worthy family of children, he has long taken an active interest in educational affairs, and his zeal in this direction has been fully recognized

by the community. He has always been for keeping up good public schools. On the 11th of April, 1864, Mr. Corner was married to Miss Martha Cook, an amiable and refined daughter of Capt. William T. Cook, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Corner have had a family of eight children: Susie W., Bessie T., Willie A., Albert W., Annie E., Cornelia, Justin L. and Martha C. Willie, the first son, and Justin, the third, are now deceased.

#### MARK EPHRAIM CRAWFORD, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Worcester. Dr. Crawford, a young physician of thorough qualifications, and one of the highly respected citizens of Prairie township, is a native Missourian, born at Elizabethtown, in Monroe county, on the 1st of April, 1855. His father, Dr. Joshua H. Crawford, is well known in this section of the State as one of the leading physicians and prominent men in Audrain county. Dr. Mark Crawford's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Elizabeth Shultz. They were from Kentucky and the family settled in Ralls county in a very early day. His father practiced medicine there for a number of years, and then removed to Monroe county, where the Doctor was born, and afterwards to Audrain county. Dr. Crawford, Sr., is now a prominent physician of Mexico and has been engaged in the practice for nearly thirty-five years. Young Dr. Crawford was educated in the schools of Monroe county and in the State University at Columbia. He read medicine under his father and graduated from the Missouri Medical School at St. Louis in the spring of 1881. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Crawford located at Worcester in this county, and engaged in the active practice of his profession. His experience as a physician has been fully up to his expectations and he has established a wide and enviable reputation as a capable and skillful practitioner. He has a large and increasing practice, and has every promise of becoming one of the foremost physicians of the county. Personally Dr. Crawford is a popular gentleman and is highly respected by all who know him. On the 18th of September, 1879, Dr. Crawford was married to Miss Calla De Haven Vaughan, a daughter of Dr. John Vaughan, now deceased, but formerly of Quincy, California. Mrs. Crawford was born in Plumas county, California, and has had the benefit of an advanced education. She is a lady of rare culture and refinement. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford have one child, Vaughan, born April 12, 1881. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

## JOHN C. DELAPORTE,

of DeLaporte, Ward & Co., hardware and implement merchants, Laddonia. Mr. DeLaporte, although only twenty-four years of age, and having commenced in life without a dollar, and as an apprentice at the tinner's trade, is now one of the leading business men of the north-eastern part of the county, and financially one of its solid citizens. His career affords a striking example of what industry, intelligence and perseverance, united with an upright character and a determination to succeed, may accomplish in a few years. He was born in Hannibal, Missouri, on the 4th of April, 1859, and on his father's side is of French parentage. His father, August Thomas DeLaporte, was a native of France, born in Caen, near Havre, where he was reared to manhood. When still a young man he came to America, and traveled extensively in the South, and during the gold excitement went to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Subsequently he lived in Mississippi, and afterwards in Kentucky and Indiana. Later along he located at St. Louis, where he remained for several years, and was married there to Miss Margaret Marsalough. He then removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he engaged in the marble and tombstone business. John C. grew up at Hannibal, and while still a youth went to St. Louis, where he became an apprentice in a prominent tin house of that city. After learning his trade he returned to Hannibal, and obtained employment soon afterwards at Perry, Missouri, under T. F. Gill, a tinner and hardware merchant of that place. After working for Mr. Gill some time, he was offered employment at a good salary under the Hannibal Meat Company, which he accepted. But in a little while, Mr. Gill desiring his services, made him a favorable offer, and he returned to his employ. He worked for Mr. Gill as employe for about a year, and so much respect and confidence had he inspired in his employer by his industry, reliability and close attention to business, that Mr. Gill then offered him a partnership in the business, notwithstanding young DeLaporte had only about \$100 to invest. He gave his notes, however, for the balance, on the 1st day of May, 1879, and this partnership was continued to the satisfaction of both members and to the increasing success of the house for several years. During this time a young lady, Miss Nannie J. Beare (daughter of Uncle Johna Beare), whom Mr. Gill had raised, consented to be his help-mate through life, and on the 4th day of April, 1880, his twenty-first birthday, they were married. Finally, Mr. Gill desiring to retire,



young DeLaporte bought out and paid for his interest in the firm and continued the business. He at once erected a fine business house at Perry, the finest in the place, and Mr. A. F. Ward, desiring an interest in the business, became Mr. DeLaporte's partner. They continued the business with success until the spring of 1883, when other parties became interested in the firm, and its business was greatly extended. A branch house was established at Laddonia, or rather DeLaporte, Ward & Co. bought out C. H. Rippey & Bro., Mr. J. C. DeLaporte taking charge of the house at this place. This is one of the leading stores of this section of the county, and does a large and increasing business. Mr. DeLaporte is one of the most popular, capable business men and enterprising citizens in Laddonia. He stands very high in business and social circles.

#### CAPT. GEORGE W. EDMONSTON.

Capt. Edmonston comes of that sterling stock of Scotch-Irish which has given to this country and to the English-speaking world some of the first men in history in all departments of life. It were useless to attempt to call attention to the distinguished representatives of this race whom even our own country has produced, for their name is legion. At their head, perhaps, stands Andrew Jackson, the Iron President of the Union, and the indomitable hero of the War of 1812. Around his name cluster hundreds of others that stand out in history as bright as stars, obscured by no cloud and unpaired by the rays of the silver moon. Capt. Edmonston's grandfather, Archibald Edmonston, was a boy-lieutenant in the army of the Revolution, and made himself conspicuous by his valor at the battle of Cowpens. He served in the gallant Maryland Line, under the immediate command of Gen. Howard. In an early day, Capt. Edmonston parents removed to Ohio and settled in Champaign county, where George W. grew to manhood. He was born, however, in Maryland, in Prince George's county, on the 24th day of February, 1824. He had good school advantages as he grew up, and received an excellent general education. During the California gold excitement he crossed the plains and spent five years on the Pacific coast, engaged mainly in merchandizing. In 1855 he returned to the States, and made his home in Audrain county until the outbreak of the war. Capt. Edmonston then enlisted in the State Guard (Southern service) under the call of Gov. Jackson, and was elected captain of his company. August 20, 1856, he was married to Miss Nancy Davis, of Monroe county, a daughter of Ben-

jamin F. Davis, Esq., a prominent citizen of that county. Capt. and Mrs. Edmonston have seven children: Franklin W., Robert Lee, Sudie, a teacher in Hardin College; Pinkie, Stonewall, Artemesia and George W. Capt. Edmonston is a member of the Christian Church. He is one of the substantial citizens and prominent men of Prairie township, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. His life, which has been an active and useful one, has been entirely successful in a material point of view, as well as otherwise, and he has a comfortable competency to rely upon in old age.

#### WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT,

farmer, was born in Ralls county, Missouri, on the 1st day of September, 1828, and was a son of John and Mary Elliott, old and respected citizens of that county. William H. was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, and on reaching manhood engaged in farming for himself. On the 30th day of September, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary E. Botts, a daughter of James F. and Margaret Botts, of that county. The same year of his marriage Mr. Elliott settled on a farm, where he now resides. He has a good place of 220 acres, one of the comfortable homesteads and choice farms of the township. Mr. Elliott is a man of industry and energy, and of marked intelligence, and takes an active and commendable interest in the local affairs of the township. He has served as road overseer of his district and has held the office of township clerk. He is well thought of in the community and is popular among his neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have a family of six worthy and interesting children: James, Minnie, Lillie, Payton, Hampton and Coleman. Mr. and Mrs. E. are both members of the church. He is one of the substantial men of the township, and takes a leading position in matters of public concern. He is a lifelong Democrat, but by no means an illiberal, proscriptive partisan. Claiming for himself the right to think and act as he chooses, and to express his honest convictions wherever and whenever he desires, he willingly and freely concedes to others the same right.

#### DANIEL GALBREATH,

farmer and stock raiser. For nearly half a century Mr. Galbreath has been intimately and usefully identified with the development of the agricultural and material resources of Audrain county, and at one

time was one of its leading land-holders. He owned nearly 1,000 acres of fine land, and carried on farming and stock raising on a large scale. He has witnessed and has been an active participant in the progress of the county from a comparative wild to one of the best in a great and prosperous State. To the brawn and brain of such men as he is, is due the credit for the wonderful transformation wrought. Mr. Galbreath is a native of that proudest daughter of all the children States of the old Dominion — Kentucky, and was born in Christian county, on the 9th of December, 1808. While still a lad he was brought to Missouri by his parents, Tokle and Catherine (Graham) Galbreath, who immigrated to this State and settled in Callaway county in 1830. Daniel Galbreath grew to manhood in Callaway county, and in 1835 was married to Miss Flora Blue. He at once settled in Audrain county, and has continued to reside here from that day to this. He has, indeed, been one of the fathers of the growth and development of the county. He has improved several farms, but has lived on the one where he now resides for many years. He has a fine place and has it well improved. During the war Mr. Galbreath was a Southern man, and served in the State Guard under Gen. Price. Personally he is a man of fine qualities of head and heart and is much esteemed. Having lived an upright and useful life, he has brought down with him to approaching old age the confidence and high regard of all who have known him. His wife is now deceased. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church.

#### JESSE R. GILILLAND,

justice of the peace of Prairie township and retired merchant, Laddonia. 'Squire Gililland, an old and respected citizen of Audrain county, and one of the first residents of Laddonia, is a native Missourian, and comes of one of the pioneer families of the north-eastern part of this State. He was a son of John and Agnes (Johnson) Gililland, who settled in Lincoln county, from Kentucky, as early as 1815, when Missouri was still a Territory. His father was a typical pioneer settler, a man of iron constitution, indomitable resolution and great courage, a worthy representative of that stalwart, fearless race of men whose enterprise and brawn and brain have opened the way for civilization across an unknown continent, and planted in the heart of vast wilds the foundations of great and prosperous States. When the smoke of the camp-fire of this sturdy old pioneer curled for the first time above the green wilderness of Lincoln county, the red man of the



forest still made his home within its borders, and the slow-paced bear and sad-voiced wolf still drank at its brooks as they murmured on down to the bosom of the mighty Missouri.

“There stood the Indian hamlet; there the lake  
Spread its blue sheet that flashed with many an oar,  
Where the brown otter plunged in from the brake,  
And the deer drank; as the light gale flew o’er,  
The twinkling maize-field rustled on the shore;  
And while that spot, so wild, and lone, and fair,  
A look of glad and guiltless beauty wore,  
And peace was on the earth and in the air,  
The warrior lit the pile and bound his captive there.”

But here on the banks of the Missouri a great Commonwealth was to be founded, forests were to be cleared away, homes established and civilized society organized. This was the work laid out for the brave-hearted pioneer fathers of the State to do — a work grander in its conception and nobler in its results than the virgil-sung achievements of the storm-tossed heroes of Troy, but a work, nevertheless, which they nobly performed.

“Look now abroad — another race has filled  
These populous borders — wide the wood recedes,  
And towns shoot up, and fertile realms are tilled;  
The land is full of harvests and green meads;  
Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds,  
Shine, disembowered, and give to sun and breeze  
Their virgin waters; the full region leads  
New colonies forth, that toward the Western sea  
Spread, like a rapid flame among the autumnal trees.”

In bringing about this mighty transformation, a transformation only less sudden than it was gigantic and splendid, John Gililand bore a brave and worthy part. For nearly half a century he wielded his ax with willing hand and turned up the soil of new-cleared lands to nourish and yield abundant harvests. With the growth and development of the country he, too, advanced in prosperity and became, many years before his death, one of the substantial farmers and influential citizens of the county. He left a large family of children, a number of whom still reside in Lincoln county, and are classed among its best citizens. ’Squire Gililand, his second son, was born on the old Gililand homestead in that county on the 17th of November, 1819. His early youth was spent on the farm, and his school advantages were limited to the elementary instruction given in the stick-chimney, log school-houses of the period. Among all the better races of men there is a wide diversity of natural aptitudes, one individual possessing a marked talent or inclination in a given direction, a second varying

from the first, a third from the second, and so on through all the long gamut of human versatility and skill. From an early age 'Squire Gililand showed a distinguishing taste for mechanical pursuits and a wonderful skill in handling the tools of the mechanic arts. His talents as well as his manual deftness in this direction were of a high order, and with the advantages of an advanced education and competent instruction in the mechanic arts he would doubtless have risen to distinction in this department of life. But in that early day the carpenter's bench, the anvil, and a few other trades of a primitive kind, were the only fields open for young men of mechanical genius and skill. Colleges of the mechanic arts were not then even heard of. But yielding, notwithstanding, to the natural bent of his inclinations, at the age of sixteen he apprenticed himself to the auger-maker's trade, then one of the most advanced of the mechanical occupations. This he learned thoroughly, but soon the manufacture of augers by machinery was begun, and he was thus driven from his trade. Nearest allied to this was the blacksmith's trade, which the ken of the inventor has never been able to supplant; and to this he naturally turned his attention on quitting the occupation of auger making. 'Squire Gililand worked at the blacksmith's trade a number of years, and in this accumulated a comfortable start in life. On the 1st day of May, 1838, he was married to Miss Annie Shaw, a daughter of James Shaw, one of the early settlers and respected citizens of Lincoln county. Continuing to reside in Lincoln county for nearly twenty years after his marriage, Gililand then removed to Audrain county (1857), where he made his permanent home. At that time this county was still very sparsely settled, and he was among the first settlers in this part of the county. But the War coming on in 1861, in a short time affairs became so critical that it was not safe for even a non-combatant to remain at home, to say nothing of carrying on any useful industry with success. Accordingly, during the second year of the war 'Squire Gililand went to Illinois, and from there in 1864, determined not to become mixed up with the strife in any way, he went to California, where he remained until after the restoration of peace. His position as to the war was one of great embarrassment. Sympathizing with the South, but patriotically attached to the Union, on the platform of the Constitution and the Union, he would have stood up sword in hand by his Southern kindred and friends; but outside of the Union he could not go. Still holding the ties of natural affection more sacred than all other earthly interests, he could not strike down his own sons and kindred who fought under the three-barred banner of the Confed-

eracy, and he therefore determined to take no part in the struggle. After the war 'Squire Gililland returned to Missouri, locating at first in Pike county, but soon afterwards coming back to Audrain, where he has since resided. He has been a resident of Laddonia for over ten years, and came here when there were but seven families in the place. 'Squire Gililland has had a long and successful experience in both farming and merchandising, and was engaged in the latter up to within a short time ago. A man of decided strength of mind, and of extensive general information, he has always wielded a marked influence in the communities where he has lived. Upright in thought and deed, and of sound, sober judgment, in business and public affairs he is looked up to as a counselor and friend by not a few of his neighbors and acquaintances. In the good old days of the Whig party 'Squire Gililland was an ardent and active Henry Clay Whig, but since the demise of that party he has been prominently identified with its ancient antagonists — the Democracy. 'Squire Gililland has held various offices of local importance. For two years he was coroner of the county, and he has held the office of justice of the peace at Laddonia for eight years. As a magistrate his administration is characterized by efficiency and even-handed justice, and by a worthy zeal for the public peace and for the majesty of the law. He commands the confidence and respect of the public both as an officer and citizen. In 1867 'Squire Gililland had the misfortune to lose the wife of his earlier manhood days, and to him this was a loss of exceptional severity, for she was a woman of exceptional worth and sweetness of disposition. The writer knew her well; and although he has mixed in the world a great deal, and known many motherly-hearted, noble women, he can truthfully say that there is none in his memory, save his own loved ones, who ever held a higher place in his esteem. Similar sentiments, he feels safe to say, are held by all who ever knew her, for as near as there was ever woman without fault she was that one; and such were the qualities of her mind and heart that she drew all to her in respect and esteem who came under the influence of her gentle, motherly presence. Of her the sweet lines of Halleck are doubly true:—

“None her knew but to love her,  
None named her but to praise.”

She was the mother of thirteen children: James A. and Mary Agnes (twins), William F., Edward N., Elizabeth, Margaret, Benjamin, Nancy A., Jesse R., Catherine N., Emily J., Sarah O. and Mildred F. Most of these lived to reach maturity, and a number of them are now themselves the heads of worthy families. 'Squire Gililland gave his



children good school advantages, and his daughters especially became ladies of rare culture and refinement. To his present wife 'Squire Gililand was married on the 10th of May, 1868. She was formerly a Miss Eliza A. Ferrell, of Pike county, a daughter of Ezekiel and Annie Ferrell, of that county. She is a lady of great personal worth, and is much esteemed by her neighbors and acquaintances. The 'Squire and his wife are earnest and active members of the Baptist Church. They have two children: Annie B. and Ada J.

### CHARLES H. HARRINGTON,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Harrington is a progressive, prosperous farmer who settled in this county since the war. He is from New York State, and reveals in his methods of farming and in the appearance of his place the more prominent characteristics of the educated, intelligent farmers of the East, of whom he is a worthy representative. He has one of the best arranged, neatest and most convenient farms for grain and stock raising in this part of the county, and by his example much has been done to improve the manner of farming in his vicinity as well as the condition in which places are kept. Mr. Harrington was born in Otsego county, New York, on the 30th of April, 1841. He was a son of Isaac and Sarah (Smith) Harrington, and was reared in his native county. Mr. Harrington was educated in the schools of Otsego county, and after completing his course of instructions he engaged in teaching in that county, and followed it with success and increasing reputation for three years. Reared on a farm, he naturally acquired that taste for agricultural life, which finally decided him to make farming his permanent occupation. But about this time the war broke out, and being ardently for the Union in the hour of its peril, he vindicated the courage of his convictions by gallantly offering himself as a volunteer for the service of his country. He became a member of the 9th Army Corps, and did his full duty as a soldier until the last shot of the Rebellion had been fired. Discharged in 1865 at the close of the war, he returned to his old home, and on the 17th of December following, illustrating the truth of the old adage that "the brave win the fair," he was united in the silken bonds of matrimony to one of the fairest of her sex, Miss Sarah M. Davis, a daughter of Jesse and Theodosia Davis, of Otsego county. Having shown the courage to become a soldier of his country, he now proved that he was not afraid to quit a home of ease and comfort in an old and prosperous country, and cast his fortunes with the new land far out toward

the horizon of the setting sun. A couple of weeks after he was married, Mr. Harrington came West and settled in Audrain county, Missouri. He made his home here on the open prairie, and has since witnessed the improvement of the country until now, what was formerly an almost broken waste of wild land, has been converted into handsome farms. Mr. Harrington has been very successful as a farmer in this county, and has come to be one of the most highly respected citizens of the township. He has long taken an active interest in school matters, and is also a prominent member of the M. E. Church, in which he holds the position of trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have three children: Carlton, Arthur and Katie. In politics Mr. Harrington is a Democrat.

#### LAWRENCE M. HENDRIX,

blacksmith. Mr. Hendrix, a worthy and industrious citizen of Prairie township, is a native Missourian, born February 24, 1841. His father, William Hendrix, was from Oldham county, Kentucky, and like many of the better class of people of that State, he was a fine stock raiser. He came to Callaway county in an early day, and moved to Audrain in 1845, and was for many years one of the respected citizens of that county. Mr. Hendrix's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Judith A. Bourne. She was also from the same county in Kentucky from which her husband came. Lawrence M. was reared on the farm and received his education principally at Mexico. Although brought up on a farm, he had a marked natural inclination for mechanical pursuits, and when a young man learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has since followed with little or no interruption. A man of more than ordinary intelligence and of superior mechanical skill, years of experience at the blacksmith's trade have made him one of the best blacksmiths in the county. He has a good shop and commands a large and steadily increasing custom. Mr. Hendrix has been road overseer in this county and has made an enviable reputation by the efficient and thorough manner in which he discharges the duties of his office. In 1862 Mr. Hendrix was married to Miss Lucy J. Smith, a daughter of M. M. and Susan Smith, of Pike county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. H. is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

#### JOHN A. JUDY,

farmer. The Judys have long been known as one of the well-to-do, highly respected families of Clark county, Kentucky. They came to

that county in an early day and there Mr. Judy's father, John Judy, was born in 1787. After he grew up he was married in that county to Miss Susan Burroughs, of an old and respected Clark county family. John Judy, Sr., became a prominent farmer of Clark county, and was a somewhat extensive trader. He died there in January, 1866, at a ripe old age and amid the respect and esteem of those who had known him throughout his long and active life. His wife had preceded him to the grave by many years. She was six years his junior. They had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Of the former, John A., the subject of the present sketch, was born on the old Judy homestead in Clark county, on the 23d of January, 1820. Reared on the farm, he early showed a taste for mercantile pursuits, and on reaching his majority started out in the world for himself and began the activities of life as a merchant, establishing himself in business at Pleasant Bend. Two years of mercantile life, however, sufficed to satisfy him with the confinement and inactivity incident to merchandising. He therefore sold out his store and returned to the free and open employment of farming. On the 19th of November, 1845, he was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Richart. She was a daughter of Duncan O. and Martha (Sharp) Richart, and was born on the 21st of June, 1825. Her father was originally from Pennsylvania. Mr. Judy has been a resident of Audrain county for many years, and has been fairly successful as a farmer. He is comfortably situated here and is much respected by his neighbors and acquaintances. He came to this county in 1864 and bought 1,000 acres of land of R. W. Sinclair. He was a large slave-holder prior to the war, but was, of course, stripped of this property by the emancipation of the negroes. Mr. Judy formerly dealt very largely in stock, and still handles about 100 head of cattle and nearly 1,000 sheep. In church interests he is worthily seconded by his good wife, who is a pious Christian lady. They have only two children living, Clay Webster and Mrs. J. M. Davis. Two sons are buried at Mexico — John D. and Dick. Mrs. Judy's father was for many years sheriff of Bourbon county and was one of its most prominent citizens. Her grandfather was a prominent citizen of Bath county, and was the founder of Sharpsburg, in that county. Her uncles, the Sharps, are still residents of Sharpsburg.

#### NATHAN F. KILGORE,

who is believed to have been the first white child ever born in the territory included in what is Audrain county, and who is to-day one



of the substantial agriculturists and influential citizens of the county, was a son of John and Phœbe (Tartt) Kilgore, who settled in this county from Kentucky as early as 1828. They first located on land on Seven Mile branch, where, after improving a farm, Mr. Kilgore's father sold it to Judge Harrison and moved to a place a mile and a half north-west of the present site of Mexico. There, also, he improved another farm and on that place Nathan F., the subject of the present sketch, was born. That place is now known as the C. & T. Quisenberry farm. In about 1834 the father settled on a place a mile and a half south-east of Mexico, where he lived until his death, which occurred the following year. His widow survived him many years, dying in June, 1872. They reared a family of four children, the others being James B., who went to California in 1850, and died in the gold regions on the Pacific Coast; Parmelia, now the widow of John Hampton Kilgore, a distant relative of hers. He came from Kentucky in 1830 and lived in Audrain county until 1879, when he removed to Vernon county, where he died on the 12th of August, 1883. The third of the family was Annasette, now the wife of Alfred Powell, of Vernon county. Mr. Kilgore, the subject of the present sketch, was reared on the farm near Mexico, and lived near that city up to five years ago, when he bought the old Canterbury farm in Prairie township, to which he then removed and where he has since resided. This farm, however, he has recently traded for the Arnold place near the Fair grounds in the suburbs of Mexico, to which he will shortly remove. That is one of the finest and most highly improved farms in the county. The dwelling is an exceptionally handsome one, and all the buildings and other improvements are fully up to the mark of a handsome, convenient homestead, where good taste hardly less than utility is manifest. Mr. Kilgore has long been known as one of the most enterprising and progressive stock men of the county, and he occupies a prominent position in its agricultural affairs. In 1869 he was married to Miss Maggie J. Eller, a daughter of Elias Eller, one of the pioneer settlers and respected citizens of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore have a family of four children: Nora B., Nellie, Mark and Stella. He and wife are worthy members of the church.

#### JOHN MARTIN KUNKEL,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Kunkel's life, or rather his career in this county as a farmer, illustrates in a striking manner what industry, frugality and intelligent management can accomplish in farming pur-

suits in Audrain county. A native of Germany, he came to this country before he attained his majority, and landing here a stranger and without means, he found himself among a people who could not understand even the language he spoke; and certainly no one ever had greater obstacles to overcome in making his way up in life. Yet to-day he is one of the substantial property holders, well respected citizens and leading agriculturists of Audrain county. Such a record he may point to with pardonable pride; such a record his children and those who come after him may well be glad to refer to in the days to come. John Martin Kunkel was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on the 1st day of September, 1836, and was a son of Martin and Margaret Kunkel, of his native province. John M. was reared in Hesse Darmstadt, and was educated in the schools of his neighborhood. Of an enterprising disposition and desirous of rising in the world and of establishing himself comfortably in life, he decided to come to America, where he had every reason to believe his opportunities would be more favorable than in his native country. Accordingly he sailed away from the ancient shores of his fatherland in 1854, and on reaching the United States came on into St. Louis, where he remained a year. He then came to Audrain county and began his career as a citizen of this county. To make a long story short, he has risen from a youth of pennilessness to a middle age of material competency. His farm has expanded from a small tract to a broad domain of 360 acres and some timbered land. His herds and flocks have multiplied until they now punctuate his ample pastures like the stars at night that stud the circumambient sky. He also owns valuable property in Mexico and withal is one of the solid men of the county. Of course Mr. Kunkel is married. No well regulated farmer can get along without a worthy wife. Accordingly, on the 8th of October, 1863, Miss Amanda Graeffordt, a most excellent lady, became the companion of his joys and sorrows, and his fortunes and reverses. They have three children: Lizzie, Lena and Thomas Martin. Mr. Kunkel is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Kunkel of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Kunkel made a trip to Europe in 1880 and spent several months in his native country.

### JAMES LOGAN,

farmer. This venerable old gentleman, who has been a resident of Audrain county from the pioneer days of the country, was a son of Hugh Logan, who was one of the first settlers in Missouri. Indeed,

he comes of an ancestry of brave-hearted pioneers and fearless, gallant men who had the courage to hew their way into the forest of new countries, and driving out the Indians with their rifles and making homes with their honest brawn and brain, to pave the way for the march of civilization on to the Western sea. Mr. Logan's grandfather, General Logan, as he was called, was a compatriot of the world-famed Daniel Boone, and came to Kentucky with him, where they lived in the same fort during the early part of their adventures in that then Indian-haunted and wild-beast infested region. Hugh Logan was in infancy when his father, Gen. Logan, first sent the smoke of his camp-fire curling above the green wilderness of Kentucky. He settled at Buffalo Springs, Logan Fort, Lincoln county, Ky., and grew up in that wild region, and afterwards, himself, struck out with rifle in one hand and axe in the other, leading the way for the people yet to come, into the distant and trackless wilds of Missouri. He had married in Kentucky to Miss Hannah Briggs, and his family remained in Kentucky. Coming to Lincoln county, Mo., he lived there for a few years — long enough to see the county which he entered before it had a name, one of the fairest and most prosperous in a great and noble State. James Logan, or "Uncle Jimmie," as he has been called for years, was born away back in 1810, on the 24th of March. In 1829 he came to Callaway county and located at Fulton, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for over 25 years. It was in 1838 that he was married, Miss Elizabeth Talbot, of that old and prominent Virginia-Kentucky family, becoming his wife. From Fulton Uncle Jimmie Logan came over to Audrain county, where he improved a farm, and where he has spent the later years of an industrious and upright life. He is one of the old citizens of the county whose name is well worth remembering, and whose life should be revered for the good work he has done. The first male child born in Kentucky was named William Logan, a cousin of Mr. L.

#### WILLIAM HUGH LOGAN,

druggist, Laddonia. Mr. Logan was the youngest of a family of eight children of James Logan, the venerable and highly esteemed old gentleman of this county, whose sketch precedes this. Young Mr. Logan was born in Callaway county near Fulton, on the 27th day of June, 1855, and was reared in Audrain county. His primary education was acquired in the common schools, but later along he attended the State Normal School at Kirksville for two years, and afterwards had the benefit of one year's tuition in the State University. Mr. Logan then



began school teaching and continued it with success and increasing reputation for six years. For three years during this time he taught in the common schools of Audrain county. During the remainder of the time he was principal of the New Florence High School, in Montgomery county. In the spring of 1882, desiring to engage in mercantile pursuits, he declined to continue longer at the head of the High School which he had previously so successfully conducted, and accordingly, believing that Laddonia offered better opportunities for the drug business in the retail line, than any other point where a heavy outlay of capital was not required, he came to this place and with the savings of his long service in the school-room, established his present store. Mr. Logan had previously devoted considerable time to the study of pharmacy, and already he has come to be regarded as an efficient pharmacist by the physicians of this place. He is a man of superior general education and of much native strength of mind, and characterized, as he is, by steady habits and close attention to business, he will doubtless prove a successful business man and one of the useful and influential citizens of Laddonia. Carrying none but a good class of goods which are selected with care, both with regard to quality and the demands of the trade, and being himself of agreeable, popular manners, and an accommodating disposition, he has built up a large custom, and now has one of the leading drug houses in this part of the county. His future seems more than ordinarily bright with promise.

#### DOUGLAS MURRAY,

farmer. The Murray family, or at least the branch of it of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative, has long been settled in this country, and for generations was resident of Georgia. Mr. Murray's father, Samuel Murray, was also a native of Georgia, but while he was still young his parents moved over into Virginia, where Samuel grew to manhood. He was afterwards married in Loudoun, of the Old Dominion, and in a few years removed to Tennessee, locating in Davidson county. But about twelve years subsequent to this he left Tennessee and came to Missouri. Here, after living five years in Monroe county, he settled permanently in Audrain. His wife's maiden name was Miss Mary A. Binns, of the well-known Binns family of Virginia. Douglas Murray, the subject of this sketch, was the third in their family of children, and was born a few months before his parents left Virginia, in Loudoun county, on the 17th of February, 1825. His youth was therefore principally spent in Mis-

souri. Of course everybody, practically, in this State at that time followed farming, and to this almost universal occupation young Murray was brought up. He had only the limited opportunities afforded by the occasional district and private schools in the vicinity of his father's home to acquire an education, but notwithstanding this, being of a rather studious turn of mind and of steady habits, he occupied his leisure time with study to the best advantage. He thus succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of farm and business life. He early began farming for himself, and has made that his permanent calling. As a farmer Mr. Murray has been satisfactorily successful, and owns a good place, one of the choice farms of the township. Mr. Murray, having led a life of untarnished integrity, and being a man of many popular, social and neighborly qualities, has naturally won the esteem and confidence of those around him. He has been often solicited to stand for office, but has steadfastly refused, aside from little local positions where he could be of some positive service to his neighbors, as, for instance, school director and the like. The community have great respect for his judgment and sense of fairness, and when matters of controversy come up he is often called on to adjust differences between neighbors, etc. The people were very anxious for him to serve as magistrate of the township, and notwithstanding his expressed disinclination to accept the office, he was almost unanimously elected; but having no taste for anything like public life, he peremptorily declined to serve. On the 18th of May, 1868, 'Squire Murray, for that is what they all call him, was married to Miss Annie Logan, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Logan, of this county. Mrs. Murray is a kind-hearted, hospitable lady, and is much beloved in her family and by her neighbors. They have three children: Nora E., Lizzie and William A.

#### JOEL L. PIERCE.

Among the better class of citizens of Prairie township is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Pierce is a gentleman of high character and good education, and occupies an enviable position in the esteem of the community where he lives, and indeed, in the esteem of all who know him. He has been a resident of Audrain county for many years, and has long ranked as one of its most enterprising and progressive farmers. Mr. Pierce was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on the 25th of December, 1829. His father was Peter Pierce, and he was a worthy representative of an old and highly respected Kentucky

family. Mr. Pierce's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Philadelphia Ledford. She was a most amiable and excellent lady, and was a woman of strong character and singular refinement. While Mr. Pierce was still in infancy his parents removed to Ralls county, Missouri, and there his father became a successful farmer and highly respected citizen. Mr. Pierce was reared on his father's farm in Ralls county, and under his father learned the practical methods of successful farming, the advantages of which have shown themselves in his own experience in later years. There were good schools kept most of the time in the vicinity where he was brought up, and he had the full benefit of the instruction they afforded. Of a naturally studious mind, he thus acquired a better education than the average young men of the county. On attaining his majority he started out as a farmer on his own account, and has since followed farming most of the time. As a farmer Mr. Pierce has been entirely successful. He owns an excellent place in Prairie township, and has it neatly and substantially improved. He is one of those clean, business-like farmers who keep everything in order on their places, a fact which the appearance of his farm conclusively proves. In April, 1853, Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Rebecca J. Ford, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Gamble) Ford. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have had a family of seven children, but four of whom are now living: Lizzie, the wife of Christopher Clark; Laura Lee, Minnie J. and Eva Birdie. Mr. Pierce, during the war, was a Southern man, and did gallant service in the Confederate army. Prior to coming to Prairie township, he lived nine years in Saline county, and was for two years a resident of Mexico. Personally he is a man of the highest gentlemanly instincts, and his bearing and conversation are in perfect accord with his high character.

#### BENJAMIN PROCTOR.

Mr. Proctor, one of the old and respected citizens of Audrain county, traversed the broad prairies of this county when the fleet-footed deer were almost their only occupants, and when the smoke of a pioneer-settler's cabin could be seen only now and then curling up into the heavens above the edges of the timber, and when neighbors were separated by miles of unoccupied lands, making their homes often a half-day's journey apart. He well remembers when Mexico, now the "Queen City of the Prairies of North-east Missouri," was marked by only a few log and board houses, and was a typical frontier post-office and local trading center for the coon-skin cap settlers who resided on



the creeks in this county and on the borders of the prairie. He has been a personal witness to the steady progress of material development and the onward march of civilization in this section of the State for over half a century, and now the same lands that he was wont to see in days gone by a vast expanse of waste, on which the green grass of nature waved before the summer zephyrs, untouched save by the tooth of the wild deer or the foot of the sad-voiced wolf, he beholds covered with harvests of corn and wheat and tassellated with myriad fences, above all which rise ever and anon the stately residences of an intelligent and prosperous people. The old gentleman is rich in reminiscences of his early experiences, and of those of his pioneer neighbors in Callaway and Audrain counties, and no hour can be spent with greater entertainment to the hearer than to listen to him relate the stories which he has brought down from a long gone past, now rapidly fading from the memory of men and even becoming dim in the legends of traditions. The recollections of these old men ought to be written down and preserved for the information of the generations yet to come, whose knowledge of the past will otherwise soon be curtailed by the veil which surrounds the grave. Mr. Proctor was born away back on the 9th of May, 1810, two years before the signal shot of the second war for independence was fired. By nativity he is a worthy son of that proudest daughter of the Old Dominion — Kentucky. From Kentucky, while still young, he put out the fire on his native hearth and called the dogs and struck out for the new land beyond the turbid waters of the Mississippi. In this new country he first made his home in what, for a generation, has been known as the “Kingdom of Callaway,” where he resided for many years. But during this time he was in Audrain county much of the time, and indeed he resided here a short time before settling in Callaway. Leaving Callaway county about fourteen years ago, he came across to the prairie county of Audrain, and here he has since made his home from that day to this. His life has been one of restless activity, untiring industry, and, withal, of the strictest integrity and the most upright citizenship. So that while he has been abundantly successful in accumulating a competency for old age, he has brought down with him to the evening of life the confidence and esteem of all who have known him during the long years of a worthy and honorable past. At one time he was one of the leading farmers and most prominent stock men of the county. But several years ago he withdrew from all business and industrial affairs in order to spend the last years of his life in comfort and quiet, and to enjoy the recollections of a

useful life and the love and veneration of his family and neighbors, undisturbed by the worry incident to material concerns. Mr. Proctor has been married many years, and his domestic relations have been those of singular happiness and contentment. His good wife, whose maiden name was Martha Jones, and who was a daughter of William Jones, a representative of that worthy and respected old Callaway county family, died in 1874.

#### ALEXANDER SCANLAND, (DECEASED).

On the 11th day of January, 1872, passed away quietly at his residence in this county after a painful illness Alexander Scanland, who had been a resident of Audrain county for twenty years, and whose name had stood from the beginning without reproach and as a synonym for personal worth and upright citizenship. He was a good man, an industrious farmer, a kind neighbor and an affectionate husband and father, and his loss was sorely felt both by his family and the community in which he had lived for so many years. Alexander Scanland was born in Pike county, near Frankfort, on the 16th of July, 1826, and was a son of Charles Scanland and wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Kerr. Mr. Scanland's father was a farmer and nurseryman and was one of the pioneer settlers of Pike county. He came there when the Indians were still in the country, and when the broad prairies of the county were pathless wilds and its giant forests were still untouched by the fatal axe of the white man. But the Indians are now gone, and another race has filled the borders of the county.

“Now they are gone, gone as the setting rays of the sun  
Go down the west, while night is pressing on,  
And with them the tale of better days,  
And trophies of remembered power, are gone.  
Yon field that gives the harvest, where the plough  
Strikes the white bone, is all that tells their story now.”

Alexander Scanland was reared on his father's farm in Pike county, and was married in 1852 to Miss Sarah Virginia Minter, of Shelby county, a daughter of Dr. Minter, formerly of Shelby county, this State. Immediately following his marriage, Mr. Scanland settled in this county and lived here until his death. He left a comfortable homestead. Mrs. Scanland's father was a prominent citizen of Shelby county, and was of French descent. She was educated at the Catholic Institute at Edina, in Knox county. She is a lady of culture and many estimable qualities, and is held in high esteem by her neighbors



and acquaintances. Six children survive their father's death: Charly A., Florence V., Ida M., William H., Edward Everett, Alexander V., Fannie H., and Dallie N. Since her husband's death Mrs. S. has disposed of her farm and she now has an interest with her sons in a general store at Laddonia, where she now resides. Scanland & Bro. carry an excellent stock of goods, and have a large and increasing trade. They justly hold an enviable place in the business affairs of Laddonia.

### JOSEPH P. SMITH.

This worthy and respected old citizen of Laddonia is a native of the Keystone State, born in Springfield township, Erie county, on the 16th of March, 1820. He was a son of Hezekiah and Rebecca (Parker) Smith, who emigrated from Connecticut in 1817. His father died in August, 1857, and his mother two years afterwards, both at about the age of 83 years. Joseph P. was the youngest of their family of 12 children, and was reared in his native county and educated in the district schools. In the fall of 1839 he started West, but navigation closed at Detroit and he wintered in Michigan. In the early spring he started on foot for Illinois, passed through Chicago, then a small town, and located in Aurora, Kane county. He worked at carpentering and shop-work until the fall of 1842, when he went back to his old home, married and started West in a wagon, finally settling in Pike county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. His nuptials occurred on the 7th of May, 1843. His wife's maiden name was Miss Mary A. Huntley, a daughter of Amos and Adah (Pardy) Huntley, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and she was born July 28, 1820. Following his marriage, Mr. Smith rented a farm in Pike county and went to work to get a start in life. He farmed there for over 25 years and became one of the successful, substantial farmers of the county. He was prominently identified with local affairs there, and held the offices of supervisor, treasurer, etc. But in 1869 Mr. Smith sold out in Pike county, Illinois, and removed to Audrain county, Missouri, settling on a farm in Prairie township. After following farming here for eight years, in 1879 he removed to Laddonia, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have reared a family of six children: Pauline, Lillie F., Lestia, Lucius B., Effie and Benjamin O. Effie and Benny are deceased. Mrs. Smith's parents came to Ashtabula county, Ohio, from Alleghany county, New York, in an early day. Her father was a lineal descendant of a gallant soldier in the Revolutionary War. Her grand-father was one of the



first settlers of Ashtabula county, and became a prominent citizen of that county. This worthy old couple, Mr. Smith and his good wife, are much respected in Laddonia, and have many friends here who cherish their acquaintance as of much value. Mr. Smith is a free-thinker in religious matters, as well as other secular issues of the day.

#### WOODFORD TALLEY,

farmer, and one of the oldest residents, though not one of the oldest men by any means, in Audrain county, was a son of Daniel W. and Sarah J. Talley, who came to Missouri as early as 1819, and settled in what is now Audrain county some years afterwards, and before it was organized as a county. Prior to coming to this State, and after their immigration to Missouri, they lived in Boone county, where Woodford, the subject of the present sketch, was born on the 6th day of March, 1829. They were from Kentucky to this State, but the father was originally from Virginia. He lived to an advanced age, and died in 1879 in Vernon county. Woodford Talley was reared in this county, and was brought up to the occupation of farming, which his father followed through life. In 1855, Woodford was married to Miss Juda E. Talley, a second cousin of his, and a daughter of George and Patsey Talley. They were also early settlers in Audrain county, coming here as early as 1832. Woodford Talley has followed farming continually since his marriage, and has been satisfactorily successful. His homestead is a part of the old George Talley farm and is substantially improved — a comfortable home and a good grain and stock farm. Mr. Talley is well thought of by those among whom he lives, and is looked upon as one of the substantial, good citizens of the township. He has long been a member of the Christian Church.

#### WILEY TALLEY,

farmer, and a second cousin to Woodford, whose sketch precedes this, comes of one of the pioneer families of Audrain county. His parents, George and Patsey Talley, settled here over a half a century ago, and each spent a long and worthy life within the borders of the county. His father entered land here away back in 1832, when the choice lands of Audrain county could be had for \$1.25 an acre. He entered a large body of land and improved a good farm, on which he and his worthy wife lived until their death. He died in 1863, and is buried on the old family homestead. His wife died eleven years afterwards,

and sleeps by his side under the green sod familiar to their footsteps for so many years. Wiley Talley was born in Boone county in 1831. His brother, B. W. was born nine years before. Wiley was reared on his father's farm, and after he grew up engaged in farming for himself on the old homestead, which he has since followed. He is an industrious, hard-working man and commands the respect of the community in which, practically, his whole life thus far has been spent. He had five brothers and five sisters; Sallie, William J. James M. Harriett, Martha, George W. Elizabeth, Jane, and Judy E. Only four are now living. The mother was a kind-hearted Christian old lady, and was for many years a member of the Baptist Church.

### J. FRANK WILFLEY,

one of the prominent farmers and stock men and respected, influential citizens of Prairie township, was born in Callaway county, August 24, 1835, and was a son of James and Elizabeth (Kelso) Wilfley, formerly of Tennessee. Mr. Wilfley's parents, later along, removed to Audrain county, where he grew to manhood. They are remembered as old and respected residents of the county, and the father was a successful, substantial farmer. J. Frank received his education in the local schools, which was a good practical one for farming and business purposes, and being brought up on a farm, he naturally acquired that taste for agricultural life which controlled his choice of a calling when it became proper for him to start out in the world for himself. Devoting himself definitely to farming and stock raising, his career since has been one against which he has no cause to complain. Known as one of the thorough-going agriculturists of the township, by his industry and enterprise he has accumulated a substantial property. Mr. Wilfley has one of the choice farms of Prairie township, and is a man who stands high in the esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances. He is looked upon as one of the best judges of stock in this part of the county, and his success as a stock man fully justifies the opinion held of him in this regard. In 1862, Mr. Wilfley was married to Miss Sallie R. Pindall, a daughter of Gen. E. S. Pindall, of Monongalia county, West Virginia, and sister of Col. L. A. Pindall and Maj. K. J. Pindall, of the Confederate army. Mrs. Wilfley is a lady of superior intelligence and culture, and is singularly entertaining in manners and conversation. Her father's family was one of the best in that section of the State, and she had all the advantages of polite society and the best schools. Mr. and

Mrs. Wilfley have four children living: E. S. Pindall, Lebbeus R., Xenophon P. and J. Douglas, Mary Morgan, the third child and only daughter, being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He served as Lieutenant in the Confederate army during the war. He is and has always been an uncompromising Democrat.

### EDWARD C. WILSON,

farmer, is a native of that cordiac center of the Blue Grass regions, Clark county, Kentucky, and was born on the 11th day of September, 1816. His father (who was the only child in the family, his parents dying when he was young) was originally from Virginia, but his mother's family, the Mullinses, were among the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, though her father was originally from Virginia, having gone to Kentucky in 1802. Indeed, his father's family came to that State in an early day (1811). His mother's maiden name was Mary Mullins. In 1852 Mr. Wilson's parents came to Missouri and settled in Audrain county, where they lived until their death. His father died August 29, 1861. He had served in the War of 1812, and was at the River Reason in 1813. He returned in 1814. His mother was called to her final rest on the 15th of November, 1865. They had a family of 12 children: Henry A., Edward C., Jacob G., Jesse N., Elizabeth M., Anthony M., Sallie A., James M., David A., Mary A., John S., and William T. Henry A. and William T. are now deceased. Prior to his father's removal to Missouri, Edward C. Wilson had grown to manhood and himself come to this state. He came here in 1838, and first located in Monroe county, where he followed farming and was married. Mr. Wilson married there on the 18th of February, 1840. His wife's maiden name was Clamentna D. Simms. She was born in Christian county, Ky., in 1818, and was a daughter of William and Mildred Simms. Her father died in Kentucky, and her mother afterwards removed to Boone county, Mo. In 1850 Mr. Wilson removed to Audrain county and bought the land on which he now resides. He has a good place of 160 acres, and has it well improved. His life has been one of industry, and has been spent to good advantage; and now approaching the sunset of his earthly career, he has brought down with him to old age the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has lived for nearly half a century; and when he shall have passed beyond the silent river, from which no echo is ever heard, his name will be remembered as that of a good man who lived a useful



and honorable life. This world has no truer and richer reward than the memory of a good name. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had six children: Sarah Elizabeth, Martha Jane, Santippi Angeline and Cornelia Frances living, and David James and Mary M. are now deceased. Mr. Wilson has been an earnest and faithful member of the Christian church for over 40 years.

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## LOUTRE TOWNSHIP.

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### WILLIAM H. AND JACKSON H. BANE,

until recently composing the firm of Bane & Bane, proprietors of the Martinsburg elevator and corn-sheller. These gentlemen became engaged in this business in the fall of 1882, and gave it their entire attention until Wm. H. Bane & Son, Johnston Bane, followed as their successors. Besides their elevator business, which is of considerable importance, handling as they do a large portion of the grain shipped from this point, their corn-shelling industry has developed into an important branch of their business. They have perhaps the largest and best shelling machine in the county, it having a capacity of about 170 bushels per hour or over 12,000 bushels per week, counting twelve hours to the day. The senior partner, William H. Bane, was born in Giles county, Virginia, October 8, 1831, and was a son of John and Polly (Chapman) Bane, both old and life-long residents of the Old Dominion. William H.'s youth was spent on a farm and occupied with farm work, attending the neighborhood school and working in a mill. In 1861 he engaged in the milling business in Virginia, which he continued until all business became practically paralyzed by the war; being a worthy son of Virginia, he himself, joined her army in 1862, and served until the South went down in '65. He was in the 36th Va. Inf. C. S. A. After the war he resumed milling, and followed it until 1868 in West Virginia. He then came West and located in Callaway county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming, which he followed until the spring of 1882. Soon afterwards Mr. Bane came to Martinsburgh and engaged in the elevator business as

stated above. On the 15th of July, 1858, he was married in Montgomery county, Virginia, to Miss Mary E. Johnston, of the well known Johnston family of Virginia. She was born August 24th, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Bane have six living children: George R., Johnston, John W., Mattie V., Hugh A. and Wade Hampton. Two, Charlie and Walter, are deceased. The two elder sons are now residents of Callaway county. Mrs. Bane's father, who had been a citizen of Culpeper county, Virginia, for many years, came to Boone county, Missouri, with his wife and family in 1836 and died in the spring of 1840. Mr. and Mrs. B. and their daughter are members of the Baptist church. Jackson H. Bane, the late junior partner of the above-named firm and a nephew to William H., was born in Mercer county, Virginia, November 28, 1848. In 1857 his parents, Johnson and Julia A. (Grayson) Bane, came to Missouri, locating first in Grundy county, but soon afterwards settling permanently in Callaway county. There they lived to old age and died, the mother September 20, 1878, and the father March 21, 1882. Jackson H. was reared on his father's farm near Bachelor post-office in Callaway county. His educational advantages were those of that vicinity — sufficient for young Bane to acquire, which he did, a good ordinary education. On the 31st of October, 1878, he was married to Miss Sarah F. Renfro, of the well known Renfros of Callaway county. Mr. and Mrs. Bane have three children: Charles Jackson, Carl and Julia A. Mrs. B. is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Bane followed farming in Callaway county until 1872, when he removed to Kansas and was engaged in selling goods at Belmont in that State for about a year. Returning thereafter, he resumed farming in Callaway county, which he followed with success until his marriage. Following this he came to Martinsburgh and engaged here in the elevator and corn-shelling business, which he has since followed, his uncle William becoming his partner in the fall of '82, as already stated, he being succeeded by Johnston Bane.

The present members of the firm are both men of character and enterprise, and have the industry and qualifications to succeed in their present business. Both were reared to know what work is and not to shirk it, and were brought up to principles of honor and integrity, learning by the example of their fathers that only by personal exertions and upright dealings can men win the confidence of those among whom they live, and ultimately succeed in life. The principles to which they were brought up they have steadily adhered to, and although they have not been engaged in business at Martinsburgh a great while,

they have established for themselves a name as honest, reliable business men which is of the first importance to successful enterprise of every kind. The community has perfect confidence in their word, with regard to the business in which they are engaged, and the farmers in all the surrounding country come to them to learn the prices of grain and other products, feeling assured that perfect reliance can be placed in the quotations given. Hence, when farmers have grain to sell they naturally look to this firm as the purchaser, for they know they will be offered the highest prices the state of the market will admit. Messrs. Bane & Bane are prepared to handle grain in large quantities.

### MATTHIAS L. BARKER,

dealer in general merchandise, Benton City. Mr. Barker was brought up to the mercantile business and has followed it for about ten years past with uninterrupted success. He is a son of Lewis and Hester (Presley) Barker, his mother now deceased, but his father at present a resident of this place. The family formerly lived at Truxton, in Lincoln county, where the father was engaged in merchandising for many years. Matthias L. was born at Truxton on the 29th of May, 1845. His youth was spent in his father's store and in the schools of Truxton. As he grew up, therefore, he not only acquired a fair general education, but also learned the business of merchandising thoroughly. Of Southern family, at the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the State Guard under the call of Gov. Jackson, and became a member of Gen. Harris' command. While in this service he participated in the battle of Lexington and numerous skirmishes, and at the engagement of Rose Hill he was taken prisoner, and afterwards confined at Gratiot Street Bastile for several months. At a later period of the war he became a member of Col. Dorsey's recruiting service, and in 1864, after having been with Dorsey for about a year, he joined Col. Slayback's regiment under Gen. Joe. Shelby, and was a member of the latter's command, in which he was orderly sergeant of his company, until the close of the war. Mr. Barker was in all the conflicts in which the fearless Shelby led his men during the last twelve months of the great struggle. In the summer of 1865 he returned to his home in Missouri, but soon afterwards engaged in the contract business for railroads, carrying on work in Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee for about five years following. During this time he held contracts under the Memphis & Little



Rock, Little Rock & New Orleans and the Iron Mountain roads. Subsequently Mr. Barker engaged in the timber business in Kentucky, furnishing persimmon wood to Chicago houses for shoe-lasts, etc. After following this for about two years he returned to Missouri, and having been successful in his affairs, he engaged in business in Benton City in the grocery line, which he followed for about three years. In November, 1882, Mr. B. M. Britt bought an interest in the business which previously Mr. Barker and his father had carried on, and the firm became Barker & Britt. They carry a large stock of goods, and are doing an excellent and steadily increasing business. On the 26th of July, 1879, Mr. Barker was married to Miss Jennie L. Enos, formerly of New York. They have two children: Hester and Lucy.

### JOSEPH BOYD,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Boyd's life has been one of great activity and industry, not unspiced with some thrilling adventures, and, withal, substantially successful in a material point of view. He is a native Missourian, born on the Missouri river, in Callaway county, near Jefferson City, on the 21st of November, 1836. His father was Col. John Boyd, well known in this State in the early days of the country, and prominent in public life. His mother's maiden name was Mary Scott. She is still living in Callaway county, a motherly old lady, noted for her kindness of heart and her many other excellent qualities. When Joseph was 15 years of age his father settled at Auxvasse, where he grew to manhood. He remained at home until the outbreak of the war, when, being a Southerner in sympathy and by conviction, and having the courage to fight for the faith that was in him, he threw himself into the struggle for the maintenance of Southern rights and Southern institutions. He enlisted in Capt. Berry's company of the State Guard, and after the close of that term entered the regular Confederate army under Col. Gates, the brave old one-armed soldier, as honest in public life as he was gallant in the field. Following the standard of the Confederacy without flinching, through all the baptisms of fire through which his command passed, he was at last captured at Vicksburg, and was started en route to a Northern bastille in which it was expected he was to languish as a prisoner until the close of the great conflict. But he resolved to dare everything, even to the risk of death, rather than to submit to the horrors of prison life. While on the way to Indianapolis he jumped through the window of the car while the train was under headway,

and having the good fortune not to be seriously hurt by the fall, he escaped out of sight before the train could be stopped, and subsequently made his way through the lines to the Southern army, undergoing the greatest hardships and privations on the trip, being afraid to ask for food only when absolutely necessary to prevent starvation. In the South again, he became 1st lieutenant of Co. B, Perkin's regiment, and did his duty at the front of his men until the close of the war. He was in many of the greatest death-duels of the struggle, but escaped unscathed. Returning to Missouri, he engaged in farming in Callaway county, and on the 27th of February, 1876, was married to Miss Minerva Jamison, of the well-known and highly respected Jamison family of Callaway county. His wife is a sister to the widow of the late Col. Jeff. Jones, and also to the wife of William Harrison. In 1870 Mr. Boyd located on his present farm in Audrain county. Here, since that time, he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and has been very successful. Up to within the last year he handled mules quite extensively, not without substantial results. His place contains about 500 acres, and is exceptionally well improved. In fact it is one of the finest stock farms in this part of the county. He has just erected a new house and a new barn, at a cost of about \$3,500. He and wife have three children: Mary, Malinda and Jaley G. Mr. Boyd went to Pike's Peak in 1859.

#### JAMES S. BROWN,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Brown, one of the leading agriculturists and prominent, influential citizens of the south-eastern part of the county, comes of two old and well-known families in the history of the country — the Browns of Pennsylvania and the Pickens of South Carolina. On his father's side Mr. Brown comes of the family of his name of the old Keystone State which has given to the country four distinguished representatives in Congress: Hon. Robert Brown, who served in the National House of Representatives from December 4, 1798, to March 2, 1815; Hon. John Brown, who served from Pennsylvania in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Congresses; Hon. Charles Brown and Hon. Jeremiah Brown, who also served with distinction for a number of years each in the National Legislature. Mr. Brown, the subject of the present sketch, is a descendant of the Kentucky branch of the family. His grandfather settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the pioneer days of the country. Mr. Brown's great grandfather, Coulbourn Brown, was killed by Indians near Red Stone



Fort, in Pennsylvania, three months before his son was born. Mr. B., in company with a Mr. Roberson and another man, was about five miles from the fort pulling flax. Having gotten wet, he had taken off his shirt and hung it up to dry, the guns being near. The Indians intended to make the three men prisoners, but seeing Mr. B. prepared, as they thought, to run for his life, shot him, seven bullets piercing his body. Mr. Roberson was captured when about half a mile from the fort, the other also being taken prisoner, but subsequently escaping. At the age of fourteen James S. Brown's grandfather moved to Hinkston Station, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and while young married his first wife, Clarissa Rudler, who bore him one son, William, February 14, 1797, now living in Pike county, Mo., on the place which he settled in 1818, at the age of eighty-seven. After the death of his first wife he married Jane Taylor, daughter of Samuel Taylor, from Ireland, who served with or under Washington five years, until the close of the Revolution. By his second marriage there were eleven children — eight sons and three daughters. Five of the sons followed William to Missouri. Samuel, the oldest, came in 1836, and settled in Montgomery county, later removing to Callaway, where he now lives at the age of eighty-two, active in mind and body. George W. (father of James T.) and L. T. came the next year, 1837, and there were also Coulbourn and Milton, the former of whom settled in Audrain county, the latter casting his fortune with Boone county. George W. Brown was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 22, 1810, and after he grew up was married October 6, 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Pickens. His wife was a direct descendant from Gen. Andrew Pickens, of the Revolutionary War, who, a resident of South Carolina, was a major-general in the Colonial armies under Washington. Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, also came of the same original ancestor. In January, 1837, George W. Brown immigrated to Missouri, locating at first in Knox county, but prior to the organization of that county. Later along he removed to Pike county, and from there he went to Marion county, but shortly returned to Audrain, which became his permanent home. Here he settled on Loutre, where he lived until his death, which occurred the 20th of July, 1883, at the ripe old age of seventy-two. He was a man of great force of character, of a fine physical constitution, and of more than ordinary intelligence. He became a successful farmer and prominent citizen of the county. He was for many years justice of the peace in the early days of the county, and kept the post-office at Shy Post for a number of years. He has handed down



some thrilling anecdotes of his experience as a peace officer or judicial magistrate of the county, which we regret we have not here the space to relate. His first wife died in 1842, leaving four children: James S., the subject of the present sketch; William, who has been in the mountains of the West for the last thirty years; Margaret, the wife of Joseph H. Rutledge, now of Washington Territory, and Matilda, the wife of J. D. Pitt, of Pike county. He was married a second time, September 6, 1849, to Miss Sarah E. Harris, of an old and respected family of Montgomery county. She died January 17, 1881, leaving six children: Ollie J., the wife of C. E. Thompson, of Montgomery county; Mary Ellen, Milton, Charles, Lucy C., and Augustus. All but the first still reside on the old family homestead on Loutre. This place consisted originally of nearly a half section of land, but has since been reduced by sales, etc., until it now contains a quarter section. James S. Brown, the eldest by his father's first marriage, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 6th of October, 1831. He was therefore about seven years of age when his parents removed to Missouri. In 1847, then sixteen years of age, he became a member of the family of his uncle, Laban Brown, who had settled in Audrain county and lived about half a mile east from the present site of Martinsburgh. Remaining with his uncle about three years, he then went to Callaway county and apprenticed himself to B. O. Austin, of Bloomfield, and worked in that county for about four years. In 1854 he returned to Audrain and soon began contracting as builder, making his headquarters at Mexico most of the time, for about five years. As a contractor he was satisfactorily successful and succeeded in accumulating some means. On the 15th of November, 1859, he was married to Miss Nancy J. Oliver, a daughter of William Oliver, of Montgomery county. Following his marriage Mr. Brown retired from the carpenter's business and turned his attention to farming. In 1861 he located on the place where he now resides. His tract of land consisted at first of 160 acres, but to that he has since added until he now has a fine body of 720 acres in his farm. Mr. Brown has been abundantly successful as a farmer. Far above the average in intelligence and enterprise, a stranger to indolence, full of go-aheadativeness, he has made his place one of the best improved and one of the handsomest in the county. His land is all under fence, and, devoting a large share of his attention to stock raising, he has set apart nearly 500 acres for pasturage. His buildings, residence, barns, etc., are large, commodious and tastily constructed. In short, his farm presents a handsome picture of farm life and prosperity.

Mr. Brown's stock are generally of a high grade, and he handles large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs. In his family Mr. Brown is even more highly favored than in his material affairs. He has eight worthy children: Maggie Pickens, Lula Clanton, George Marion, Nannie Jane, Oliver Scott, Lloyd James, Laura Clyde and Mattie Belle. The eldest, Miss Maggie, is a highly accomplished young lady, and the three elder daughters are all young ladies of singular attractiveness, both of mind and person. Entertaining in conversation, the writer, who had the pleasure of spending an evening at the hospitable home of Mr. Brown, cannot recall an experience more delightful than that which he enjoyed in the society of these accomplished and charming young ladies. On the 23d of August, 1882, Mr. Brown was made to suffer the saddest misfortune that can befall one in this life. On that day his devoted wife, with whom he had spent over twenty years of a happy married life, was taken from him by death. She was a woman of the rarest qualities of mind and heart, and was beloved by all who knew her. Mr. B. has been a worthy member of the Masonic order for over thirty years.

#### COULBOURN BROWN,

farmer. The history of the Brown family has been so fully given in that of James S. Brown, whose sketch precedes this, that but little is necessary to be said here in regard to its origin. Coulbourn Brown, the subject of the present sketch, was a brother to George W., the father of James S., and was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, January 1, 1813. Mr. Brown's father died in 1849, while en route to Missouri on the Mississippi, from Kentucky, to see his children. Mr. Brown's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Jane Taylor, a daughter of Samuel Taylor, an old Revolutionary soldier under Washington, and one of the first settlers of Kentucky. In 1838 Mr. Brown, then twenty-five years of age, came to Missouri and located at first in Palmyra, but two years afterwards came to Audrain county and settled in the neighborhood in which he still resides. A resident of this vicinity for the last forty-four years, he has witnessed the progress of the country from an almost trackless wilderness to a scene of unending lanes, and a landscape tessellated as far as the eye can reach with fields and pastures, ornamented with handsome farm houses, the homes of a happy and prosperous people. On coming to the county he entered a tract of land, and engaged in farming. On the 15th of October, 1848, he was married to Miss Susan D., a daughter of Jared Harris of Montgomery county, and a sister to George W. Brown's

second wife. Mrs. Brown was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, September, 2, 1826. Her parents came to Missouri in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a family of four children: Eliza J., now the widow of Daniel T. Walker; Sallie A., Harris Lee and Frank Palmer. They have lost three, Laban Taylor, who died in 1878, in his twenty-fifth year; Lucy Ellen who died in 1863, in her thirteenth year and Jared Coulbourn who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been members of the Christian Church for the last twenty years. Their second daughter is a popular teacher of the county. Mr. Brown has followed farming through life and has long been known as one of the industrious farmers and worthy citizens of the county. His name is a synonym for honor and integrity wherever it is known.

#### ROBERT H. BROWN,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Brown is a representative of the younger generation of farmers who have settled in this county, and, by their energy and intelligence, give every promise of proving citizens of the highest value to its material and other interests. He was born in Callaway county, near Concord, on the 29th of January, 1857, and is a son of Robert and Mary A. (Fry) Brown, whose family is one of the most highly respected in that county. Robert H.'s youth was spent on the farm, occupied with farm work and attending the local schools. Subsequently he entered Westminster College, where he took a regular course of study. In 1879 young Brown, having completed his college course, began the improvement of his present place in Audrain county. He has made the improvements on his farm himself, and has a place of about 360 acres, all in a body. He has given his attention both to grain growing and stock raising, particularly to handling mules and feeding hogs. He raises about 200 acres of corn and feeds annually about 75 head of hogs. He also buys young mules and sells them after they are grown up, which he has found a very profitable business. In a word, he is one of the enterprising, go-ahead young farmers of the county, and has to all appearances a more than ordinarily bright future for prominence as an agriculturist and for useful citizenship.

#### MILTON T. BROWN,

farmer, and one of the worthy, substantial citizens of Loutre township, was born on his father's homestead in this county, on the 3d of July, 1857. His father, George W. Brown, was originally from Bour-



bon county, Kentucky, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Harris. Both came out to Missouri with their parents' families respectively, in a comparatively early day, and were married in Montgomery county, of this State. The father was for many years a resident of Audrain county and lived here until his death. He was a farmer by occupation and was fairly successful, leaving a comfortable estate at his demise. He was twice married and in the two families of children were five sons and five daughters, as follows: James J., William H., Milton (the subject of this sketch), Charles, Augustus, Maggie, Matilda, Mary, Olive and Lucy. He was a man peculiarly fond of home and much devoted to his family, caring little beyond the interests which every good citizen takes, for public affairs, and having no taste or ambition for official life. He was for many years a member of the Christian church and was an elder in that denomination at the time of his death. Personally, he was greatly respected by his neighbors and acquaintances and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Milton T. Brown, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm in this county and received a good ordinary education in the common schools. Since attaining his majority he has been steadily engaged in farming, and is looked upon as one of the energetic, worthy young men of Loutre township. Most of his father's family, who are living, are residents of this county, and all worthily bear the good name which he left them unsullied by a wrong act. Mr. Brown has a good farm of his own and is coming to the front as one of the successful young farmers of this vicinity.

#### CHARLES E. BURCHARD,

railroad agent, Martinsburgh. Among the worthy young men of Audrain county, whose merits are such as to entitle them to a sketch in the present work, is young Mr. Burchard, the subject of the present biographical notice. His father, Charles H. Burchard, was born near Oswego, New York, September 21, 1831, and his mother, Clarinda D. (Durbin) Burchard, was born in Marion county, Missouri, July 5, 1842. His father moved to Missouri when about 21 years old and settled in Hunnewell, where he married Clarinda D. Durbin, on March 1, 1859. At the commencement of the war the family moved to McDonough county, Illinois, where Charles was born December 12, 1864. They returned to Hunnewell, Missouri, at the close of the war, but changed their residence in 1875 to Martinsburgh, in which they made their permanent home. The father died here the 29th of

June, 1880, of consumption, contracted in the Union army. In youth Charles E. attended the common schools and acquired the elements of a good ordinary education. While still young he began to learn the telegraph business at Martinsburgh, under C. A. Durbin, and continued it under Mr. Martin, and was shortly employed in the office as extra help. Following this he worked two years in the telegraph office at Ferguson, and in February, 1883, obtained the position of railroad agent at Martinsburgh, which he has since held. Young Mr. Burchard deserves great credit for the success he has had in bringing himself up in life. Now just nineteen years of age, he has attained to a position by his own energy and personal worth which would hardly be expected of one even much his senior. He is a young man of upright character, steady habits, industrious and intelligent, and has every promise of becoming a useful and valuable citizen. His mother is still living and Charles E. is the mainstay of the family. Well and worthily he discharges his duty as a son. With him it is a labor of pleasure to keep the family together and to provide for them in the place of his lamented father.

#### STEPHEN BERTELS,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Bertels is a German-American and a farmer, and that is enough to carry the assurance that he is one of the solid men of Loutre township, where he resides. Thrift is the leading characteristic of the German people, and when they have good soil and favorable seasons, as they do in this country, they almost invariably become well-to-do and prosperous. Mr. Bertels was born in Westphalia, Prussia, September 12, 1835, and was a son of Frank and Angelina (Schreve) Bertels. His parents came to this country in 1850, and Stephen came with them. His father was a blacksmith and settled in Osage county, Missouri, where he carried on his trade. For the first two years Stephen completed his adolescence there and learned the trade under his father and at Jefferson City. He worked for several years at Jefferson City, and then went to St. Louis, where he was engaged in work for the Government for some time. Returning to Osage county, he lived at Westphalia in that county up to 1880, and then came to Martinsburgh, during the fall of which year he bought the William Martin farm which contains 400 acres of fine land. Mr. Bertels is engaged in grain raising and the stock business. He is a man of untiring industry and has achieved his own success by his own energy. On the 4th of May, 1865, he was married to

Miss Christian N., a daughter of Joseph Nake of Osage county. She survived her marriage only a few weeks, and the 30th of October of the following year, he was married to Miss Clara H., the daughter of Henry Heckemieyer. Mr. and Mrs. Bertels have a family of six children: Mary, who, while attending the Convent Seminary at Belleville, Illinois, perished in the Belleville Convent fire, the 5th of January, 1884; Christine, Katie, Fannie, Lizzie and Theressa. Mr. and Mrs. Bertels are both members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Bertels served in the Missouri State Militia during Price's reign, and held the rank of 2d lieutenant.

#### HENRY BUSCHER,

farmer. Mr. Buscher is another one of the many farmers of Audrain county of German-American lineage, who have contributed by their industry and thrift so largely to the development of the material resources of the county, and to its agricultural progress. He was born in Prussia on the 14th of November, 1841, and was a son of Henry Buscher, who immigrated to America in 1850, and settled in Osage county, Missouri. Henry grew up in that county to the age of twenty-one, and then joined the army, and kept step to the music of the Union for three long and thrilling years of privation and danger. He became a member of the 10th Mo. Cavalry under Col. Cornelius, and remained with his command until he was captured at Memphis, Tennessee, on the first of November, 1864. He was confined in a Confederate prison-pen in Alabama for three months, and was then paroled. He at once rejoined his command and remained with it until he was honorably mustered out in July, 1865. Returning to St. Louis, he made that city his home until the fall of 1876, and in the meantime, in November, 1871, was married to Miss Annie Fennwald. Five years afterwards he came to Callaway county, and engaged in farming, which he has since followed. Mr. Buscher, although physically disabled for hard labor by disease contracted in the army, has succeeded in making himself a comfortable home. He has a neat farm of 120 acres and has it fairly improved. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

#### MAJOR WILLIAM S. CAVE (DECEASED).

Major Cave, whose whole life, practically, was spent in this section of the State as a worthy farmer and esteemed citizen, fell a victim to the terrible internecine strife which raged between the sections and



between neighbors during the late war. He came to Missouri with his parents, Henry and Margaret (Hawkins) Cave, while he was still in infancy, in 1814. They were from Kentucky and located, on coming to this State, first in St. Charles county, but soon afterward settling permanently in Boone county where they lived until their death. Henry Cave became a well-to-do farmer of Boone county and died greatly regretted by those who knew him. Major Cave, his son and the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky on the 12th of July, 1812. After he grew up in Boone county, Missouri, he was married on the 15th of April, 1846, to Miss Margaret Harrison, a daughter of Thomas and Sallie (Potts) Harrison, that old and honored family of Callaway county which occupies so prominent a position in the history of that county, just published, and is also referred to in the sketch of the life of James M. Harrison in the present volume. After his marriage Major Cave settled in Boone county, where he lived until his death engaged in farming and stock raising. He was a man whose life was without reproach, and who is remembered as one of the best citizens Boone county ever had. He took no part in the war, but was heavily preyed upon by the camp-followers and evil characters of both sides, and at last fell between the contending parties and lost his life. Some bushwhackers "pressed" several horses of his into their own service without consulting him and indeed entirely without his knowledge. Merrill's Horse, a body of men in the Federal service celebrated for their bad character, robbers and cut-throats in fact, hearing this, at once jumped to the conclusion that he had voluntarily contributed the horses for service to the Southern bushwhackers; and coming on to his house, they put him under arrest, accused him of what they pretended he was guilty, and took him out a short distance from the house and shot him down in cold blood. Thus, guilty of no crime, but a man whose name for a lifetime had stood as a synonym for honor and integrity, he was infamously and brutally murdered. This was on the 5th of September, 1864. Such was one of the sad incidents of that unhappy war. Major Cave was a quiet, peaceable, law-abiding citizen with no taste for public life or public station, but devotedly attached to his family and home. Though a man qualified for any office in the county, he never sought nor held any of importance. The only official position he ever occupied was that of Major of militia in the old muster days. Mrs. Cave, his widow, and at whose instance this sketch of her husband is given in the present volume, continued to reside in Boone county until 1871, when she removed to her present place across into

Audrain county. She has a comfortable homestead here and is spending the evening of her life in ease and surrounded by several children of her family. Her farm contains 320 acres and is handsomely located and well improved. She is now in her sixty-first year, one of the venerated old mothers of the county. She was born in Callaway county, March 1, 1823. She has long been a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Cave has reared a family of seven children: The eldest, Thomas H., was killed in the battle of New Market in Virginia, May 15th, 1864, in his seventeenth year; William H., the fourth in the family, is now in Texas; Edward S., the sixth, is in St. Louis attending medical college; Charles, Fannie P., Lutie H. and John S. are at home. Three others, Angeline, Addia and James, died in tender years.

#### CHARLES B. CLARK,

a worthy resident of Martinsburgh and an old citizen of Audrain county, was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, February 28, 1813. His father's name was Lewis Clark, and he was originally from North Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Baskett. Charles B. Clark was reared in his native county and was married there on the 11th of October, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Payne. She was formerly of Virginia, born in Patrick county, September, 22, 1820, and was a daughter of Vincil and Margaret (Thompson) Payne. Mr. Clark continued to reside in Tennessee until 1842, when he removed with his family to Missouri and located in Ralls county. He entered land in Ralls county and improved a large farm, and lived there for about thirteen years. In 1866 he came over into Audrain county and settled on Hickory Creek; there he entered a tract of land and improved another place. He lived on his Hickory Creek farm for about ten years, at the expiration of which time he bought land a mile northeast of Martinsburgh, on which he located and where he lived up to the time of removing to town. As a farmer Mr. Clark was more than ordinarily successful. He was long one of the leading stock men of the county, and at one time owned nearly 200 acres of fine land. About two years ago Mr. Clark met with a severe accident. He was suddenly struck by a railroad engine while on the track and on horseback and was severely injured, being crippled for life. His horse was killed outright. Since then he has not been able to carry on any business requiring vigorous physical exercise or labor. For some four months after the accident he was confined to his bed, hardly being able to turn over during the entire time. After he became able to

knock about, being of a stirring, energetic disposition and not content to sit around and do nothing, he engaged in selling washing machines, which he followed for about two years and sold nearly \$2,000 worth in Audrain and neighboring counties. Mr. Clark sold his farm several years ago, and now has a neat comfortable homestead property in Martinsburgh. One of the old citizens of the county, he is replete with many interesting incidents of the pioneer days of the country which are well worthy a place in the history of the county, but which we regret we have not the space here to relate. When he settled on Hickory Creek his nearest neighbor lived over twenty miles away, so that he has witnessed the settlement of the country from the time the wolf and the deer were its principal inhabitants. Through a long and active life Mr. Clark has preserved a character untarnished by a wrong act, and now in his old age he can look back seeing but little to regret, and to the future with but little to fear. He has but one son, Lewis D., now living in the county near Laddonia. A second son, William, died in boyhood. Mr. C. is a member of the Christian Church, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for nearly forty years.

### SHELBY CLARK,

farmer and stock raiser. Among the better class of Kentuckians who came out to Callaway county in the early days of the country, was the family of John Clark, who settled in that county during the winter of 1824-25. He entered land three miles west of Williamsburg, and improved a large farm; but he had hardly more than succeeded in getting his place well improved when he was called away from all earthly activities and from his loved ones in this life, by the still, small, yet, inexorable voice of death.

“Leaves have their time to fall,  
And flowers to wither at the North wind’s breath,  
And stars to set — but all,  
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh! Death.”

He died on the 25th of January, 1830, just five years to a day from the time of his arrival in Callaway county. He had been three times married. By his first wife there were nine children. His second wife survived her marriage only a short time. She left one child. His last wife was previously Mrs. Elizabeth Read (Chick). She lived for many years after her husband’s death. By this union there were seven children, including Shelby Clark, the subject of the present sketch. He was born two years before his parents left the Blue Grass



State, in Christian county, on the 28th of August, 1823. He was therefore reared in Callaway county, his mother continuing after her husband's death to reside on the old Clark homestead. After Shelby Clark grew up he engaged in farming for himself, and when twenty-two years of age bought and entered 280 acres of land in Audrain county, which he improved. Later along he added to this, and from time to time has increased his landed estate, until he now has a fine body of 600 acres, nearly all under fence and handsomely improved, one of the finest stock farms in Audrain county. Such is the reward, in a material way, of a life well spent in industrious farming and good management. Mr. Clark is turning his attention mainly to stock raising, for which he has every advantage and facility. Still, not beyond the age of energetic activity in agricultural and business affairs, he is nevertheless already so situated that if he chose to, he could sit down and enjoy himself in ease and comfort without further troubling himself for additional means beyond what he already has. In other words, he is comparatively a wealthy man as the average run of farmers goes, and is now able to take life easy. On the 27th of September, 1849, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Virginia Jones, formerly of Kentucky, a daughter of Hezekiah Jones, afterwards of Callaway county. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have a family of nine children; Betsy J., wife of George Payton; Miss Fannie M., Miss Mary E., Mrs. Lucy A., the wife of James W. Dunn in California; Henry S., Isaac L., Virginia A., Thomas J. and John L. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Clark has been a member of the Masonic order for many years, being now an initiate of the Chapter degree.

#### WILLIAM H. COIL (DECEASED).

The name that heads this sketch was borne by a man well and favorably known to the people of Audrain and Callaway counties, particularly in the north-eastern part of the latter, and the central and south-eastern part of the former. A successful farmer of Audrain county for a number of years prior to his death, from an early day up to the time of settling on his farm, he had been engaged in mercantile pursuits, principally at Mexico, Shamrock and Martinsburgh. He was born in Bourbon, Kentucky, February 25, 1826. He was a son of John and Diana (Bradford) Coil, who settled here from Kentucky as early as 1836. His father died in March, 1865. William H., after he grew up, was married on the 5th of December, 1865, to Miss Carolina Vaughan, a daughter of Henry and Evaline (Ford) Vaughan, who

came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1857. Mrs. Coil was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, November 26, 1835. However, Mrs. Coil's father died before the family removed to Missouri. Her mother died here July 1, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Coil reared a family of two children: Samuel O. and Annie E., both unmarried, reside at the old homestead. Mr. C., the father of these, died on his farm in this county, on the 20th of August, 1877. Mrs. Coil still survives him, and resides on the old homestead. She has a place of 213 acres. Mrs. Coil is a lady of great strength of character and superior intelligence, as well as a woman of many amiable and neighborly qualities. She is carrying on the farm herself, superintending her entire affairs, and she manages her place with a degree of energy and success that would reflect credit on some of our best farmers. Personally she is much beloved by her neighbors, and is in every sense a Christian hearted, good woman, one of the worthy mothers of the county. She has long been a member of the Christian Church. Her husband was a man worthy to have been the partner of life of such a wife. A man of high character and of the most generous impulses, he is remembered by all who knew him with kindness and with sorrow for his death.

#### GEORGE A. COIL (DECEASED),

and an elder brother of the late William H. Coil, whose sketch precedes this, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 17th of October, 1824. He was therefore thirteen years of age when his parents removed to Audrain county in 1836. He early learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at that, with success, for about twenty years. He was not married until rather late in life — until he was nearly forty years of age. But on the 26th of June, 1864, he was married to Miss Lizzie P. Romans, born in Tazewell county, Virginia, on the 25th of August, 1838. She was a daughter of John and Mary P. Romans, who were early settlers in this section of Missouri, from the Old Dominion. In August following his marriage, Mr. Coil settled on the farm where his widow still resides. Here he followed farming until his death, which occurred on the 4th of July, 1879. He and his good wife reared a family of eight children: Mary L., Angie B., Lucy G., John G., Ennice P., Linnie D., William H. and Allen A. Mrs. C. and her daughters were members of the Christian Church, as was also Mr. C. for twenty years. He was one of the honest, worthy men of Audrain county. His life was one of great industry, spent striving, as a good man, to bring up his family in a creditable way,

and to leave a record of his career which would cause no blush of shame to mantle the face of those near and dear to him at the mention of his name. If to have spent one's life in honest toil, to bring up a worthy family, to live according to the principles of honor and morality, and to keep steadily in view the great precepts of the Ten Commandments, dying finally in the faith of the true Christian — if to do this is to have filled a high and noble mission, then George A. Coil may be said to have come up to the full measure of man's truest aim in life. Such a father no descendant will ever wish to forget. Mrs. Coil, his wife, is a woman worthy to have held the place she occupied by the side of her husband during their happy married life. A lady in the better sense of the word, true-hearted, generous and kind, affectionate in her family and hospitable in her home, she is loved by her neighbors less only than by her own children. She is a sincere and faithful follower of the Cross, a true and pious mother in Israel. She resides on Section, 29, Township, 50, Range, 7.

#### JACOB W. DOUGLASS,

farmer, and the fourth of Rev. William B.'s family, was born on the old Douglass homestead in Loutre township where his mother still resides, on the 28th of June, 1842. He was reared on the farm and given a good common school education as he grew up. While still a youth his father instilled into his mind the principles of Christianity and integrity, and taught him by precept and example that the safest and best way to get along in the world is by honest industry. The force of these lessons was not lost on the son. In every way he is worthy of the ancestor to whom he owes his being and the sterling character he possesses. On the 8th of December, 1870, Mr. Douglass was married to Miss Serrelda L., a daughter of James R. and Martha F. (Wigginton) Ridgeway. After his marriage he settled on the farm where he now resides. His father had entered the land which was given to the son, and on which the latter has made his permanent home. He has 290 acres, 240 of which are in one body. Mr. Douglass has a good farm, especially well adapted to stock raising, to which principally he is turning his attention. He is one of the better class of farmers and highly respected citizens of the township. Mr. and Mrs. D. have three children: Clarence Riley, Robert Shelton and Homer French. Two are deceased, the eldest, Eugene E., who died July 10, 1881, in his tenth year, and Linnie W., who died July 22,



1878, in the tenth month of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass are members of the Christian Church.

REV. WILLIAM B. DOUGLASS (DECEASED),

late minister of the Christian Church. On the 12th day of December, 1880, died at his home in Loutre township, the good man whose name heads this sketch. He had been a resident of the township and had lived on the same place for nearly fifty years. His life from its morning until the last ray of its evening had faded into darkness, was one without a tarnish. From an early age his mind was turned to serious thoughts, and it was a constant study with him how he could best serve his fellow-creatures and make his life most useful. Born in Bedford county, Virginia, on the 27th of January, 1810, he was reared to habits of industry, and came up under influences both parental and otherwise which tended to direct him in the path of rectitude and develop a strong and sterling character, and a disposition to strive for some useful mission in life. When twenty years of age, in 1830, he came to Missouri and located in Callaway county. Here, at first, he engaged in school teaching near Reads ville, and was married soon afterwards to Miss Lucy Chick, formerly of Kentucky. In 1833 Mr. Douglass crossed over into Audrain county, on moving here, entered a body of land on which he opened a farm and made his home. Here he followed farming and for many years, principally during the winter months, taught school. Of his religious work we shall speak hereafter. As a farmer and in business generally, although the reverse of avaricious, being, indeed, one of the most liberal and generous-hearted of men, laying little store to the wealth of this world, he was nevertheless very successful, and at one time was the possessor of over 1,500 acres of fine land, besides important values in other property. In his family he was blessed with ten children: David W. and Sallie A., who died early in life; Edward, Nancy J., now Mrs. Robert Sallee; William A., Jacob W., Joseph C., Martha C., now the widow of the late William S. Bullard; John W. and Samuel H. Mr. Douglass was a citizen of more than ordinary value to the community in which he lived. Settling on Loutre in the pioneer days of the country, his home was a stopping place for those who subsequently moved to the county. One of the most hospitable of men, and appreciating the disadvantages under which new-comers labored until they could establish themselves at least a temporary home, his door was always thrown open to them, and he gladly

avored them in every way he could. As a neighbor he was the soul of kindness, and was respected and esteemed by all among whom he lived. As has been said, he early turned his thoughts to serious subjects. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but waiting to mature his ideas of his duties as to the denomination with which he should identify himself, he had not yet become a member of that church at the time he came to Callaway county. The first meeting he attended in Missouri was conducted by Rev. Marces P. Wills. He studied his Bible faithfully, and decided to cast his lot with the Christian Church. Accordingly, at the next meeting held by Rev. Wills in Callaway county, he made a confession of his faith and was received into the church. He soon decided to devote himself to the ministry, and being already well grounded in theology, he commenced preaching as early as the third Sunday in July, 1832. From that time up to the beginning of the war he was an almost constant worker in the ministry. No preacher in this part of the country was more zealous and active in the sacred cause, and few, if any, were more successful in bringing souls to Christ. His life was a valuable one also to the material interests of the church. He was as generous of his means in furthering the cause of religion as he was zealous in the pulpit and his pastoral work. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Liberty Church, for which he preached many years. After the war he still kept up his work, more or less, up to the time of his death, though not continuously, particularly during the last years of his life. Of his ministry another has said, "His co-adjutors in the ministry, nearly all of whom are now dead, and all known to the writer, were none of them his equal in the elements of power and usefulness, except perhaps in exhortation, though he was not deficient in this. Humility and modesty were perhaps his strongest points. He would be the last in the social circle to speak, but when he did speak all were glad to listen. Under his labors a church was planted in his neighborhood, called Liberty Church, which numbered at one time probably more than 250 members. Though he preached there with more or less regularity for over forty-five years, he never accepted a thing for his services from the church. To prevent those under his ministry from becoming covetous, however, he often compelled them to employ some other preacher, during which he would nevertheless occupy his usual day. During all the time of his service for the Liberty Church, his popularity, always enviable, never slackened. There was no time when he would not have been the choice of his brethren as their constant preacher. His prudence, good sense, and

sound judgment gave his decisions in council almost the authority of law." His widow, who died November 4, 1883, aged 74 years, 11 months and 1 day, was "one of the best of Eve's daughters, and a model for preachers' wives." She was a noble hearted woman and an earnest, faithful Christian, and was beloved by all who knew her.

### EDWARD R. DOUGLASS, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, also member of the firm of Douglass & Bro., Martinsburgh. Dr. Douglass, who has nearly 20 years' experience in the practice of medicine, and is a man of thorough general and professional education, removed to Martinsburgh a few months ago from his former place of residence in this county, and is now engaged in the mercantile business, to which he expects hereafter to devote his entire time and attention, or at least as nearly so as his old patients and friends will permit, desiring as he does to withdraw from the hard work and exposures incident to a country practice. Dr. Douglass is a native of Audrain county, born on the old Douglass homestead on Loutre creek, on the 24th of April, 1836. He was a son of Rev. William B. Douglass, whose sketch precedes this, and this fact is assurance enough that he had every advantage that one of the best of fathers could afford a son. Reared, therefore, under the care and direction of that good man, whose name is an ornament to the history of Audrain county, it would have been strange indeed if the son had failed to lead a worthy and upright career as a man and citizen. Dr. Douglass' youth was spent on his father's farm, occupied with assisting in the work about the place and in attending the excellent public and private schools kept in the neighborhood, from time to time. At the age of 20 he had made such progress in his preparatory studies that he was qualified to enter college, and accordingly his father sent him to Bethany College, Virginia, that noble institution of learning which has been presided over by some of the ablest men of the age, including that great theologian and distinguished divine, Alexander Campbell. Dr. Douglass took a thorough course at Bethany, but on account of sickness (failure of health), left college November 1, 1860, but would have graduated had he remained, as he had passed most of his examinations. After his college course, he engaged in teaching in Audrain county, which he followed almost continuously for about four years, being connected at one time with the public schools of Mexico. His purpose had long been to devote himself to the medical profession, and during this time, while teach-



ing, he was diligently engaged in reading medicine. In 1874 he accordingly matriculated at the St. Louis Medical College, where he took a course of study and lectures. During the fall of the following year, Dr. Douglass returned to Audrain county and engaged at once in the practice of his profession in the vicinity of his old home. In the meantime, on the 2d of April, 1862, he had married — Miss Jane Taylor, of Callaway county, having become his wife — and he continued to reside where he had first located and to devote himself to the sick and suffering uninterruptedly for a period of 18 years. Dr. Douglass, a man whom the people of that vicinity have known from infancy, and as favorably as he was well known, built up a large practice, and was not less successful in accumulating the substantial evidences of faithful work in his profession, than in healing the sick and relieving the suffering. In 1883, Dr. Douglass feeling the necessity of rest after so many years of hard work through all seasons of the year, and at all times of day and night, decided to retire from the practice and in order not to be idle, to engage in some indoor business. He being a partner with his brother in merchandising at Martinsburgh, removed to this place. Of excellent business qualifications and of unusually popular manners and address, he will doubtless be entirely successful in his present business venture. The firm of which he is a member carries an exceptionally good stock of goods, and offers every inducement for custom in the way of low prices, fair dealing and obliging, accommodating treatment. The firm already has a fine trade. Dr. Douglass is one of the highly respected citizens at Martinsburgh and a prominent man in the community. The Dr. and Mrs. Douglass have four children: Mary Lee, Margaret Della, Martha A. and Hay Dillard. Three are deceased: William T. died at the age of 16 years, a youth of unusually bright promise; Lucy A. died at four years, and an infant died unchristened. Both parents are members of the Christian Church.

#### JUDGE ANDREW J. DOUGLASS,

farmer and presiding justice of the county court. Judge Douglass, now a substantial and prominent citizen of Audrain county, was left an orphan by the death of both parents, while he was yet in infancy, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed at Mexico to the wagon-maker's trade. He served an apprenticeship of three years at his trade, and then set up a shop of his own, which he carried on, with success, until 1860. In the meantime, on the 28th of February, 1858,

he was married to Miss Mary Collins, a daughter of Barba and Martha (Johns) Collins, of Shamrock, in Callaway county. Two years after his marriage he settled on land which his father had entered, and opened a farm, where he lived, engaged in farming and stock raising for over twenty years. In 1881 Judge Douglass came to his present place, which he had previously improved, and where he has since resided. As a farmer he has been entirely successful. His homestead place contains 340 acres of good land, and he has it substantially improved. Judge Douglass has for many years been engaged in stock raising, and this has been not an unimportant source of his prosperity. The Douglass family is of Scotch descent, but has for many generations been settled in Virginia. David Douglass, a lineal ancestor of the Judge, was a soldier from the Old Dominion in the Revolutionary War. David Douglass left fourteen children at his death, three of whom came to Missouri: Rev. William B., whose sketch preceeds this; Edward H., and Sarah, now Mrs. Robert Douglass, of Johnson county. Edward H. became the father of the Judge. The Judge's mother was, before her marriage, a Miss Mary J. Ogden, formerly of Bedford county, Virginia, a daughter of Henry Ogden, who is still living and is now in his ninety-second year. The Judge's parents were married in Virginia and came to Missouri in 1837 (W. B. Douglass having come to the State in 1832). Edward H. Douglass entered land and located on Loutre Creek, near his brother's, but he and wife both died the following year from the effects of a dose of poison which they took, through mistake, believing it to be calomel. They left two children: James W. and Andrew J., the former born June 24, 1835, and the latter May 7, 1837. Judge Douglass was, therefore, not a year old at the time of his parents' death. Their uncle, Rev. William H., took the children and cared for them in their tender years. James W. is now living near Guthrie, in Callaway county, and is a substantial blacksmith. The Judge's life has already been traced. Though his school advantages were by no means favorable, yet, such was his desire for the knowledge afforded by books, that he applied himself to study with so much energy and diligence during his leisure hours, that he succeeded in acquiring a better general education than many whose opportunities were far superior to his. A man of natural ability above the average of men, he became one of the well informed and influential citizens in the part of the county in which he lived. He became known for his high character and sound judgment, and was generally advised with as he still is, by those around him, in regard to business



affairs, matters of public interest, etc. Such was his position in the esteem and confidence of the community that in 1873 he was called upon to serve as justice of the peace of his township, a position he accepted and filled with marked ability and general satisfaction. Such, indeed, was the credit with which he discharged the duties of magistrate, that two years afterwards he was urged to become a candidate for a seat on the bench of the county court. Accepting the candidacy, he was elected by a large majority, and on the death of Judge Morris, in 1876, he became presiding justice of the court. Following this, in 1878, he was re-elected to the presidency of the court, and four years afterwards was elected the second time to the same position. The greatest eulogy that can be pronounced upon his official career, and upon those of his associates, is written in the record of their court. When the Judge came upon the bench the county was staggering under a heavy indebtedness. So wisely and faithfully have its affairs been managed that the whole debt has been paid off, taxes have been reduced and the county now has a large fund in its treasury. During this time, also, handsome and costly public buildings have been erected, good bridges have been built and the roads vastly improved. In a word, the county has risen from an almost wilderness, burdened with debt, to one of the wealthiest and most populous in the State. The Judge and wife have a family of nine children: Fannie, wife of Milton H. Williams; David, Mary J., Henry, John, Edna, Henrietta and Andrew (twins), the latter deceased, and Lucy. The Judge and wife are members of the Christian Church, and the Judge is a Mason of long standing.

#### JOHN W. DOUGLASS,

of the firm of J. W. Douglass & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Martinsburgh. This firm, one of the prominent business houses of Martinsburgh, was organized in the fall of 1881, and is composed of John W., William A. and Edward R. Douglass, brothers. They carry a large and well selected stock of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, queen's-ware etc., and have built up an extensive and lucrative trade. The senior partner, John W. Douglass, is a man of long and successful experience in merchandising and having been reared, as indeed all of them were, in this vicinity, he is well known as a man of unquestioned integrity and an accommodating disposition, such a man as wins and retains the confidence of a community, so that his personal popularity goes very far towards his success in busi-



ness. Buying almost exclusively for cash and therefore at the lowest possible figures, they are enabled to sell at prices highly favorable to their customers, and which place them beyond a fear of injury from competition. They buy their goods usually in large quantities and thus get important reductions, which those who buy in small installments can not obtain. In short, they can and do sell goods of a superior class and quality at unusually low prices, and this is one of the main secrets of their success. They have recently erected a handsome new brick business house in Martinsburgh at a heavy cost, which is a gratifying evidence of their rapidly increasing prosperity. Mr. Douglass' parents, William B. and Lucy A. (Chick) Douglass, were early settlers in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, the former having come from Virginia in 1831, and the mother originally from Kentucky. After a residence in this county of half a century, his father died on the family homestead near Martinsburgh in the fall of 1881. He was well known by all old citizens of the county, and was as highly respected as his acquaintance was general. He was a successful farmer and public spirited citizen, one of the worthy men who helped to develop the county and place it in the rank of the best counties in the State. John W. was born on the farm July 7, 1848, and as he grew up, being of steady, studious habits, he succeeded in getting more than an average common school education. In early manhood he taught school in the county for some years. In 1873, then about twenty-five years of age, he engaged in business as a partner with P. H. Gantt at Martinsburgh. This firm continued for about five years. Later along the firm of J. W. Douglass & Co., of which Mr. D. is the senior partner (but Jr., in years), was formed, and he has since stood at the head of this house. On the 16th of June, 1878, Mr. Douglass was married to Miss Maggie Henson, of Monroe county. They have a family of two children: Birtie Green and Jessie Rouse. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Christian church.

#### ADOLPH FENNEWALD,

farmer and stock man. On both his parents' sides Mr. Fennewald is of German descent. His father, whose name was George Fennewald, was born in Europe, and upon emigrating to the United States settled in Osage county, Mo., where Adolph was born on the 20th of March, 1850. His mother, Margretha Fennewald (born Hanne), was also originally from the old country. When about ten years of age Adolph was quite an orphan, and was then thrown into the world to

find his own way, from the first hiring himself out for hard labor. He worked in both Missouri and Illinois, and in 1872 came to Audrain county, this State, here helping his brother to improve a farm. Having the natural qualities of true manhood, his career has been one that reflects great credit upon his character and personal worth. He early strived to obtain for himself a home, and with this object in view purchased 100 acres of land. This was before securing a partner for life, and on account of the loneliness of the surroundings he sold out and for two or three years traded in stock. After his marriage he bought eighty acres adjoining Martinsburgh and continued farming, and also turned his attention to handling stock, in both of which he has proved entirely successful. He has since added to his farm until he now owns 200 acres of good land. He is one of the most industrious and energetic citizens of the township, and has made himself one of the substantial farmers, occupying, as he does, a position in life to which not every one attains who starts out in the world with advantages to make a successful career. Mr. Fennewald is a prominent farmer. He keeps on his place a nice Tinnerbold horse and a fine-bred Nero jack, from Kentucky, and other excellent stock. His farm is about 300 or 400 yards north-east of Martinsburgh. Mrs. Fennewald (born Kemno) is also of German descent, born the 27th day of September, 1855. They were married on the 23d day of January, 1877, in Westphalia, Osage county, Mo. They have three children: Henry, Joseph and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Fennewald are members of the Catholic Church.

#### HUBERT M. FENNEWALD,

farmer, and a brother to Bernard S. Fennewald, of Cuivre township, whose sketch appears on a former page of this work, was born in Osage county in the month of August, 1855, and was reared on his father's farm, near Westphalia. On the 4th of September, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary Kuinstring, of Osage county. They have two children: Theresa and Minor. Mr. and Mrs. Fennewald are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Fennewald, when nineteen years of age, went to Carrollton, Ill., where he lived five years, and came thence to Audrain county in 1879 and cropped here with his brother for two years. He then bought his present place. Mr. Fennewald has 160 acres of good land and has his farm substantially improved. He has just erected a house at a cost of \$1,000, and has built a neat and commodious \$300 barn. Mr. F. is a man of inde-

fatigable industry and of great energy, and has made all he has by his own exertions and good management. He is a worthy citizen of the township, and his life promises to be one of no ordinary value to the agricultural and material interests of the county. Such men as he is, who accumulate property by their own industry, are the wealth producers of every community, and on them its prosperity depends. They are the factors in the great work of building up the county.

#### EDWARD PINKNEY FRENCH,

one of the old citizens and prominent business men of Martinsburgh, is by nativity a son of the Blue Grass State. He was born in Christian county, Ky., November 28, 1833. Mr. French's parents were Pinkney and Deborah (Clark) French. The mother died when Edward was quite young, and his father was afterwards married to Miss Elizabeth Jones. In 1838 the family removed to Missouri, and settled in Audrain county, near the Callaway line, but soon afterwards moved across into Callaway county, where the father died in 1860. When a youth Edward P. returned to Kentucky, and made his home with his grandfather, in Christian county. There he attended school, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade. In 1850 he returned to Missouri, and worked at his trade with industry and success at Mexico for a number of years. By having practiced economy he was able in 1857 to engage in business on his own account, and accordingly he and John G. and William H. Coil formed a partnership and opened a store at Martinsburgh, the first store ever established at this place. After doing business here a couple of years he went to Callaway county, and was engaged in selling goods there for about two years. Following this Mr. French engaged in farming, and continued it with industry for six or seven years. In 1868 he returned to Martinsburgh, and followed clerking in a store for some time, after which he engaged in the drug business here, and carried on his drug store for about two years. Mr. French has been a continuous resident of Martinsburgh since 1868. Most of the time he has been engaged in business for himself, and has been identified with the trade of this place, either as clerk or proprietor, during the whole time. He is one of the most thorough and experienced druggists in the county. Having long been identified with the drug business, he has made the study of pharmacy a specialty, and has become conversant with it both as a science and an art, being not less familiar with its abstract principles than with the practical work of the laboratory. A man of



more than ordinary intelligence and general information, he has not confined himself to the duties of one business alone, but being called on by his neighbors for information and assistance in other matters, has become somewhat a public man in the community. He is now serving his second term as a notary public, and renders efficient service in drawing up deeds, contracts, etc., and transacting other public business for his neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. French's life, in a material point of view, has not been an unsuccessful one. He is in comparatively easy circumstances and does considerable business in the way of loans, discounts, etc., there being no bank regular at Martinsburgh. Mr. French was married in 1874 to Miss Lou Hatchett, an intelligent and amiable young lady of Montgomery county. They have one child, a son, Henry Pinkney, now about eight years of age. Mrs. F. is a member of the Christian church. Mr. French is a member of the Masonic order, and is treasurer of the home lodge. He has been a Mason since 1855.

#### PATRICK H. GANTT AND JOHN E. FISH,

composing the firm of Gantt & Fish, dealers in general merchandise, Martinsburg. These gentlemen, who constitute one of the leading business firms of the south-eastern part of the county, are both representatives of old and respected families of this section of the State. They engaged in business here together in January, 1881, since which they have been conducting their store with marked success. They carry a stock of about \$8,000, and have an annual trade of nearly five times the value of their stock. Both having been reared not far from Martinsburg, they are well known here and have the reputation of being not only good business men, but men of high character and great personal worth. Of popular manners, having the traits not only to make friends but to retain them, they have built up an unusually large and flourishing trade. On such men the prosperity and growth of every business center mainly depend, and these gentlemen worthily acquit themselves of their duties and responsibilities in these particulars. They have done as much for the development of the general trade of Martinsburgh as any firm who ever did business in the place. Biographical sketches of such men well deserve places in the present work.

The senior partner of the firm, Mr. Patrick H. Gantt, was born in this county, near Mexico, on the 27th of February, 1840. His parents, Josiah and Nancy (Faucett) Gantt, were among the very

first settlers of the central part of the county. They came here from North Carolina and made the same neighborhood their home for over forty years. The father died there in 1877 at the ripe old age of seventy-six. He was one of the worthy old noblemen of the county, and lived to see it transformed from an almost trackless wilderness to one of the fairest and most prosperous sections of the State. Indeed, his own brain and muscle contributed as much as those of any other man to the consummation of this great work. Patrick H. was reared on his father's farm and received a good ordinary education in the local schools. In 1862 he became a partner with his brother, Chesley C., in business at Martinsburgh, which they carried on together several years. He then sold out and went to Renick, where he carried on business for himself for a short time, but had the misfortune to be burned out there. Mr. Gantt, after quitting Renick, settled on a farm near Martinsburgh and followed farming up to about 1869. He then resumed business at this place and has since been identified with the trade here. His first partner was P. H. Vance, after whose retirement J. W. Douglass became his partner in business. That firm having been dissolved, Mr. Fish, his brother-in-law, became his partner in business at the time stated above. On the 13th of December, 1865, Mr. Gantt was married to Miss Martha J. Fish, of one of the pioneer families of Callaway county. Three children are the fruits of this union: Ernest Sneed, Hattie Brown and Eustace Douglass.

John E. Fish, the junior partner of the firm, was a son of John and Margaret (Davis) Fish, who settled in Callaway county in the primitive days of the country. In 1853 the parents removed to Audrain county, locating on a farm near Martinsburgh, where they made their permanent home. John E., the subject of the present sketch, was born while they were residents of Callaway county, May 25, 1850. Three years of age when his father removed to this county, he was reared on a farm near where he is now engaged in business. His school advantages were those of the vicinity and at Martinsburg, which he improved with diligence. At the age of seventeen he obtained a position in Gantt's store at this place. But desiring to more thoroughly master the knowledge of business transactions to be had by study at school, he again attended the schools of Martinsburgh for a time. In 1874 he obtained a situation in the store of Ham & Bro., at Montgomery City, which he held with satisfaction to his employers for about a year. He then clerked again for Mr. Gantt, after which he returned to Montgomery City and remained with J. R. Hance for five years. Economical, at the expiration of this time he was in a

situation to engage in business for himself. Accordingly, in January, 1881, he became a member of the present firm. The character of the business in which he is now engaged has already been spoken of. On the 10th of May, 1883, Mr. Fish was married to Miss Hattie A. Cox, of Monroe county. Mr. F. is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Montgomery City. He is a young man of fine business qualifications, and doubtless has a prosperous future as a merchant. His parents were originally from Fairfax county, Virginia. His mother is still living and a resident of Montgomery City, Missouri.

### JOHN T. HARRISON,

farmer and stock raiser. In 1852 Mr. Harrison, then a young man, and ambitious to get a start in life, concluded to cast his fortunes with the great West beyond the Cordilleras, and accordingly crossed the plains over to the Pacific coast and spent six years engaged in mining and teaming in California. Going for a purpose, and having the industry and courage to persevere in that purpose — the accumulation of a start in life — he worked faithfully in season and out of season, and was not disappointed in his expectations or unrewarded for his toil. He had been reared in Callaway county, born there on the 10th of August, 1827, and at the end of his six years of hard work in California he gladly turned his course homeward. For besides desiring to spend his days in old Missouri, there was one here of whom he had long and fondly dreamed, and whom he hoped soon to make the wife of his bosom. Soon after his return, in 1857, he was married to Miss Sallie A. Bullard, the loved one of his boyhood days and, later, of the morning of his manhood. Married, and having by his own labor accumulated enough to establish himself as a farmer, he came to Audrain county and bought a tract of 300 acres on the Callaway line, where he went to work with courage and a light heart to make himself a home which, with her whom he loved, he knew would be a happy one. He opened a fine farm, and as the years in after life came and went he prospered abundantly. But alas for human hopes of happiness in this life. With the blooming of the flowers in the spring of 1863, and the wafting of the zephyrs from the sunny Southland, came the messenger of death, and bore away the gentle spirit of his loving wife to its home beyond the grave. She left one child, a memento of the happy life she had lived with her devoted husband. It, too, was borne to the grave, while still in childhood. Mr. Harrison sustained himself in his lonely home with the fortitude such as only the man



with a brave heart can do in the midst of so sad a bereavement. Wearing his sorrow for two years, he now saw that tender as was the memory of his buried love, the most of life was still before him, and that having been so happy in his home with her who was now gone, he might hope to restore that brightness in his household with another, who was in every way worthy of his affection. He was, therefore, in 1865, married to Miss Mary A. Baker. This union proved, also, a happy one, but was not of long duration. On the 28th of April, 1872, she was called away by the Angel of Death. Four children were born of his second marriage, Their names: Charles R., Lena and James Erwin. One died unchristened. On the 28th of May, 1874, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Elizabeth H., an amiable daughter of Nicholas Harper, one of the early settlers of Callaway county. Mr. Harper came to the Kingdom of Callaway as early as 1824. He died there in 1850. His wife's maiden name was Lucy Jamison. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have two children: Sallie P. and Minnie L. Mrs. H. has long been an exemplary member of the Christian Church. Mr. Harrison is a prominent Mason, being a member of both the Chapter and Commandery, Mexico. As a farmer, as has been intimated, Mr. Harrison's career has been abundantly successful. He has added to his place until he now has 620 acres of fine land, 320 adjoining his original tract, but across the line in Callaway county. His farm is one of the best improved in this section of the county. He has just completed a handsome dwelling at a cost of about \$2,500. He has long been engaged in the stock business, and keeps on hand regularly about 100 head of cattle. He is one of the prominent and influential farmers of this section of the county. Mr. Harrison's father was Thomas Harrison, a brother of Major Harrison, well known throughout Central Missouri. The mother was Miss Sallie Potts before her marriage, a daughter of Joseph Potts, of Kentucky. In the family were three sons and two daughters, the brothers of Mr. H. being William Harrison, of McCredie, and Samuel P. Harrison, of Williamsburg. The sisters are Margaret, now Mrs. Cave, and Lucy A., now Mrs. William H. French. Mr. Harrison was reared on Harrison's branch, on which his father was the earliest settler and for whom the creek was named.

#### JAMES M. HARRISON,

farmer and stock raiser. The Harrison family is one of the pioneer families of Missouri. Descended from the Harrisons of Virginia, on

the mother's side they come of the Crocketts, long settled on the Roanoke river of the Old Dominion. Mr. Harrison's great-grandfather was Jacob Crockett, the ancestor of David Crockett, and of the Crocketts of Central Missouri. Joseph Crockett came with his parents, who also had two daughters, from the North of Ireland during the early part of the eighteenth century (A. D. 1700), and settled in Virginia. One of the sisters married Patrick Calhoun, and became the mother of John C. Calhoun, the great American statesman. Joseph Crockett married Jane Liviney and settled on the Roanoke river, where some of his descendants still reside. He had five sons and four daughters: Walter, Joseph, Samuel, Robert, Hugh, Mattie, Mary, Bettie and Nancy. The father of these died in Virginia in about 1765. Of the family of children, the youngest, Hugh, succeeded to the proprietorship of the Roanoke river homestead, and married Miss Rebecca Lorton. They had ten children: Samuel, who came to Boone county in about 1820, where he reared a family and lived until his death; Robert and Hugh remained in Virginia; Walter came to Missouri, and settled in Oregon in about 1851; Joseph was killed by a negro when young; Polly married Major John Harrison; Nancy married, in Virginia, Joseph Potts, and afterwards removed to Tennessee; her first husband died there, and she then married Riley Slocum, soon after which they came to Missouri and settled in Boone county, where both subsequently died; Virginia, Rebecca and Katie, the remaining three, remained in Virginia. Of Nancy Crockett's marriage with Joseph Potts, her first husband, came Sallie Potts, who married Thomas Harrison, and of this union came seven children: Nancy, the wife of William P. Harrison, both afterwards dying in Audrain county; Margaret, now the widow of Maj. William Cave; Hon. William Harrison, of McCredie; John T. Harrison, of this county; Samuel P. Harrison, of Callaway county; Lucy A., now Mrs. William L. French, of Mexico, and Mary J., who died in tender years. James M. Harrison, the subject of the present sketch, came of the marriage of Polly Crockett, the grand-daughter of Joseph Crockett, the original Virginia ancestor, with Maj. John Harrison, mentioned above. In 1816 Maj. Harrison came out to Missouri with his family and settled at Old Franklin. Later along he removed to Boone county, and in 1827 he came to Callaway county. They reared a family of seven children: Thomas, Crockett, Rebecca, B. F., Samuel, Virginia and J. M. Crockett and Rebecca died unmarried; the rest are living. James M. Harrison, the third youngest in this family, was born in Callaway county, and on Harrison's branch, on

the 1st of December, 1827, soon after the family came to the county. Reared on the farm, in 1850 he went to California, and was engaged in mining on the Pacific coast for about eighteen months. Returning, he followed feeding and handling cattle in Illinois for some time. On the 17th of August, 1855, he was married to Miss Jane E., a daughter of Capt. Samuel Sayers, of Shamrock, Callaway county, but formerly of Virginia. Prior to this Mr. Harrison had entered land in Audrain county, and he now settled on his land in this county and opened a farm. Mr. Harrison has since been engaged in farming and the stock business. He has a fine farm of 400 acres well improved. He and his wife have a family of eight children: Ella V., Lucy M., Pea Draper and Helen S., all educated at Hardin College, and now teachers in the county. The others are Albert S., Crockett, Frank and James S. Mrs. H. and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Harrison has been a member of the Masonic order since 1864. Their family is one of the oldest and best in the county.

### JOHN HOFSESS,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Hofsess is one of the many thrifty and intelligent farmers who have settled in Audrain county since the war, from the North. He was born in Quincy, Illinois, October 5, 1841, and was reared in that city up to the age of twelve. The family then removed to Pike county, Illinois, in which the father settled on a farm. John grew up on the farm in Pike county, and remained at home until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the 5th Ill. Cav. and served until the final triumph of the Union army. His campaigning was principally in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. He was in a number of the hardest fought battles of the war. During the first part of the service he was corporal of his company, but ultimately held the rank of sergeant, from which he was mustered out in 1865. Returning to Pike county after the restoration of peace, he engaged in farming there, which he followed with energy and success for nearly ten years. During this time, on the 4th of February, 1869, he was married to Miss Nancy L. Stauffer, native to that county. In 1874 Mr. Hofsess, who had become acquainted with the advantages for farming in this section of Missouri, removed to this State and settled in Audrain county. Here he bought his present farm. He has a handsome place of 240 acres, and has his farm more than ordinarily well improved. His house and barn were erected at a cost of nearly \$3,000. He is doing a good business



in stock raising. He is one of the best farmers in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Hofsess have a family of five children: John William, Sarah Rosanna, Mary Margaret, George Christopher and Fannie Elizabeth. Two younger children were Charles Augustus, who died July 24, 1880, at the age of two months, and an infant child, named Bertha Myrtle. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church and he is a member of the Masonic order.

#### ANTHONY HOLTERMANN,

farmer. Mr. Holtermann, who is of German descent, is a native Missourian, born in Osage county, August 10, 1843. His father's name was John F. Holtermann. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Heitmeier. They came to Osage county in about 1835. The father was a farmer and lived on his place in that county for nearly half a century, dying in the winter of 1882. The mother still lives on the old homestead. The family became comparatively well-to-do and Anthony was given good school advantages. On completing his course in the neighborhood schools, he was sent, at the age of sixteen, to St. Mary's College, near Perryville, Mo., which he attended two years. Returning home after this, he was in the State militia a short time and then taught school eight or ten months. Intended for a business life, he went to St. Louis and entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, from which he afterwards graduated with honor. Following this he clerked in St. Louis for some months, but met with a misfortune, being run over by a street car, and having his elbow broken, which disabled him from filling his position. After his recovery he clerked in a warehouse on the Osage river and had the singular bad luck to have his arm broken again in the same place. Thrown out of employment a second time, as soon as he was able to work he obtained a position as clerk in a store at Westphalia, Osage county; and in a short time was offered, and accepted, a place as book-keeper in a steam mill in St. Louis, which he held for about six months. He now formed a partnership with Mr. Holtschneider in a store in Osage county, which they carried on together for about two years. This proved not a successful venture, Mr. Holtermann losing what money he had invested in the business. After this he took charge of a landing on the Osage river and remained there for about ten years, meeting with good success and accumulating some means. Selling out on the river in 1880, Mr. Holtermann came to Martinsburgh and subsequently bought property here. Since that time he has lived

at this place, and besides his town property owns 100 acres of improved land. He is engaged in farming and does some general trading. He has a comfortable home and is neatly fixed on his place. On the 4th of February, 1868, Mr. Holtermann was married to Miss Mary Hoer, of Osage county. They have six children: John B., Elizabeth H., William, Mary, Frank A. and Ferdinand H. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

#### RICHARD E. JOHNSON,

farmer. Mr. Johnson has been on his present farm for about twenty years, during which his continued industry has not been unrequited of the substantial results of honest toil. When he came on this place he had but little to begin on, and was compelled to rent for several years. But he had the good sense to save what he made, and he soon became able to buy the place. He has a good farm of nearly a quarter section of land, and has it substantially improved. Heretofore he has handled considerable stock, but is now engaged, principally, in raising grain, particularly wheat for the markets. Like many of the better class of citizens of Audrain county, Mr. Johnson is by nativity a son of the Old Dominion, and was born near the James river in Fluvanna county, of that Commonwealth. In 1856, his parents, William and Elizabeth (Herndon) Johnson, came to Missouri, and after stopping a short time in Callaway county, near Fulton, settled in Audrain county. Since then, with the exception of a few years spent across the line in Montgomery county, they have continued to live in Audrain. However, the mother died in this county several years ago; the father is still living on his farm. Soon after coming to this State, Richard E., who was then approaching manhood, learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for three years. He then engaged in farming in Callaway county, and on the 27th of November, 1861, was married to Miss Mary S. Dye, formerly of St. Louis county, but later of Montgomery county, where their bans were celebrated. Mr. Johnson came on his present farm in 1864, since which he has continued to reside on it. He and his good wife have been blessed with seven children: Annie, Johnnie S. P., Pearl, Minnie, Elmer, Mary and Aleta. Annie is the wife of E. W. Crane; Johnnie died on the 8th of October, 1883. He was just approaching his twentieth year and was a youth of more than ordinary promise; gifted with a bright mind and a kindly disposition, he was esteemed by all who knew him; Pearl, his sister, died September 30, 1883. She was in infancy. Mrs. J. is a member of the Baptist church.

## WILLIAM JOHNSON,

farmer and sheep raiser. Mr. Johnson, who had been engaged in his present lines of industry in Ohio, for about sixteen years, came to Missouri in the spring of 1882 and bought the William H. French farm in Audrain county, containing 663 acres, with the view of engaging largely in raising merino sheep. He now has about 500 head of this stock of sheep, and expects to largely increase his interests in this line. He is a man, as the above facts show, in easy circumstances, and has achieved his success in life by his own exertions and merits. He was born in Wood county, West Virginia, on the 14th of March, 1825, and was brought out to Washington county, Ohio, when quite young. His parents were Jacob and Sarah (Locker) Johnson, both natives of Virginia. While still a youth William left the farm in Ohio and went on the river, which he ran for about seven years. He then returned to Washington county, Ohio, and was married on the 5th of October, 1853. At that time Miss Henrietta Boothby became his wife. She survived her marriage, however, only about four years, leaving at her death one child, Winfield Scott, now deceased. In Ohio Mr. Johnson followed farming and was very successful. Turning his attention largely to sheep raising, he became one of the leading farmers of his county in that line of industry. Mr. Johnson served twelve years as justice of the peace in Washington county, by virtue of four commissions. The first issued by Salmon P. Chase, Governor of Ohio, was dated December 24, 1858; second by William Dennison, Governor of Ohio, dated December 19, 1861; third by Rutherford B. Hayes, Governor of Ohio, dated April 12, 1871, and the fourth by William Allen, Governor of Ohio, dated April 21, 1874. He also served three years as notary public in Washington county, having been commissioned by Thomas L. Young, Governor of Ohio, his commission, which was dated the 18th day of September, 1877, expiring September 18, 1880. He served one term as vice-president of the Agricultural Society of Washington county, Ohio. In April, 1858, he was married to Miss Elvina Stumpf. This union has been blessed with eight children: George E., John J. F., Edward W., Cornelius W., Jacob C., Eral J., Annie C. and Clara Belle, all at home.

## OSCAR KRIEGER,

dealer in general merchandise, Martinsburgh. Mr. Krieger established his present business in May, of 1883, and carries a stock of



several thousand dollars, invested with judgment and to the best advantage in well assorted goods, suitable to the trade of Martinsburgh and surrounding country. The Germans are known of all men for their integrity and solid character, as well as for their industry and intelligent thrift. Mr. Krieger, who is a native of the Fatherland, is no exception to the general rule of his country in this respect. Seeking to succeed only by honest methods, the public is not slow to find that a man may be depended upon in business pursuits. Commencing in a small way, comparatively, by fair dealing he has inspired the confidence of the community and is rapidly building up a large trade. Knowing him as we do, we have no hesitation in saying that unless all signs fail he will at no distant day become one of the leading merchants of this section of the county. His trade is rapidly increasing and he is keeping his store up with the growth of his business. Mr. Krieger was born in Prussia, on the 1st of February, 1858. At the age of seventeen he emigrated to America and spent his first year here in Cincinnati. In 1876 he came to St. Louis and six years afterwards removed to Martinsburgh where he engaged in the retail liquor trade, and followed it with success until May, 1883, the time he established his present business. Like most of his countrymen who come to this county, he has steadily accumulated around him the substantial evidences of prosperity. Besides his business he has a neat, comfortable homestead property in Martinsburgh. On the 2d of January, 1881, Mr. Krieger was married to Miss Elizabeth Hoffman of St. Louis. Mr. K. is a member of the Knights of Honor.

#### CALEB TINSLEY MARTIN.

The history of Audrain county can never be properly written without mention of the name of the family of which the subject of the present sketch is a worthy representative. Aside from the fact that Mr. Martin's father was the founder of Martinsburgh, he was long identified with the agricultural interests of this section of Audrain and of Callaway counties. William R. Martin, the father of Caleb T., was a native of the Blue Grass State of Kentucky, where, after he grew up, he was married to Miss Margaret P. Wright. Subsequently, in 1822, he removed to Missouri and settled at Richland, in Callaway county, where he resided some 12 years. He then went to Auxvasse station, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad in Callaway county, Missouri, where he improved a large farm. Sixteen years afterwards he located at Fulton for the purpose of educating his children. In 1854,

however, he came to Audrain county and settled on a farm about three quarters of a mile south of Martinsburgh. In comparatively easy circumstances, he entered and bought large bodies of land and, with the rest, the tract now including the site of Martinsburgh. In 1857, when the North Missouri Railroad came through this part of the county, being a man of intelligence, he saw that the country would settle up, and that this point would be an excellent center for business purposes, having a fine stretch of country all around it. Accordingly he laid off the town and christened it Martinsburgh. The war coming on soon afterwards, and as he was already approaching the twilight of life, he did not live to see the place fulfill the expectations he had formed of it. But although he has passed away, time is vindicating his judgment, and the town is rapidly springing up here which will stand as a monument to his memory

“Until the moon grows old  
And the sun grows cold,  
And the leaves of the Judgment-book unfold.”

He died February 22, 1867, closely approaching, at the time of his death, the allotted age of three score and ten. He was a noble-hearted, good man, broad-minded, liberal and generous in all his impulses, a man with a full appreciation of all the duties and responsibilities of life, which he strove faithfully, according to the abilities which God had given him, to perform. He was substantially successful in life and reared a worthy family of children, whose education he carefully provided for. No citizen of Martinsburgh need ever blush at the name of the founder of the town in which he lives. Caleb T. Martin, the subject of the present sketch, was born near Richland on the 29th of April, 1837, and completed his education at Westminster College in Fulton. After he grew up he was railroad agent at Martinsburgh and was the first station agent at this place. Afterwards he was engaged in mercantile business here and was the junior partner of the firm of Williams & Martin. On the 11th of November, 1863, he was married to Miss Lucy W. Fyke, and two years afterwards he removed to Cuivre township, where he resided about sixteen years. In 1879 he returned to the vicinity of Martinsburgh, where he has since lived. Mr. Martin has a neat farm substantially improved, and has heretofore been identified to some extent with the stock business. He is not now engaged in any special line of business. Mr. and Mrs. M. have a family of six children: Mary Leta, William Russell, Birdie, Marvin, Charles and Edward. Both parents are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Martin has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for

nearly twenty-five years. He is a son by his father's first marriage, there having been fourteen children of the first family, but four of whom are living; James S., William H., Caleb T. and Elizabeth, now Mrs. George Tanner. William H. is banking in Brownwood, Texas, having been educated as a lawyer; James S. is a bachelor and capitalist, living with his sister in Boone county, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Tanner's husband has a large stock farm on Two Mile Prairie, in Boone county, Missouri; John and Albert have large stock farms close to Martinsburgh, Missouri. All are doing well and are possessed of charity and many friends, and all have high reputations for truth and honor. Of aunts or uncles surviving, Samuel P. Martin is the only one, of Auxvasse station, aged 75. Mr. M.'s father's second wife was previously Miss Mary J. Davis, of Montgomery county. She died in 1874, leaving two children: John W. and Albert W.

#### JOSEPH S. MUSTER,

carpenter and undertaker, Martinsburgh. Mr. Muster, one of the active citizens of this place, and now serving a second term as constable of Loutre township, like many of the better class of citizens of Audrain county, is a native of Kentucky, and was a son of William and Mary (Jones) Muster, both born and reared in that State. He was born in Shelby county, March 19, 1831, and when still quite young was left an orphan by the death of his father. His mother subsequently married John Tennyson, a descendant of the well known English family of that name. In 1844 young Muster was apprenticed to a carpenter at Louisville to learn the trade, and worked for five years at that calling. Following this he came to Missouri and began work in this section of the State at his trade. Mr. Muster erected the first frame house in Wellsville and built large numbers of dwellings and business houses in Montgomery and Audrain counties. On the 15th of September, 1852, he was married in Campbellsburg, Kentucky, to Miss Annie E. Merriwether, and brought his family with him on coming to this State. In 1862 Mr. Muster enlisted in the Confederate army under Gen. Marmaduke, and took part in many of the hard fought battles of the war on this side of the Mississippi, including that at Cane Hill. He was also under Gen. Shelby and was a participant in most of the engagements into which that doughty cavalry rider led his men. He was at the last battle at Helena, Arkansas. In 1864 he was honorably discharged, having served out faithfully his time as orderly sergeant, whereupon he returned home



and resumed work at his trade. From 1872 to 1876 Mr. Muster was engaged in the lumber business at Martinsburgh and also carried a line of undertaker's goods; in the latter branch of trade he has since continued. Mr. Muster is regarded as one of the best workmen in this part of the county, and does a large business as contractor and builder. He is quite prominent in local affairs and has held the offices of town marshal for a number of years, and of member of the town board; as already stated, he is now serving his second term as constable. Mr. and Mrs. Muster have had a family of nine children: Mildred E., who died about four years ago, the wife of Barton Briscoe; Mary E., who died in tender years; William Thomas, now in Texas county; Annie Belle, Katie (deceased), Charles C. and Lula. Mr. and Mrs. Muster are members of the Christian Church.

#### DAVID T. OWEN,

a worthy and highly respected citizen of Loutre township, and at present engaged in the lumber business at Martinsburgh, was born in Callaway county, September 3, 1839. His father was John Owen, originally of Virginia, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Huldah Laughone. They were of Bedford county, that State, where they were married, and from which they emigrated in 1832 and settled in Callaway county, Missouri. Mr. Owen's father was a farmer by occupation, and an industrious, sober-minded man. He was fairly successful as a farmer and reared his family of children in comfort, and died possessed of personal property. In the early days in which he lived, especially in the frontier country where he brought up his family, as Missouri then was, advanced education was not esteemed a necessity, and hence there was not given that attention to educational interests which has obtained in later times, and under changed conditions. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Owen's father fully appreciated the advantages and importance of education, and was known in the community where he lived for his zeal in its behalf. Though he was not a wealthy man, and there were no high schools in the vicinity, he was careful to keep his children at the common schools of the neighborhood during all the time that they were open, so that they were not permitted to grow up utterly deprived of the benefit of the knowledge to be derived from books. Mr. Owen's father was a man of strong moral character, and above and beyond this, he was an earnest and devout believer in the great truths of the Christian religion, and was a warm friend to the church. Not less

liberal of his means than ardent in his zeal for the promotion of the cause of religion, among the laymen of his denomination he was one of the stanch pillars of the local church; and when at last he was called from his work in this life to his rest on high, he left a place in the congregation which his death made vacant, that was hard to fill. He was a good man, and died the resigned, peaceful death of a Christian; and this is all, and the most that can be said of the truest and best on the earth — and more than is often said of the first and greatest in the world, whose lives, like a comet, have blazed away across the canopy of human affairs. In his family, besides David T., there were four sons: John W., Robert I., James L., and Benjamin F. The father died when David Turner Owen, the subject of this sketch, was still in boyhood. After David T. grew up, he went to Williamsburg, Callaway county, in April, 1858, and remained there until June, 1861. At the closing of the war he returned to Williamsburg, and was married on the 9th of December, 1866, to Mrs. Lizzie C. Hays, of Callaway county, whose maiden name was Elizabeth C. Scholl. At that time as before stated Mr. O. was living in Williamsburg, in Callaway county, and moved in 1870 to Martinsburgh, Audrain county. He learned the blacksmithing trade when a young man and followed this with satisfactory success and with industry at the place named. He re-engaged in the business at Martinsburgh, which he continued until the 1st of March, 1883. Mr. Owen being of sturdy, faithful, old Virginia ancestry, when the war broke out, as a true descendant of the grand Old Dominion, he showed no half-hearted zeal in rallying to the defense of the honor and institutions of the South when they were threatened by the Second Great Conquest of the Northmen, recorded in history. Like a brave Roman in the days of old, he flew to the standard of the chivalry and civilization of the South against Northern vandalism, and for four long years and over followed the meteor-like banner of the bright-barred but ill-starred flag of the Confederacy, until it was furled, to kiss the breezes of heaven no more, forever. A gallant soldier, he bore a soldier's part on many a hard-fought field where the mysterious death river rolled, and all, save the wild rattle of musketry and the deep-toned voice of canonading, pierced now and then by the shrieks of the dying, and ever and anon by the stern voice of command rising above the universal din, were mute. Mr. Owen was paroled on the 15th of May, 1865, and returned a brave soldier, though defeated, to lead a worthy life as a citizen. Mr. Owen's life has been one of honesty and industry, and one as near true to the teachings of religion as is often found in this world of human frailty and weakness. He has

ever been a warm friend to the church, and takes a deep interest in Sabbath-schools. Mr. Owen has long been a deacon in the Christian Church. He and his good wife have reared two children: Lewis T. and Linnie. Since March, 1883, Mr. Owen has been engaged in the lumber business, and thus far has had good success.

#### ALEXANDER READ,

farmer, and one of Col. Doniphan's gallant old veterans of the Mexican War, is a native of that land of fair women and brave men, the Blue Grass Commonwealth of Kentucky. He was born in Christian county, January 2, 1822, and was a son of William and Polly (Chick) Read, both of the same State. Mr. Read was left an orphan in childhood by the death of his father. His mother subsequently married Barba Collins and the family came to Missouri. Young Reed was reared in Callaway and Audrain counties. Starting out for himself at an early age, he engaged in farming. But on the outbreak of the Mexican War he rallied to the flag of his country, and became a plighted soldier of the republic under that old hero-commander of Missouri, Col. Doniphan. He was a brave participant in all the hardships and dangers through which his command passed, and remained true to the cause he had sworn to maintain, even at the peril of his life, until the stars and stripes were unfurled in triumph over the capital city of the proud land of the cactus and banditti. After the close of the war, which resulted in giving to this country an empire of territory greater in extent and richer in natural wealth than that of any nation in Europe, he returned to his home in Audrain county, justly proud of the part he took in that glorious conquest, and settled down like a good citizen to hard work in the peaceful occupation of farming. Of course everybody must marry, and so, on the 9th of February, 1848, Mr. Read was united to Miss Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of Hezekiah Jones. Three children now living and five dead followed as the fruits of this happy union: Virginia, now the wife of Alonzo Lundy, of Vernon county; William A. and Ella J. Mr. Reed settled on his present farm away back in 1856, nearly thirty years ago, and since that time has resided continuously on this place. He has 120 acres of good tillable land and the same number of timber. Although, during the war, Mr. Reed took no active part in the unpleasantness, he was ruthlessly arrested by the shoke-house militia and rushed off to prison in St. Louis. He was confined at McDowell's College in that city for five months, and notwithstanding he had been



one of the bravest of the brave old soldiers of the country, he was made to give a bond of \$1,000 before he was released. He and his good wife have long been members of the Christian church, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

### ANDREW J. ROGERS,

farmer and a native of Virginia, was born in Bedford county, November 18, 1828, and was a son of Charles B. and Aletha W. (Overfelt) Rogers, who removed to Missouri in 1830 and located at Fulton, where they lived for many years and where the father died in 1852. The mother is still living, as is also besides Andrew J., one of her daughters, who is now the wife of John Kelso. Andrew J. was reared at Fulton and when a young man, in 1850, went to California, where he was engaged in mining for about two years. Returning in 1852 to Callaway county, on the 23d of December of that year he was married to Miss Jane M., a daughter of David M. Dunlap, one of the pioneer settlers of Callaway county. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Rogers, who had bought land in Audrain county, moved on to his land, which is about six miles south-east of Mexico, where he opened a farm and lived, following farming and stock raising with energy and success for nearly 30 years. Mr. Rogers came to his present farm in 1881, and here he has since resided. He has a place of about 340 acres, practically all in a solid body. His farm is one of exceptional fertility and substantially improved. He is one of the solid farmers of the township and commands the confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have ten children: Charles, now county surveyor; Mollie, now the wife of Thomas Dillard; Jefferson, now in California; Edward, a resident of Colorado; Andrew and James (twins), Robert, principal of the Wylde School; Willard, Linnie and George. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Christian Church.

### ROBERT SALLEE,

farmer. The blacksmith trade was the occupation in which Mr. Sallee first began work for himself. He was reared in Callaway county, born on the land now the site of the Insane Asylum, on the 14th of December, 1829. His parents were Edward and Magdaline (Moseley) Sallee, who came from Kentucky a short time before Robert's birth. Soon afterwards the family located on a farm in the northern part of Callaway county, where the subject of the present

sketch grew to his majority. In 1850, Robert Sallee, then 21 years of age, commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade under Mr. Hisey, near Concord. He worked there for six months and from thence went to Fulton, where he engaged in the same business the greater part of three years and then spent a season near Westport. In the meantime he had met Miss Lydia A. Swearingen, and their acquaintance ripened into affection. On the 15th of May, 1855, they were married, but their happy union was broken by the hand of death in a few months afterward. His loving and beloved young wife was borne to the grave the following September. Mr. Sallee now went to Mexico and worked at his trade until 1861. On the 4th of May, 1859, he was married to Miss Nancy J., an amiable and attractive daughter of Elder William Douglass, whose sketch precedes this. Two years afterwards Mr. Sallee settled on his present place and engaged in farming. He is a worthy farmer of the township and one of its well respected citizens. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for over 40 years. His wife is an exemplary member of the Christian Church. Mr. Sallee holds some prominence in the county and has been deputy assessor under Mr. Torreyson. Mr. and Mrs. Sallee have five children: Lucy E., now Mrs. John Gay, of Kansas; Nannie J., William R., Lena D. and John E. Four are deceased.

#### JACOB E. STAUFFER,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Stauffer, who was a gallant soldier of the Union during the late war, and is now one of the well respected citizens of Loutre township, claims the great Prairie Commonwealth as the State of his nativity. He was born in Pike county, Illinois, January 19, 1842. He was reared on his father's farm and at the age of 20, in 1862, he enlisted in Company F, of the 99th Ill. Inf., under Col. G. W. K. Bailey. He followed the flag of his country through the remainder of the entire war, and did not return to his home until the last shot of the Rebellion had been fired. He served mainly in the department of the gulf and was in fourteen regular battles. During the early part of the war he was 1st lieutenant of the company in which he originally enlisted, but afterwards transferred to Company B, he was 1st lieutenant of that company until he was mustered out in 1865. In the spring of 1866 he was married, February 22, to Miss Mary A. Crawford, native to Scott county, Illinois. The next month after his marriage Mr. Stauffer removed to Missouri and bought his present place, on which he has since resided. He has

a good farm of 240 acres and has it substantially improved. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer have a family of four children: John L., Jacob W., Sarah, Rhoda and Margaret Jeanette. Both parents are members of the Christian Church.

### CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS W. TAPSCOTT,

justice of the peace, Martinsburgh. Capt. Tapscott, who has been prominently identified with the business interests of Martinsburgh almost since its organization as a town, is a native of the old Dominion. He was a son of James and Martha (Burgess) Tapscott, and was born in Buckingham county, January 26, 1829. Capt. Tapscott was reared to a business life, his youth being spent in a store in his native State. However, he was given ample opportunity to acquire a common school education, which he did not fail to improve. Coming of one of the better families of Buckingham county, and being himself a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, he occupied a somewhat prominent position in society and affairs where he lived. Under the laws of Virginia a militia organization throughout the State was authorized, and young Tapscott was made captain of a company of State militia, a position he held as long as he continued a resident of the State. His company became noted for its fine drill and expertness in military maneuvers. When twenty-one years of age, Capt. Tapscott was married in Virginia, to Miss Sallie P. Thomas, of Buckingham county. He continued business in that county until 1854, when he decided to cast his fortunes with the West, and accordingly came to Missouri, locating at first in Spencersburg; soon afterwards, however, he came to Audrain county and settled in Cuivre township, where he engaged in farming. Two years later he bought the well known Perry farm, four miles south-west of Martinsburgh, where he lived, successfully engaged in agriculture, for over ten years. During this time he and John Coil were in the mercantile business at Shamrock a year subsequent to 1860. During the war, although Capt. Tapscott took no part in the struggle, he was arrested by super-officious Federal officers and thrown into prison. His release was obtained only on condition of giving a \$10,000 bond not to do what he had never intended to do — antagonize the Government in any way. In 1866 Capt. Tapscott engaged in merchandising at Jacksonville, which he followed for about a year. After this he opened a store at Martinsburgh and conducted it with success up to 1860. Selling his mercantile business to advantage, he established a lumber yard at this place



and was the leading lumber dealer of Martinsburgh for about fourteen years, and up to last spring. From youth Capt. Tapscott has always occupied a somewhat prominent position in the esteem and confidence of the communities in which he has lived. Soon after coming to this State he was elected justice of the peace, and he is now serving his eighteenth year in this office, although his tenure has not been continuous. In this office the fact of his long service shows the satisfaction to the public with which he has discharged his official duties. As is well known, he is one of the most capable magistrates and discriminating judges among the subordinate judicial conservators of the peace in the county. The people of the township have implicit confidence in his uprightness and high respect for his judgment and his knowledge of the law. The Captain and his wife reared but two children: Emma P. and Clara W. The former became the wife of Samuel W. Crutcher; she died, however, before the flowers had faded in her wedding wreath — eleven days after her marriage. Several years afterwards the younger daughter, Clara W., also became Mr. Crutcher's wife. She survived her marriage but a few years. On the 24th of April, 1882, Capt. Tapscott lost his wife, the partner for over thirty years of his joys and sorrows. She was a woman of many noble qualities of heart and of superior intelligence, and was much beloved by all her neighbors and acquaintances. She had been a member of the Christian church for many years, and fell to sleep in death, not as those who die without hope, for beyond the shadow of the grave the cross shone forth before her fading sight, illuminating her pathway to her eternal home. The Captain, himself, has for twenty years been a member of the Christian church. He has been secretary of the Masonic lodge for fourteen years. The Captain's birthday is a day made memorable by the death of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of the remedy of vaccination.

#### J. R. TORREYSON,

blacksmith and wheelwright, Martinsburgh. 'Squire Torreyson, one of the energetic citizens of Loutre township, is by nativity a son of the Old Dominion. He was born in Londoun county, Virginia, September 5, 1823. He was a son of Lewis and Catherine (Tavenner) Torreyson, both of old Virginia families. 'Squire Torreyson's father having been a blacksmith, the son was brought up to that trade, which he early acquired. Though much of his time as he grew up was spent in the shop, still he was not unappreciative of the import-

ance of a practical education, and he applied himself, when not otherwise occupied, to study both in the local schools and at home. Hence when he reached manhood he was not only a skilled mechanic at his trade, but had a fair practical education. In 1852 he went to Leesburg, Virginia, where he worked at his trade for about five years. During this time, on the 27th of March, 1856, he was married to Miss Margaret Young, a native of Frederick City, Maryland, born June 19, 1825. The following year 'Squire Torreyson, still a young man, became convinced that there were better opportunities in the West than in the older States of the Atlantic coast to situate himself comfortably in life, and accordingly he cast his fortunes with Missouri, and settled in Audrain county. Locating on John's Branch he opened a shop, which he carried on successfully for about six years. In 1858, such was the esteem and confidence in which he was held by the neighbors in his new home, he was made justice of the peace, a position, the duties of which he discharged with efficiency and singular satisfaction to the people. In 1864, however, he went East, and was a resident of Frederick City, Maryland, the home of his wife's parents, for seven or eight years. The disorder and confusion in Missouri brought on by the war having subsided, he returned to Audrain county in 1871 and located at Martinsburgh, where he established a shop and has since resided. The 'Squire is highly respected as a neighbor and citizen, and is conceded to be one of the best mechanics in the county. 'Squire Torreyson and wife have reared two children: Charles A., now in business at Laddonia, and Maggie W., who is now engaged in teaching in the public schools of the county, and is considered an efficient teacher. The 'Squire and lady are both members of the M. E. Church. While he was a resident at John's Branch he kept the post-office at that place.

#### WALTER TRACHEL,

farmer and stock raiser. It was nearly thirty-five years ago that Mr. Tratchel's parents, George and Elizabeth (Swartz) Tratchel, crossed the Atlantic, bringing their family of children from Saxony, Germany, to the United States. They came direct to Ohio, locating in Washington county, where George Tratchel, the *pater-familas*, followed farming. Walter, the subject of the present sketch, was born in the Old Country on the 26th of February, 1838. He was therefore partly reared in Ohio, and was brought up to the occupation of farming. On the outbreak of the war, in 1861, he enlisted in the 39th Ohio volunteer infantry, under Col. Groesbeck, and served in the army of Ten-



nessee, principally, throughout his three years' term of enlistment. He was in most of the important engagements in which that army participated. Honorably discharged at the end of his term, in 1864, he became foreman of the oil works at California, Virginia, and occupied that position until his removal to Missouri. In 1866 he was married in Washington, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Stumpf, reared in that county. In a few weeks after his marriage, Mr. Tratchel removed to Missouri, and bought 160 acres of land on the Cuivre, in Audrain county, where he improved a farm. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising in a general way, and has had good success. He has increased his possessions until he now has a fine farm of 320 acres, all well improved. He has just erected a large and tastily-built barn, at a cost of about \$1,000. Mr. and Mrs. Tratchel have seven children: John Andrew, Nettie, Robert, Rhoda, William, Fannie and Sarah. Mr. Tratchel is a member of the Lutheran Church.

#### W. R. WHITESIDE,

of Whiteside & Orr, dealers in general merchandise, Benton City. Mr. Whiteside, now in his thirty-first year, has led a remarkably active and a not altogether unadventurous life. Indeed, so lively have been his movements that in attempting to give a sketch of his career, we are reminded of the reply of the Irishman, who said, when asked how many pigs there were in a certain litter, that he couldn't tell, for although he had succeeded in counting them all but one, that one ran about so that he couldn't count him at all. So with Mr. Whiteside; his movements have been so frequent and rapid that we are not sure we shall be able to track him through all his peregrinations. In conflict with the old adage, that a rolling stone gathers no moss, he has not failed to accumulate something as time has passed by. In fact he has been something like a snow-ball: he has gathered a little nearly everywhere he has traveled, and now has a comfortable start in life. Mr. Whiteside was born in Fulton, on the 28th of May, 1853. His parents were James M. and Susan H. (George) Whiteside, the father originally from West Canada, but the mother native to Callaway county. W. R.'s early youth was spent in Fulton, most of his time being occupied with study in the schools of that city. When fourteen years of age his parents removed to Cass county, where he spent the succeeding three years. In 1870, then seventeen years old, he drove a team to Texas, making the trip alone, and returned soon afterwards. During the sessions of 1871-72 he attended Westminster



College, and during the latter year went to Clay county, Kentucky, where he was engaged as deputy U. S. marshal for about six months in raiding "moonshiners," or illicit manufacturers of whisky. During this service he had some thrilling adventures, which we have not here the space to relate. Following this he attended the British American Commercial College of West Canada for a term, and then went to Texas, where he was engaged under his great uncle, Andrew Bledsoe, who was at that time State Auditor, in State Auditor's office as clerk for about eighteen months. At the expiration of this time, in 1874, Mr. Whiteside returned to Missouri and spent another term at Westminster College. He then made a business trip to Kentucky, but soon returned and bought a farm in St. Charles county, remaining in that county, however, only a short time. The following winter he went to California, and in the spring of 1875 returned as far as Gold Hill, Nevada, where he engaged as book-keeper for a mining company. The succeeding fall he went to Texas, and carried on business on the frontier for some time, trading with the cowboys. He then traded his stock of goods for cattle, but stock raising proved unprofitable, and he lost practically everything he had invested in cattle. Starting to Arizona, he changed his mind before reaching that territory, and came back to Texas, coming from there on to Missouri. He now engaged in farming on his place in St. Charles county, which he continued with success up to 1881. During this time, on the 10th of April, 1878, he was married to Miss Ada Selfridge, formerly of Scioto county, Ohio. The third year after his marriage he made his last trip (up to date) to Texas, having lands in Tavis county, which he desired to look after. The same year (1881) Mr. Whiteside came to Benton City, and during March of the following year, he and Mr. Orr formed a partnership and engaged in their present business. They carry a stock of general merchandise, and also deal in grain, coal, etc. Both are men of popular manners, and they have built up a large business. Theirs is one of the leading firms in the south-eastern part of the county. Mr. Whiteside is as public-spirited in affairs relating to the general interest of the community, and as prominent in social and church matters, as he is active in business. He and wife are both members of the Presbyterian church, and mainly by his efforts the church at this place was organized. He is also superintendent of the local Sunday school, and has established a literary society at Benton City, of which he is the leading spirit. Mr. Whiteside is prominently identified with the temperance movement, and is an influential member of the I. O. G. T.

## ST. CLAIR WILBURN,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Wilburn, himself a time-honored old citizen of the county, comes of one of the pioneer families of this section of the State. His parents, John and Mary (Curtiss) Wilburn, immigrated to Missouri from Tennessee in 1816 and settled in Montgomery county. Subsequently they removed to Boone county, and in 1828 became residents of Callaway county, where they lived for many years. They were one of the worthy families of Callaway county, and are remembered by all old settlers still surviving as hospitable, kind neighbors. St. Clair Wilburn, the subject of the present sketch, was born while his parents lived in Boone county, on his father's farm, eight miles north of Columbia, on the 27th of December, 1820. Eight years of age when the family removed to Callaway county, he was therefore principally reared in the latter county. In 1841, then having attained his majority, he entered the land across the county line in Audrain county where he now resides. He soon began the improvement of a farm on this place, and on the 30th of July, 1845, was married in Callaway county to Miss Susan, a daughter of Noah Coil, of Shamrock. From the time he first came on to his present farm, now over forty years ago, he has continued to make it his home, and has added to his original tract of land until his possessions aggregate 400 acres. Having been all through life a man of hard work, sober habits and reasonably economical, the fruits of the forty harvests he has reaped have made him one of the substantial tax-payers of the county. In the respect and esteem of those among whom he has lived so many years none stand higher. After a long and happy life of about thirty-five years, his good wife was at last taken from him by the decree of death. She breathed her last on the 7th of March, 1880. They were blessed with a family of fourteen children: Robert, now of Texas; Noah, John, William, Margaret A., George O., Charles, James (deceased), Chesley T., Mary, Edgar, Bertha, Banks and Caroline. Mr. Wilburn has always given more or less attention to stock raising, having a surplus every year, almost, for the general markets.

## EDWARD C. WRIGHT,

farmer and blacksmith. Mr. Wright's career shows him to be a man of singular versatility of mind and varied industrial aptitudes. His



life has been one of great activity and he has struck most of the cords in the gamut of the industries. He was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, on the 3d of October, 1827, and was a son of James and Rebecca E. (Hawkins) Wright, his father a native of the Old Dominion, but his mother of the Blue Grass State. Up to the age of fifteen, Edward C. spent his youth on his father's farm, but in 1842 he went to clerk in the store of his uncle at Christiansburg, of that State, under whom he was employed for several years. Following this he obtained a position as clerk of a hotel at Frankfort, and became known as one of the most popular hotel clerks in that part of the State. Although that was not a time when a diamond pin was an indispensable concomitant to a first-class hotel clerk, still hotel clerks, even in those days, were required to dress well, be polite and not unattractive to the ladies. Young Wright was not derelict to any of these requirements. He came well up to the mark in all that a first-class city hotel clerk should be. A man of varied aptitudes, his disposition was to learn all he could as time circled by. Accordingly, after quitting the hotel he entered a blacksmith shop to learn the trade and develop the physical manhood which every one may realize who has the courage to wield for a few years the festive sledge-hammer. He worked at the blacksmith trade for five years, and became master of this as he had mastered everything else. It has been said that Mr. Wright is a man of great activity and untiring industry; and so he was prior to this. Besides attending to his daily affairs, he had devoted his leisure to study, and had succeeded in acquiring more than an average general education. He now transferred himself from the shop to the school-room, and became one of the successful teachers of Anderson county, in that State. He taught for two years, and many were the eager young minds that partook of the knowledge he imparted. He was now a young man only in his twenty-sixth year, yet he had learned farming, merchandising, the hotel business, the blacksmith's trade and the noble calling of the educator. He now saw across into a still brighter field which he longed to enter—the field of matrimony. One bright particular flower was blooming for him, and on the 22d of June, 1853, it became his. Miss Elizabeth E. Roach then became his loving, trusting and devoted wife. Renewed for the great battle of life by this happy event, he was now anxious to cast his fortunes with the fertile region beyond the Mississippi. Accordingly he came West in 1854, and located at Martinsburgh, but soon went to Williamsburg, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade for about a year. As we grow older we all know



how dear the scenes and employments of our youth appear to us. Mr. Wright now desired to return to farming, the employment of his youth. He therefore bought land and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed successfully up to 1857. Returning to Kentucky, he came back the following year and settled on Beaver Dam, where he lived until 1861. Mr. Wright came to his present place in 1864. Here he is engaged in farming and also carries on a blacksmith shop. Taking an intelligent interest in public affairs, in 1876 he was persuaded by his friends to become a candidate for the office of collector of the county. He received a large vote for the position, a gratifying indication of the esteem and confidence in which he is held by those who have known him so many years. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have a family of four children; David R., Ella B., Annie M. and Beatrice A. One died in childhood, Martha. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the United Baptist Church.

#### D. L. WYLDE,

justice of the peace, Benton City. 'Squire Wylde, one of the prominent men of this place, is by nativity a son of the Empire State of the West—Ohio—and was born in Erie county, March 16, 1847. While the son was still quite young the parents removed to Porter county, Indiana, and David was reared and educated in that county. His father, James Wylde, was originally from England. The 'Squire's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Mary Hitchcock, born and reared in Ohio. 'Squire Wylde, being of studious habits, succeeded in acquiring more than an average common school education as he grew up. In 1869 he and four of his brothers came to Missouri, locating first in Warren county. Nine years afterward they came to the vicinity of Benton City, and bought 500 acres of fine prairie land, 60 acres of which the 'Squire improved. He still has a neat place in this vicinity. A man of sterling integrity and good business qualifications, he came to be regarded as the proper man for the responsible office of justice of the peace, and in July, 1880, he was appointed to that office by the county court. Such was the efficiency and fairness with which he discharged the duties of his position that two years afterwards he was elected to the same place by a large majority. 'Squire Wylde is considered as one of the most capable and upright magistrates in this section of the county. Of course the 'Squire is not unmarried. He is too worthy a man to be a small-souled male-dict. On the 27th of September, 1871, he was married, in Porter

county, Indiana, to Miss Mary Lewis, an acquaintance of his childhood days, thus realizing the fondest dream of his earliest youth — to make her whom he loved more than all the earth the wife of his bosom. This happy union is blessed with three children: Carrie, Lewis and Hattie.

#### BENJAMIN F. WYLDE,

proprietor of the Prairie Home Nursery, Benton City. Mr. Wylde, a brother to D. L. Wylde, whose sketch precedes this, was born in Erie county, Ohio, September 11, 1845. As already stated, his father was a native of England, born in Shropshire, April 27, 1811, and came to America when twenty years of age. He settled in Ohio and married there Miss Mary Hitchcock, who was born in 1817 in Ashtabula county, Ohio. He was a molder by trade, and followed that for many years in connection, after his boys grew up, with farming. They had seven children: Sarah A., now Mrs. E. L. Cohoon; Benjamin F., the subject of the present sketch; Lucy E., now Mrs. C. J. LeFaivre; George W., James M. and William E., all of whom are now living in the vicinity of Benton City. In the winter of 1868-69 the family came to Missouri and located at Wright City, in Warren county, where Benjamin F. lived for about six years. Having bought land adjoining Benton City, in Audrain county, in 1873, which he had partly improved, two years afterwards he came to this place and began the nursery business here. For several years following his time was occupied with establishing his nursery, improving his place and teaching school, the latter of which he had formerly followed. Mr. Wylde has made one of the finest nurseries in this part of the State. He has 12 acres devoted to his nursery stock alone, and has from 50,000 to 100,000 apple trees of all varieties, and from 20,000 to 30,000 other fruit trees. He also has a large and fine variety of ornamental trees and shrubs. He makes a specialty of growing hedge plants, and keeps on hand from 500,000 to 1,000,000 plants. His place of about ninety acres is enclosed with a fine hedge fence, and is subdivided with fences of the same material. He has a fine orchard of 1,000 fruit trees of the best varieties adapted to this climate, and from which he propagates his stock. Mr. Wylde has built up a large business in the nursery and hedge lines and his sales are steadily increasing. His enterprise, besides the direct benefit it has been to this part of the country in encouraging farmers to turn their attention to fruit growing, has been of great value in demonstrating that the nursery business can be successfully carried on here. On the 29th

of September, 1883, Mr. Wylde was married to Miss Annie Stockwell, formerly of Indiana, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stockwell, a widow lady, now of Audrain county. Mr. Wylde's parents in their old age have a welcome and pleasant home in his family.

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## SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP.

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### RODNEY WILLIAM ANDERSON, M. D.,

a successful and progressive farmer of Salt River township, and one of the cultured and public-spirited citizens of Audrain county, is a native of the great Prairie State, and was born on the 17th of April, 1839. His father, John Anderson, born in Maryland in 1793, became one of the pioneer settlers of Madison county, Illinois, coming to that county as early as 1819. He was there subsequently married to Miss Susan C. Creamer, whose parents were early settlers of St. Clair county, that State, having come from New York. She was born in the latter State December 23, 1803, and they were married in 1823. Dr. Anderson's father died in Illinois April 11, 1876; his mother October 4, nine years before. Mrs. Anderson's father was Philip Creamer, now deceased, as is also her mother. Of Dr. Anderson's father's family of twelve children, seven only are living, the Doctor being the only resident of this county. All the others, except two, are still in Madison county; those excepted, two sisters, are residents of St. Louis. The father was a man of strong character, great energy, and full of enterprise and push. He became one of the wealthy farmers of Madison county. The Doctor was reared on the farm in that county, and after a preparatory course in the common schools, entered the St. Louis University, at that time, as it still is, one of the foremost institutions of learning in the West. He continued there for five years and graduated with high honor in 1860, under the presidency of Dr. John Virden. Of his class of co-graduates but one besides Dr. Anderson is now living, Col. Frank McCabe, of St. Louis, well known for his connection with the police department of that city. Immediately after graduating Dr. Anderson, or then plain "Rod Anderson," as he was called, began the



study of medicine, and in due time entered medical college, graduating in the St. Louis Medical College under Dr. Charles A. Pope, in 1864. Following his graduation from medical college, Dr. Anderson was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, and his command was sent West on an Indian campaign. The command operated mainly on Powder river in the far North-west, and being removed by hundreds of miles from all vestige of civilization, it underwent the severest hardships. The Doctor was in the saddle almost constantly for weeks at a time; and, running out of provisions, he as well as his fellow-soldiers often had to resort to mule and horse meat for food. Returning later along to St. Louis, he went to Westphalia, Osage county, and engaged in the general practice of medicine. But becoming disgusted with the practice, he withdrew from it altogether, and returned to Madison county, Illinois, for the purpose of engaging in farming. Dr. Anderson followed farming in that county with success until 1875, and then came to Missouri, locating in Audrain county, where he bought his present place. Here he has a fine farm of over 300 acres, one of the handsomest and best improved in the county. While he has taken great pride in the appearance of his place generally, his accomplished wife has shown equal taste in beautifying their home and its surroundings. The handsome lawn that stretches out before their residence is beautifully ornamented with evergreens, shrubbery and flowering plants of great variety and rare qualities. Dr. Anderson was married to his excellent and refined wife on the 2d of June, 1865. Formerly Miss Genevieve Cord, on the father's side she was of a prominent Louisiana family, and on her mother's of an old and aristocratic French family. She was born at St. Martinsville, Louisiana, February 2, 1848. Her father, Jean Baptiste Cord, was also of French descent. Her mother, whose maiden name was Marie E. Henriho, was originally from Paris, France. Mrs. Anderson's parents, however, removed to St. Louis in 1859. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson have five children: Guillaume A., Oneziphore Louis, Silvestre Alphonse, Olivier Dupre and Charles Augustin. Three, besides, are deceased. The Doctor and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Catholic church, and Mrs. A. is connected with the Convent of the Visitation, at St. Louis.

#### JOHN B. ARMISTEAD,

farmer, on his father's side is of Scotch-Irish descent, but on his mother's of English ancestry. Both families, however, have been settled in Virginia for several generations. Mr. Armistead was born

in that State September 6, 1832. While he was still in infancy his parents, Francis and Martha G. (Falkner) Armistead, left Cumberland county, of the Old Dominion, where they had both been reared and were married, and came out to Missouri, settling in Callaway county at Stephen's Store, where they remained a short time and the following year, in 1834, came over into Audrain county and made their permanent home about two miles west of Mexico. This county then, however, was a part of Callaway county. Mr. Armistead's father entered a large body of land here and improved a farm on which he lived until his death, which occurred in August, 1844, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, having been born in 1790. The mother died in June, 1861, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. She was born in 1803. They had a family of nine children to grow to maturity: Francis, died in young manhood; Martha J., is now the widow of Joseph Beatty; Lucy A., is now Mrs. George G. Berry, of the Indian Territory; Mary F., died whilst the widow of Thomas J. Harrison; Virginia, is now Mrs. John H. Huddleston, of Texas; Eliza, is Mrs. Frank Hendricks, also of Texas; Joseph C., a resident of this county; John R., the subject of this sketch, and James G., now deceased. John R. Armistead was twelve years of age at the death of his father, and in a few years afterwards engaged in farming for himself. As early as 1852 before he reached majority he had accumulated sufficient means to enter a good body of land, and he entered the land where he now resides and began the improvement of a farm. Five years afterwards he located permanently on his place and has since resided here. His farm contains 260 acres and it is in good condition both as a comfortable home and for grain and stock raising. On the 14th of February, 1867, he was married to Miss Martha T. Howe. She survived her marriage only a year, dying on her wedding day in 1868, leaving one child—Mattie E. A., born January 19, 1868. Mr. Armistead was married to his present wife July 22, 1869. She was a Miss Annie C. Myers, a daughter of Meredith and Nancy P. (Jennings) Myers, from Garrard county, Kentucky, born in this county September 3, 1845. Her parents came here in 1840 and her father, born in 1808, died in 1879. Her mother, born in 1812, died in 1854. Her father was married a second time, Mrs. Emeline Morton becoming his last wife. Mr. Armistead has an adopted son, William M. Jones, given to him by the child's father when the latter was on his death-bed. Mr. Armistead is a member of the Methodist Church South at Mexico and Mrs. A. has been a member of the Christian Church for twenty-five years. Both are highly respected.

## MRS. H. T. BAIRD,

President of Hardin College, Mexico.

The present age differs from former ones more radically, perhaps, in respect of the status of women than in any other. While, during the last generation, it was possible for woman to acquire an advanced education and fit herself for a useful life in some department of literature or art, her opportunities were exceedingly limited, and if she succeeded in doing so, it was mainly by her own unaided genius and will. Now, however, young ladies' seminaries and colleges, and schools of all descriptions, are open in every section of the country, and the way is clear for the advancement of women to the highest stations in the world of thought and culture. For this changed and happy condition she is largely indebted to herself. Representatives of her sex here and there, and everywhere, by the sheer force of their own characters, have risen above the conditions around them, and have pioneered the way for the elevation of their sisters. Prominently among these in this section of the country, who have thus rendered an inestimable service to their sex and to all, must be written the name that heads this sketch, Mrs. H. T. Baird. With no opportunities of exceptional advantage in early life, and with a prospect for the future apparently not above the average of young ladies of her native vicinity, she has steadily come up, and in the face of unusual difficulties and trials, until now she occupies a position as a female educator conceded by all to be second to that of none in the State of her residence.

Let us, then, briefly trace the career of this talented and successful woman. We must do this, however, in the face of two special hinderances to our attempt, the absence of sufficient data, and the extreme modesty of Mrs. Baird's character, which shrinks sensitively from all public exhibition and criticism. Shelby county, Kentucky, was the place of her birth. Her parents were Samuel E. and Harriet M. (Bell) Davis, both of old and respected families of Virginia, and both originally of Culpeper county. She was the eldest of their family of children. Mrs. Baird's girlhood days were spent principally in the local private schools of her native vicinity. Even then she showed a marked taste for mental culture as well as unusual aptness. Unlike not a few girls, her whole time during study hours was occupied with her lessons, and she was much given to study at home of evenings and during her other leisure hours. Her progress at school was marked



by great thoroughness in the knowledge of her studies and, at the same time, was more than ordinarily rapid. While attending Science Hill Academy, where she completed her education so far as her early training is concerned, she was converted, under the ministry of Elder George Waller, aided by her grandfather, Elder Francis Davis. In 1845, being then sixteen years of age, she was married to Jesse K. Baird, of Kentucky, a man of superior character and culture.

In 1850, Mrs. Baird was offered a situation in a select school at Shelbyville, Missouri, which she accepted, and she and her husband accordingly removed to this State. Commencing her career as an educator at Shelbyville, she has continued it since that time without interruption and with steadily increasing success and reputation. Mrs. Baird taught at Shelbyville for four years and while, during that time, she made for herself the name of being one of the best lady teachers who ever presided in a school-room at Shelbyville — faithful, attentive and successful in instructing those under her charge — she was at the same time perhaps a harder student than any pupil under her instruction. This habit of study, spoken of as a characteristic of her earlier years, has marked her whole subsequent career, and to this is largely due her eminent success as an educator. From Shelbyville, Mrs. Baird was called to take a position in the Female College, of Liberty, Missouri, in which she became an associate president with her brother, Prof. John T. Davis. Four years of successful work was done at Liberty, and by this time her reputation had become well established. In 1858 Mrs. Baird was tendered a position at Lancaster, in Schuyler county, where she taught for three years. She then became a popular teacher in the High School of Springfield, Illinois, and she was retained there some seven years, and until she resigned her position to accept the presidency of Bethel (now Ingleside) Male and Female College, at Palmyra, Missouri, which had been tendered her. Mrs. Baird stood at the head of that well known institution and conducted the college with singular ability and success until she was called to the presidency of Hardin College in 1879, the position she has since occupied. Her labors here have been attended with abundant success. The affairs of the college under her administration have been placed upon a substantial basis, and its reputation as an institution of learning has been greatly enhanced.

The history of Hardin College has been given in another part of this work, so that it is unnecessary to repeat here what has been said

there. But it may be remarked, in passing, that as an institution for the education of young ladies, notwithstanding it is hardly more than a decade old, it is without a superior in the State, and is second to but very few, if any, in the West. Less than five years ago, however, although it had previously been under the direction of an able educator, its condition was by no means the most satisfactory. Perhaps, and doubtless, that fact was largely due to the inevitable embarrassments of its experimental years. But certain it is that since 1879, new life has seemed to be infused into its every department and, throughout, its affairs are carried on with that vigor and success which show that it is directed by a mind of superior force and ability. The attendance of pupils has rapidly increased, its financial affairs have greatly improved, and in every respect, its condition has been decidedly bettered.

Mrs. Baird is possessed of a mind of large and general powers, which, directed in any channel, would inevitably achieve success. Devoting herself, years ago, to the profession of an educator, she has continued in it with such zeal and fidelity that she has naturally won an advanced position in her profession. As an instructor, she is patient and untiring. Understanding thoroughly the knowledge she desires to impart, she not only makes her explanations clear and easy of comprehension, but she shows by her kindly disposition and her sympathy for her pupils that she is deeply interested in their welfare and advancement, and thus obtains mastery over their hearts not less than their minds, so that with them it becomes a pleasure to receive the instruction she imparts. Loved not less as a friend than respected as a teacher by those under her care, her conduct of a school, or college, is marked by that harmony and perfect understanding between pupils and teachers so necessary to all concerned. Mrs. Baird's acquirements are not less varied than thorough. In the sciences, in literature, and in almost every department of collegiate learning, she is well advanced and proficient. Adding to these qualifications the quality of unusual executive ability, she is peculiarly fitted to conduct with success the affairs of a college.

Mrs. Baird's first husband died in 1869. He was a man of many estimable qualities of head and heart, and was only less esteemed by friends and acquaintances who had learned to know him well, than loved in his own family—and by wife and children he was held in the most tender affection. By him Mrs. Baird is the mother of three children, all of whom have received liberal educations and now oc-

cupy prominent and enviable positions in life. The eldest, Belle, became the wife of R. H. True, a son of the well known and prominent citizen of Kentucky, Younger True. Mrs. True, besides receiving a thorough general education, took a special art course, a department in which she is highly accomplished. She now has charge of the art classes in Hardin College. The only son, Dr. T. D. Baird, is a leading physician and surgeon of Pueblo, Colorado. He is at present, however, connected with the United States Hospital service at that place. Dr. Baird was for seven years assistant physician of the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. Itonia J., the younger of the two daughters, is the teacher of vocal music at Hardin College. She has taken a thorough course in vocal music under the best masters, both in this country and Europe. She completed her musical education at Brussels, Belgium. Miss Baird is not only thoroughly cultured in music, but has musical talent of a very high order and a voice of rare power, flexibility and sweetness. She is without doubt one of the most capable and accomplished teachers of vocal music in this section of the country. Mrs. Baird has taken, as these facts show, almost an enthusiastic interest in the education of her children, and, proving themselves worthy of the interest she has taken in their advancement, they have thus reflected not less credit on themselves than they have done honor to their noble-hearted mother.

In 1875 Mrs. Baird was married to her present husband, Mr. H. T. Baird, the present efficient business manager of Hardin College. He is a gentleman of high character and superior business qualifications. His sound judgment and clear-headed management of the business affairs of the college have been of the first importance in the career of success it has made since Mrs. Baird assumed the presidency of the institution. Personally, he is highly esteemed, and while a gentleman of thought and culture, he is at the same time unassuming and easy in his manners, and in the society of friends shows great geniality, not to say jovial vivacity. He and his accomplished wife are much prized in the best society of Mexico, and are highly respected by all.

We have now given an outline of the facts of Mrs. Baird's career — a career studded and jeweled with noble deeds from its beginning to the present. To attempt to characterize the life and works of this noble woman would be to undertake a task for which we feel that we are entirely incapable. Her career, itself, speaks a more eloquent eulogy on her character and services than any pen can indite. Most



fortunate it was that Hardin College was able to secure the services of such a woman; and it is not too much to say that no one could have been found better fitted for the work to be done, both in literary attainments and in every most needed quality, than she. Without reservation she entered the service of this institution, and in the great work she here began she has continued to the present, without abatement of zeal, and ever doing honor to herself and the college. Nor is it to be questioned that her reward even thus far has been great. Of the many young ladies who are annually under her instruction and influence, very few, if any, can be found who do not regard her with a feeling akin to filial affection. From those who have gone out of Hardin College since she has occupied the chair, one uniform testimony as to her, both as a teacher and friend, is given — the high esteem with which they regard her. Her associates in the college bear the same testimony, and with one accord speak of their dependence upon her and their great indebtedness to her influence.

Nor is it difficult to detect the secret of her power. She is lifeful and cheerful. She shows good sense and judgment. She abounds in hopefulness, which gives her confidence and courage. She has no misgivings, lest her duty should prove inexpedient; and so her faith in the results of duty never fails her. She is self-sacrificing — doing cheerfully for others what she would gladly be excused from doing on her own account. With her it is, —

“ \*   \*   \*   \*   joy to raise  
     The trembler from the shade,  
 To bind the broken, and to heal  
     The wounds she never made.”

She is conscientious, anxious only to do the right thing herself, and solicitous to aid others in seeing what is right and in doing it. One of the most sensitively gentle of women, she has still the firmest strength of will, holding herself and holding others as by inevitable law, to truth and duty. She could not compromise a principle, though the world were to be won. With her the first question and the last is not, “Will it pay?” not “Is it fashionable?” not “Will it please the world?” but, *is it right?* She has the courage to face sneers and danger, even, if in the path of duty; and higher than all human codes and customs she holds the law of God. And so by her gentle and patient kindness; by her fervent zeal and duty; by her disinterested love and service for others; by her uncompromising devotion, she has made for herself an enviable place in the communi-

ties where she has lived, and especially in the hearts and minds she had aided in educating for the duties of life.

And still; as for so many years, she is prosecuting the same good work with the same success. Without denying the claims of her own family and home, in which she has reared to womanhood two daughters, and to manhood a son, she is still laboriously employed in the duties of her great work as an educator. In her daily work of personal interviews and consultations with pupils and teachers, and with the matrons and guardians of the homes in which the pupils reside; in assigning daily exercises and studies; in familiar lectures to the young ladies on all topics, outside of the general course of instruction in the classes, on which they need instruction and advice, Mrs. Baird is yet adding to the reputation she has already won as a woman of eminent abilities and services. But pre-eminently her best record is yet to be written. It must be traced in the career of the many gifted young women whom she has aided in fitting for service, good and great, like her own. Their success, when its causes are fully known, will add new lustre to the crown which she now so unconsciously wears.

#### CHARLES W. BAKER,

real estate, loan and insurance agent, Mexico. Mr. Baker is a thorough-going, energetic business man, who came to this State from Ohio in 1867, and was engaged in farming in Callaway county for about three years, after which he bought out a leading agency at Mexico in his present lines of business, since which he has been prominently identified with this city. He was born near Zanesville, Ohio, September 20, 1838, and received a good education in the public schools of that State. Though principally reared on a farm, much of his youth was spent at clerking in a dry goods store, aside from attending school. He thus, as he came up, not only acquired a good school education, but also learned the practical details and duties of business life. His father dying in 1846, Charles W. remained at home near Zanesville for some ten years afterwards, when he went to Newark, Ohio, where he continued to reside until his removal to Missouri. While there he was engaged as a wool buyer for William Shields, a large dealer in wool, for some seven years. Up to the time, therefore, of coming to this State, his life had been one of uninterrupted activity, mingling with men and transacting business with all classes of people. This experience was eminently calculated to fit him for

the duties of a successful real estate agent. Having been brought up among farmers, and having had to do with them from boyhood, he naturally learned much of the values and advantages of farm land — the character of soil, water facilities, adaptation of crops, stock raising facilities, etc. Mr. Baker has been engaged in the real estate business in this county for nearly fourteen years, and it is not too much to say that he has built up one of the most successful agencies in this line in Northern Missouri. He has an unusually large list of raw lands and improved farms in this and neighboring counties, which he offers for sale at prevailing prices and on terms to meet the wants of every class of purchasers. These lands are in tracts of forty acres and more, and they include grazing lands, stock, grain, fruit and dairy farms of every description of soil, locations, improvements, etc. Mr. Baker has also a large trade in Texas, and in Kansas, Nebraska and South-west Missouri, in farms and lands, and exchanges Western lands for property in the older States. He also buys, sells and rents city property; and rents farms, pays taxes, loans money on unincumbered real estate, and makes investments for non-residents. He is also associated with Mr. J. W. Howell, an efficient and reliable young business man of this city, in the abstract and insurance business. Their abstracts cover every real estate title in the county. Mr. Baker is a wide-awake, genial, sociable man of quick, warm impulses, clear forecast, fine business methods, great energy and sagacity, and is one of the most influential, public-spirited men of the city — one whose success is unquestionably as decided as that of any man in Audrain county. He is a member of the regency of Hardin College, and was formerly its treasurer. He is largely interested by personal investments, in city property and farm lands, and has unbounded faith in the natural resources and future greatness of this part of the country. Thoroughly posted in his line of business, he is one of the best informed correspondents in answer to inquiries for information in his line in North-east Missouri, and is glad and anxious at all times to furnish information to those in any part of the country desiring it. On the 2d of July, 1872, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Emma F. Lapsley, originally of Alabama. They have four children: George W., William C., Willard R. and Hardin E. Mr. Baker is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar, and Mrs. Baker is identified with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Baker's parents, Alanson Baker and wife, Nancy, nee Remington, were originally of New York and Massachusetts respectively. The mother came to Missouri with her son, Charles W., and died here two years ago.



## MARION C. BARNES,

one of the better class of Kentucky farmers who rank among the best citizens of Audrain county, is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Barnes, born in Bath county, Kentucky, January 1, 1827, was a son of Noble Barnes, formerly of Virginia, and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Boyd, of an old Kentucky family. Mr. Barnes was reared on the farm in Bath county, and began farming for himself on reaching manhood. On the 1st of February, 1848, he was married to Miss Alvira Barnes, a distant relative of his and a daughter of William Barnes, of that county. Three years after his marriage, Mr. Barnes removed to Indiana and followed farming in Montgomery county, of that State, until 1853. He then came to Missouri and located in Ralls county, but the following year bought the land composing his present farm in Audrain county, to which he at once went to work at improving. Mr. Barnes has resided in this county ever since, and has made himself a comfortable home. He has an excellent farm of 240 acres, with nearly half of his place in active cultivation. His buildings are substantial and comfortable. Mr. Barnes' first wife died in 1865, leaving him six children: Noble, Leander, Mary, who died the wife of Thomas Bybee; William, Jane, Libbeth, wife of Thomas Swift and Marion. All but Jane and Marion of those living are married and have families of their own. In September, 1867, Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Mary, a daughter of James Cauthorn. She survived her marriage about nine years, dying February 1, 1876. She left five children: Luther, Fannie, Sallie, Forrest and Orion. Mr. R. is a member of the Christian Church, and of the A. F. and A. M. He is one of the well respected citizens of the township.

## WILLIAM H. BARTON,

real estate agent, Mexico. Mr. Barton's life has been one of marked activity. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he was the son of John and Catharine (Ulmerger) Barton, and was reared on his father's farm in York county, where he remained until 1859, when he was in his eighteenth year. His advantages for an education were those of the common schools of his native county, which he did not fail to improve. Ambitious to accomplish something for himself in life, he took the advice of Horace Greeley and came West. Young Barton located at Clinton, Kansas, where he obtained a situation as clerk in a

general store. He remained there for about a year when the Pike's Peak excitement being then at its height, he crossed the plains and spent about eight months in the new-found El Dorado of the West. But falling sick in Denver, where he kept what was called a corral, where feed was sold and teams kept, he returned to Kansas, being "freighted" back across the plains in a wagon, although he was not able to sit up but little of the time. Recovering his health in Kansas, he went back to Pennsylvania on a visit, and afterwards went to Chicago, where he was engaged as merchandise clerk for a time. Subsequently he was clerk in the (American) express office at Freeport, Illinois, and was later along engaged in other employments. Mr. Barton came to Montgomery county, Missouri, in 1864, and kept a general store at Americus, in that county, from 1870 to 1874, when he sold out and became a resident of this city. He has been engaged in his present business for a number of years, and occupies an enviable position among the leading real estate men of Audrain county. On the 23d of December, 1869, Mr. Barton was married to Mrs. Theresa Balmer, a daughter of a Mr. Thornburg, formerly of Hagerstown, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Barton were blessed with but one child, an interesting little son, William Vernon, born November 23, 1870. Mrs. Barton, a lady singularly devoted to her home and family and much beloved by all who knew her, was taken away by the untimely hand of death on the 6th of March, 1880. Her loss was a bereavement to her family, as it seemed too hard to bear, for she was loved by husband and child, and by all her relatives with an affection that could not bear to think of her taking off. She was a sincere and earnest member of the M. E. Church South. Her husband is also a member of that denomination. During the war Mr. Barton took no part in the struggle, though his sympathies were with the Union arms, for he believed that the saddest misfortune which could befall this country would be the breaking up of the Union of States and the integrity of the Nation. As a business man and citizen he has the confidence of the community and is highly respected.

#### T. J. BASKETT, M. D.,

physician and surgeon. Dr. Baskett graduated from the Missouri Medical College in March, 1862, and at once entered the Confederate army, being appointed the position of surgeon, first in the general hospital at Little Rock, Arkansas, and afterwards in Southern hospitals at other points until about the close of the war. For the first

five years after the war, he was engaged in the practice at Pleasant Hill, in Pike county, Illinois, and leaving his practice there, he came over to Callaway county and located at Auxvasse, where he continued until 1882. On the 19th of December, 1867, Dr. Baskett was married to Miss Mollie L. Jameson, of Callaway county. She was born in that county on the 9th of December, 1847. The Dr. and Mrs. B. have two children: Minnie B. and Thomas S. The eldest, Clarence J., died in tender years, in 1872. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his excellent wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a native of Callaway county and was a son of James and Mary (Baker) Baskett, both originally of Kentucky. The father died in 1854; the mother in 1851. The Doctor was born February 6, 1840, and received his general education at Bethany College, Virginia. His medical preceptor was Dr. Edward Rackleff, late of this city.

#### J. C. BASSFORD,

of Bassford & Tucker, real estate, insurance and loan agents, Mexico. Mr. Bassford came to Missouri in the winter of 1865-66, locating at Mexico, where he engaged in the grocery business. He followed that business here with success until the spring of 1881, when, having been elected mayor of the city, he disposed of his business interests, and for that year and the year following, served as mayor. Subsequently he engaged in the line of business with which he is now connected, and in which Mr. J. D. Tucker is his partner. In the real estate, insurance and loan agency business of Mexico, these gentlemen justly occupy a prominent position. Both being men of large experience in business affairs, and particularly in their present line of business, and gentleman whose reputations are without reproach, as well as of popular manners and thorough-going energy and enterprise, as would be expected, they have built up an important business for their firm, and number among their patrons many of the best citizens of Mexico. In the real estate branch of their business, they have for sale some of the best town property, and large bodies of the best lands, as well as a number of fine farms in the county. Being thorough and accurate judges of real estate, and keeping fully up with the times in the fluctuations of value as well as in the variations of demand, they become at once the best medium through whom sellers and purchasers may effect their transactions with safety, satisfaction and dispatch. No purchaser of real estate in the county should conclude a contract without examining their schedule of property;



and as their firm is largely advertised and well-known to the public, to those desiring to sell property, their agency offers unusual advantages. In the insurance branch, they represent some of the best companies in this country and in Europe, and for perfect safety to the insurer their agency presents every guaranty, while, of course, the old and solid companies they represent enable them to offer terms with which younger and weaker companies cannot possibly compete. Messrs. Bassford & Tucker do a large loan business, and are prepared to make loans at the lowest rates the state of the money market will permit and on liberal terms with regard to payments—interest and principal—by the borrower. Though they have been engaged in this business for some time, such has been the manner in which they have conducted it that they have never been accused of oppressing the unfortunate, while they have often favored debtors with unusual leniency. Mr. Bassford, the senior member of the firm, was born in Alexander county, Virginia, April 11, 1844, and while he was still quite young, was brought out to Ohio by his parents who removed to Monroe county, of that State. He was educated in the common schools of Monroe county, and remained there until coming to Missouri, in 1866. On the 20th of December, of that year, he was married to Miss Kate Osborn, originally of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. B. have two children: Homer S. and Wallace D. Mr. Bassford is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife and oldest son are members of the M. E. Church South.

#### JOHN H. BICKLEY,

of the firm of Bickley & Moore, dealers in groceries, glass-ware, queen's-ware, wood and willow-ware, tin-ware, earthenware, etc., etc., Mexico. Mr. Bickley, who has been engaged in the grocery business for over 15 years, and is one of the prominent groeermen of Mexico, is a native of England, born in Devonshire, August 28, 1842. He was reared in his native shire, and educated in the local schools. In 1865 he came to the United States and located in Harrison county, Kentucky, where he followed farming near Cynthiana for three years, when he came to Mexico and engaged in the grocery business with his brother. They continued the business together here until 1873, when Mr. Bickley bought out his brother's interest and continued the business alone for the following four years. In May, 1877, Mr. Moore became his partner, and the firm of Bickley & Moore have since conducted the business. The character of their business has already been spoken of in the sketch of Mr. Moore, which appears on another

page of this work. It may be added here, however, that they keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods in their respective lines, and are prepared to accommodate the trade with goods of a quality that cannot be excelled in North Missouri. Mr. Bickley, having long been identified with the grocery trade of Mexico, and being a man of tried integrity and great personal worth, has naturally drawn to his house a large and highly respectable custom. It is one of the leading houses in Mexico. On the 21st of December, 1871, Mr. Bickley was married to Miss Amelia Wade, originally of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Bickley have three children: Frank, Ross and Mary. Mr. Bickley occupies quite a prominent position in local affairs, and wields a deservedly important influence among those around him. He has served three terms as city alderman, from 1879 to 1881, inclusive.

#### WILLIAM L. BLACK,

farmer and fine stock raiser, P. O. Mexico. To any one who has ever traveled through the Eastern States and observed the manner in which farming and handling stock are carried on there and the style in which farms are kept, both with respect to their appearance and convenience, it is not difficult to anticipate what Audrain county is destined to be in the not far distant future. Here we have all the natural advantages far in excess of those found in the East for an advanced state of agriculture, and all that are necessary to make the county compare favorably in the character of its improvements and in the manner in which farming and stock raising are carried on, with the foremost counties in New York or the other Eastern States, are the men with the ideas, enterprise and means to bring it up to the standard of its natural capability. Looking over the county, we already see many of this class of progressive, public-spirited and educated agriculturists, who are doing much to advance the county into the position which it ought justly and will ultimately occupy. These of this class who have come to the county are but the forerunners of the many who are to follow; and indeed there are not a few farmers in the county who have been carrying on their places after the old fashion, who will profit by the example their new neighbors have set, and will introduce new and progressive methods into their system of farming. Among the new-comers of Audrain county, of the class above referred to, the subject of the present sketch is by common consent, and justly so, accorded a prominent position. Mr. Black has a fine farm of 1,000



acres in this county. He came here from St. Louis county in 1883, where he is said to have had the finest farm property in that county, a county noted all over the West for the high character, beauty and elegance of its farms. What his farm was in St. Louis county, Mr. Black expects to make his present farm in Audrain county; and such was his place in the former county, that he traded but 60 acres of it, including its building improvements, for the 1,000-acre farm he now owns. This farm is already enclosed with over five miles of fencing, is largely seeded with blue grass and timothy, and has commodious and well-built buildings including the dwelling, two large barns, etc. The dwelling, Mr. Black expects to remodel throughout, supplying it with water in every room and heating it with a furnace, in fact providing it with every modern convenience and comfort. His barns, two of the largest and best in the county, he also expects to remodel, supplying them with water in the same manner that he supplies his dwelling, and converting them into convenient and handsomely finished buildings for raising fine blooded horses, etc. Mr. Black is expecting to make a specialty of raising fine horses in addition to fine cattle, sheep and other stock; and in pursuance of this he purposes to make his place one of the handsomest, best-arranged stock farms in the country, not excepting any in Ohio or the States further East. His land is beautifully located, being gently undulating, sufficiently so for drainage and beauty of landscape, but not so broken as to cause washes from heavy rains. Mr. Black is a man of liberal means, almost an enthusiast in his devotion to agricultural life, and, being a man of the world, of wide business experience and extensive general information, he combines most of the qualities necessary in a progressive, advanced and successful agriculturist. Mr. Black is a native of the city of New Orleans, born on the 3d of August, 1843. His father, Charles Black, was a native of Scotland, and came to New Orleans in about 1832. He engaged in the cotton factorage business in that city, and continued it with success until the coming on of the war. He became one of the leading cotton factors and prominent men of New Orleans, accumulating a large estate and rising to an enviable position in the commercial affairs and social life of the city. Mr. Black's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Sewell, of a highly respected family of Liverpool, England. William L. Black, the fourth of their family of children, was reared in New Orleans, and was brought up to the cotton factorage business. He of course had the best advantages for an education the city afforded. During the war, as all business was practically paralyzed, he did not enter into



business to any great extent until the close of that unhappy conflict. Immediately following the restoration of peace, however, he went to New York and engaged largely in the cotton business. He continued it at that city with success until the completion of the Iron Mountain Railroad, which rendered St. Louis an important cotton center. He then came out to the latter city and established himself in the cotton business at that city. Mr. Black was one of the pioneer cotton factors of St. Louis, and by his long experience in business and his public spirit contributed as much, and perhaps more, to build up the large cotton interests of that city than any other man in it. He continued the business there with success until 1882, and during that time was one of the leading men in his line of business. He planned the present palatial Cotton Exchange building of St. Louis, and was active in his efforts to secure its construction, contributing largely of his means for that purpose, and much of his time in urging its importance to the business interests of the city. Mr. Black always had a strong inclination to lead the life of an agriculturist, and particularly to engage in the stock business. He now felt that he was in a situation to gratify this desire. Accordingly, withdrawing from business in St. Louis, he bought a handsome farm in the county, a short distance from the city, to the improvements of which he made extensive and handsome additions. In short, he made such a farm that it was pronounced by Robinson, the celebrated circus man, who had seen most of the fine farms in the country, one of the handsomest he ever visited. That was the place which he traded, or rather he traded a part of it, for his present farm in Audrain county. Mr. Black has large property interests in St. Louis, in the vicinity of the Cotton Exchange. His wife owns a large cattle ranch in Menard county, Texas, numbering some 30,000 acres, on which he raises cattle and sheep on an extensive scale. On the 10th of June, 1869, Mr. Black was married to Miss Camilla B. Bogert, a refined and accomplished daughter of George C. Bogert, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Black have an interesting family of eight children, five girls and three boys. Mrs. Black is a member of the Episcopal Church.

#### SHORTEN BLANKENSHIP,

a venerable old farmer whose faculties of mind and vigor of body are still remarkably well preserved, and who, by the industry and good management of the active years of a well-spent life, has accumulated a comfortably competency on which to rely in old age, came originally,

like many of the best men all over the West, from Virginia, the grand Old Mother of good citizens, as well as of the noblest and best presidents who have ever occupied the executive chair of the Republic. Mr. Blankenship was born in Logan county, Virginia, February 26, 1818. Reared in his native county, his early educational opportunities were very limited, having only about seven month's instruction at school. Still, those were times in which school instruction was not so much depended on as now, and with limited advantages of this kind the youth of the country succeeded in acquiring fair, practical educations. So it was with Mr. Blankenship. His education has been sufficient for all the practical purposes of ordinary affairs. Brought up in an agricultural community, as was to have been expected, he became a farmer, and this calling has been his occupation through life. In 1834 he was married to Miss Minerva Martin, of Lawrence county. Three years after his marriage Mr. Blankenship removed to Missouri, and located eight miles east of Mexico, where he began his career as a farmer and stock raiser in that early day in this county. Mr. Blankenship has continued these lines of industry in Audrain county up to the present time, or rather until a short time ago, when he retired from the active labors of life. While as a farmer and stock raiser Mr. Blankenship has been successful, as a man and citizen his name has ever stood untarnished among his fellow citizens; and in the retirement of his advancing years he is left to enjoy not only the fruits of his honest industry, but the esteem and respect which his long and worthy life have inspired in the breasts of those around him. In 1852, after a happy married life of nearly twenty years, Mr. Blankenship's first wife fell to sleep in the last cold, sad embrace of death. She left two children, Isabella and Hester A. On the 25th of June, 1854, Mr. Blankenship was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Barry, originally of Kentucky. By her former marriage she had a daughter, Alice Barry. This wife has been spared in the kindness of Providence to brighten Mr. Blankenship's home with her smiles, and comfort his life with her kindness and affection, and she has borne him five children: William, Stephen, Wasley, Lucy and Jane E. William is a physician at Rush Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Blankenship are members of the Christian Church.

#### HON. JOSEPH B. BOTKIN,

Mayor of the city of Mexico, and proprietor of the Prairie City Livery, Feed and Sales Stables. Mr. Botkin is one of those stirring, enterprising Ohioans, so many of whom have made Missouri their home



since the war, to the great benefit and advantage of this State. He was a gallant soldier of the Union during the Rebellion and was twice taken prisoner, making good his escape, however, each time, for he had no appetite for the luxuries of the average Confederate prison, and then he could see a great deal more fun with the "boys" on his own side. Mr. Botkin was born in Clark county, of the Buckeye State, August 27, 1842, and was a son of Abraham Botkin and wife, whose maiden name had been Sarah Wilkinson, both of old and respected Ohio families. Mr. Botkin's father was a substantial farmer of Clark county, and J. B. spent his youth on the farm in the festive employment of following the plow, and when not at work, attending the district schools. When the war broke out, however, soldiering seemed more desirable to him than raising corn, and accordingly he enlisted in Co. F, of the 44th Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he served for about thirty months. He then re-enlisted, becoming a member of the 8th Ohio Cavalry, under Col. Ralph Moore, of Troy, O., a regiment that became known by the *sobriquet* of "the boys that fear no noise." He followed the flag of his country, except when the "rebs" had charge of him, until it floated in triumph at Appomattox, and until he was afterwards honorably discharged. Returning to Ohio, after the white-winged angel of peace had flapped her wings and crowed, he remained there until 1871, engaged in the quiet pursuits of honest industry; and then, having become aware of the many charms and attractions of Audrain county, in this State, he came out here to grow up with the country. For two years he was engaged in the retail liquor business at Mexico, dishing out pure and unadulterated Democracy to all the boys at two drinks for fifteen cents a piece. By this time he felt sufficiently "organized" to have two years of rest and fun, which, as he says himself, was equal to the value of regular quadrennial coupon-clips of Standard Oil Company stocks. Following this, Mr. Botkin engaged in the livery business, establishing the Prairie City livery, feed and sales stables, of which he is still proprietor. Of course he has fine stock and the handsomest turnouts that can be shown in North-east Missouri, and being a lively, jolly fellow, he gets all the drummers' trade and everybody else's. It goes without saying that Mr. Botkin is a favorite among the boys, and withal, he is popular among all classes, and an evidence of this fact is the position he now holds, that of mayor of the city. A man of good business qualifications, active and energetic, and public-spirited and full of life, he makes a *rara avis* mayor. It is not too much to say



that he is one of the most popular mayors who ever occupied the chief executive chair of Mexico.

### HENRY T. BROOKS,

of Sallee & Brooks, dealers in books, stationery, wall paper, fancy goods, newspapers, periodicals, school supplies, chromos, fine pictures, notions, etc., etc., Mexico. For many years the name of Mr. Brooks' father, John T. Brooks, was as familiar in Audrain county, and even beyond its limits, as a household word. He was from Kentucky, and came here in 1857. A minister in the Christian Church for years, he did valuable and zealous work in this and adjoining counties in his sacred office, going from place to place on horseback, in season and out of season, to preach to his fellow-creatures gathered together wherever they might be to hear the word expounded of the living God. He was a man of strong character, indefatigable energy, of a superior mind, an enthusiastic minister, and was more than ordinarily well posted, not only in theology generally, but in the affairs of the times, and in history, political and otherwise. A fine preacher, possessing all the qualities and qualifications of the pulpit orator, he was at the same time a terse, forcible and eloquent writer, and wrote with a facile and ready pen. In a word, he was a man of thought and action, full of energy, life and spirit, and made his influence felt in the church and out of it wherever he was. Thoroughly versed in theology, he subsequently read law, and practiced the latter profession at Mexico for several years after the war. In 1866 he bought the *Mexico Ledger*, which he ran with success and remarkable vim and energy until he sold that paper to Col. Hutton. Under Mr. Brooks' management the *Ledger* took a high position among the leading interior journals of the State. He died in 1874, and a synopsis of his writing was published with an obituary notice of his death, which has been preserved, and bears high evidence of his vigor, culture and earnestness as a writer. He was a good man in every impulse of his heart and prompting of his mind, and he lived an exemplary and valuable life, a life the influence of which was for good from the beginning of his activity until his mind and heart were palsied by the chill of death. Henry T. Brooks, the subject of this sketch, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, May 19, 1848, and in youth was given a good education. His tastes were all for a business life and he has accordingly become permanently identified with business pursuits. On the 23d of June, 1873, Mr. Brooks was married to Miss Mary E. Nelson, a daughter of Dr.

Thomas Nelson, originally of Kentueky. Mr. Brooks became a member of the present firm of Sallee & Brooks in 1872, since which he has continued in business in his present line. The nature and extent of the business of this firm have already been spoken of in a sketch of Mr. Sallee on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have one child, Alice C. Both are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. B. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

### THOMAS B. BUCKNER,

Prosecuting Attorney of Audrain county, and attorney for the Savings Bank of Mexico. Mr. Buckner, a young man still less than thirty years of age, and who has been engaged in the practice of his profession for only about seven years, has already attained an enviable position at the bar, and is recognized as one of the capable, safe lawyers of this judicial circuit. He is a native Missourian, born in Callaway county on the 8th of September, 1854. His parents are John T. Buckner, of that county, and wife, whose maiden name was Ellen M. Bernard. The father is a farmer by occupation, and is in well-to-do circumstances. He was a son of Col. R. R. Buckner, a prominent citizen of Callaway county, but now deceased. Col. Buckner came from Kentueky to Callaway county, Missouri, in an early day. The mother was a daughter of Maj. Thomas Bernard, a Virginian, who also became an early settler of Callaway county. Coming of good families on both sides, Mr. Buckner, the subject of this sketch, had excellent opportunities as he grew up to fit himself for the higher activities of life. Spending his early youth on the farm, his time was occupied in assisting at work about the place, and in attending the neighboring schools. While the conditions, therefore, were favorable to the development of a good, physical constitution, the improvement of his mind was not neglected. Making excellent progress in the preparatory studies taught in the common schools, at the age of seventeen he was qualified to enter college. He accordingly became a matriculate at Westminster College, and he pursued his studies in that institution with assiduity for some four years, graduating with distinction in 1875. Young Buckner was now twenty-one years of age, and he of course felt that the time had arrived for him to begin the activities of life. His object was to devote himself to the legal profession, but while preparing for that he was desirous of doing something to defray his expenses. Well educated, he accordingly engaged in school-teaching, and he also followed surveying.



reading law while engaged in these pursuits. Early in 1876 he came to Mexico and entered upon a regular course of study for the legal profession, devoting his entire time and attention to his studies. He read law under and in the office of W. H. Kenan, Esq., and Hon. D. H. McIntyre, and made such progress that in less than a year he was qualified to enter a law school. The Law School of Ann Arbor, Michigan, being generally recognized as the best one in the West, he entered that institution in 1876, and in due time was graduated with honor. Mr. Buckner now returned to Mexico and entered actively upon the practice of his profession. A young man of solid intelligence and steady habits, as well as thoroughly qualified for the duties of the practice, he was not long in making his merits known as a lawyer. In 1879 he was elected city attorney, and three years afterwards was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, which latter position he now holds. As stated above, Mr. Buckner also holds the responsible position of attorney to the Savings Bank of this city. While his rise in his profession has been rapid, it has at the same time been substantial, and he is now recognized as one of the prominent and successful lawyers at the bar. In his practice he is careful and painstaking, and relies for success more on industry and a thorough understanding of the law and the facts involved in his cases, than on flashy, brilliant *coup d'etat* as a practitioner, or eloquence as an advocate. But while his attainments as a lawyer are substantial, and his methods of practice those of a sober-minded attorney, he is at the same time an advocate of no inferior rank. Addressing himself always to the intelligence of a jury, when in the warmth of an address, he frequently rises to the point of oratory, and he never fails to carry the mind with the heart. He has a more than ordinarily large practice, considering the duration of his experience at the bar, and has been very successful in the trial of causes. Personally, Mr. Buckner stands high in the county, and is very popular. On the 8th of January, 1880, Mr. Buckner was married to Miss Effie Hendricks, a daughter of Col. S. B. Hendricks, a leading citizen of Harrison county, Texas, but originally of Alabama. Mrs. Buckner is a native of Texas and was partly educated at Winchester, Tennessee. She completed her education, however, at the Synodical Female College of Fulton, Missouri. It was while attending college at Fulton that Mr. Buckner, who was at the time attending Westminster College, formed her acquaintance, an acquaintance which ripened into love, and resulted in their happy marriage. Mrs. Buckner is a lady of fine mental endowments and high culture, and is possessed of a most amiable disposi-



tion. She is highly esteemed by all who know her, and is a very popular member of society at Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Buekner have two interesting little children — both sons: James T. and Sterling H. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Buekner is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow's orders.

### EDWARD C. BUCKNER

is a native Missourian, born in Sedalia, October 4, 1856. Growing up in South-west Missouri, he received an advanced general education, and completed a thorough course of study by an honorable graduation. In 1874 he engaged in the dry goods business at Brownsville, and continued it at that place with success until 1878, when he went to Fulton, where he sold drugs with Mr. J. T. Brown. Following this, Mr. Buckner was offered a desirable situation as traveling salesman for the wholesale heavy drug house of Barstow & Whitelaw, of St. Louis, with whom he continued, to their great satisfaction and with increasing popularity, until the spring of 1883. He then engaged in the hotel business at Mexico.

Love is the monarch in every clime,  
Reigning in all the ages of time,  
Ruling alike in the savage wild,  
Nature's untutored and simple child.  
And in the bosom of youth and maid,  
Cultured, refined, by art arrayed,  
Woman and man, wherever they dwell,  
Yield to its magic and potent spell.

Accordingly, on the 20th of October, 1882, Mr. Buekner and Miss Susan B. Hord, of Mexico, were married. She was a daughter of Col. Lewis Hord, a prominent citizen of Audrain county. They have an infant son, Harold G., born November 23, 1883. Mr. Buekner is of the old Virginia family whose name he bears. His father was William G. Buekner, of that State. This family has long been prominent in several of the Southern and Western States, representatives of which all came originally from the Old Dominion, either by nativity or descent. There was Hon. Richard A. Buckner, originally of Fauquier county, Va., and afterwards a distinguished Congressman from Kentucky, and a Presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1841; and then there was Hon. Aylett Buckner, who was a member of Congress in the same district in Kentucky; and in our own State was Hon. Alexander Buekner, originally of Indiana, who represented Missouri in the United States Senate subsequent to 1831, and died of

cholera at St. Louis in 1833, while still a member of the Senate; in Mexico, the life of Hon. A. H. Buekner is familiar to all. Besides these, there are numerous other representatives of the family distinguished in the various walks of life, which we have not the space here to refer to. On his mother's side, Mr. Buekner comes of the well known Brown family, of Kentucky, and his mother's father, Judge J. S. Brown, was of Frankfort, Ky. He died in 1866.

### M. BYBEE,

a successful farmer of Salt River township, has proved himself a worthy son of one of the sturdy old pioneer settlers of Central Missouri, and was born in Howard county, Missouri. His father was John Bybee, who came out from Kentucky in the territorial days of this State, and by his brawn and brain contributed the full share of a worthy citizen to the up-building of the commonwealth and the material development of the country. Mr. Bybee's mother was a Miss Polly Adams before her marriage, and also originally from the Blue Grass State. She died while our subject was quite young, and his father was married several times afterwards, being singularly unfortunate in the loss of his companions in life. He reared a large number of children, leaving five families of children at his death, one by each of his wives. M. Bybee was reared on his father's farm, the latter years of his youth being spent in Monroe county. In 1847 he was married to Miss Edith Williams, of that county. This union has been blessed with a numerous family of children: Thomas J., Mary F., James R., Minerva J., Annie B., Cinderilla, Edith, William F. and Martialis (twins), Sarah E., Shelton C. Mr. Bybee commenced life for himself without any means to go on, and by his own industry and good management has accumulated what he has. For five years, when young, he worked out at farm labor, and then bought a piece of land of his own in Monroe county. Subsequently he increased his landed possessions until he had a good farm. He has been a resident of Audrain county for many years, and his place now contains a half a section of fine land. This is one of the choice farms of Salt River township, and he is comfortably situated on his place. Mr. Bybee has taken a warm interest in educational affairs, and has been school director for a number of years. He is an earnest member of the church at West Zion, as is also his wife. Three of their family of children are now deceased. Their son, Thomas J., the oldest is now engaged in merchandising at Molino.

## ROBERT A. CALHOUN,

farmer, is of Irish parentage on his father's side, as John C. Calhoun, the greatest of American statesmen, was of Irish ancestry, and doubtless the two branches of the family in this country have a common origin in the Green Isle beyond the sea. However that may be, it makes but little difference, for in this country every man stands or falls by his own character. Mr. Calhoun's father, Robert Calhoun, came from Ireland in 1824, being then a young man eighteen years of age. He located at first in West Virginia, where he lived for about fifteen years, and where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bright, a native of that State. Robert A. was born while his parents resided in West Virginia, on the 8th day of January, 1836. In 1839 the family came to Missouri, and the following year settled in Audrain county, where they both lived until their death. The father died in 1864, the mother in 1878. She reached the advanced age of seventy. The father, on coming to this county, entered a large body of land, about 400 acres, on which he improved a fine farm. Robert A. was partly reared on the farm in this county, and when he became of age engaged in farming for himself, which he has since followed. On the 25th of January, 1860, he was married to Miss Martha R. Craig, a daughter of Carter T. Craig. Mrs. Calhoun was born in Callaway county, on the 3d of May, 1840. The same year of his marriage he settled on his present farm, where he has since resided. Mr. Calhoun has a good place of 200 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have two children: Irvin M., born December 1, 1860, and Robert C., born November 26, 1870. Mr. Calhoun has two brothers and two sisters living: William and Margaret A., who reside on the old homestead; Samuel lives near Concord in Callaway county, and Sarah J. is the wife of John A. Y. Boyd, of Callaway county.

## JUDGE DAVID W. CAMPBELL,

retired farmer, Mexico. Judge Campbell is one of those well-preserved, active old gentlemen, who, having lived long and useful lives, have so lived both with regard to personal habits and to conduct that neither their health nor ease and strength of mind have been broken down. Looking back over the past they see much from which to derive consolation and comfort and but little to regret, and in the serenity of old age they are surrounded by neighbors and acquaint-



ancees who esteem them for the good that they have done as well as the worthy lives that they have lived. Having accumulated a comfortable competency by his own industry, and reared a worthy family of children, Judge Campbell, now six years past the allotted age of three score and ten, is still left hale and hearty to enjoy with ease and satisfaction the fruits of a well-spent life, the love and veneration of his family, and the esteem and respect of all who know him. Judge Campbell is a native of the Blue Grass State, born in Jessamine county, January 8, 1808, and his parents being in comparatively easy circumstances, he had good advantages for an education, and acquired as he grew up more than an average knowledge of books. He remained on the family homestead until his marriage, which was on the 13th of February, 1834, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Walter. He then became the head of his own household and followed farming in Jessamine county on his own account for the four following years, after which he removed to Missouri, and located in Monroe county. There he entered land and improved a good farm, and soon became prominent both as a farmer and citizen. Being a man of more than ordinary general intelligence, and taking a worthy interest in public affairs, he came to be regarded as something of a leader in the county. His high character was never called in question, and his business qualifications and stirring habits were recognized by all. He accumulated property with steady strides, and in 1849 he was appointed a judge of the county court by the Governor, and was afterward continuously re-elected, and held the office until May, 1860, when he resigned his term, then, however, having four years more to serve. The war coming on, like most of the better citizens of Missouri, he was not heard of any more in public affairs until after its close, except when his name appeared in the list of men who had been arrested and robbed and dragged about from prison to prison over the country. He suffered heavy losses by the war, and of course did not escape arrest, although he was guilty of no wrong more than any other honorable man of Missouri to-day. The satraps and the scum of the State were then in power, and they showed their authority by outraging the better elements of society. While Judge Campbell was a resident of Monroe county, and long before the war, he had the appointing of an agent to locate the swamp lands of the county to which the school fund was entitled under act of Congress of 1850. His work in this commission resulted in increasing the school fund over \$80,000, besides securing scrip for 1,700 acres of land which was located in Howell county, and an indemnity of \$2,200 in cash. Some

years after the war Judge Campbell removed to Audrain county, where he has resided with his son a part of his time, though he still claims to be a citizen of Monroe County. He formerly handled stock quite extensively, and was very successful in that line of industry. Judge Campbell can say with truth what few men can join him in as to themselves, that he never took a chew of tobacco in his life, nor smoked a cigar or pipe; and that he has been hardly less abstemious in the use of ardent spirits. He also says that he never had a toothache nor a headache in his life. His appearance bears strong proof of the fact, if any proof were necessary in addition to his word (which it is not), that his life has been a most temperate and well-regulated one; and while he has ever been a man of action and industry, he has so lived that in his green old age his powers of mind and body have come down with him unimpaired. Judge Campbell's wife died only a few years ago, on the 23d of August, 1877. She was a faithful and loving wife, an affectionate and devoted mother, a kind and hospitable neighbor and a devout Christian woman. No one was ever borne to her grave more deeply regretted and mourned than was she. Of the family of children of the Judge and his good wife, six are living: Mary A., David W., John A., William J., Peter W. and Richard. One is deceased, Sarah T. Judge Campbell has been a member of the Masonic Order, Union Lodge No. 19, Paris, Mo., since the fall of 1841, and has also been a member of the Monroe Chapter No. 16 for many years.

#### DAVID W. CAMPBELL, JR.,

dealer in staple and fancy groceries, Mexico. Mr. Campbell, a son of Judge Campbell, whose sketch precedes this, and an active, enterprising business man of Mexico, was born in Monroe county, February 28, 1839. He was brought up on a farm in that county, and educated in the common schools; and in the month of September, 1860, he was married to Miss Cynthia Atchinson, originally of Illinois. She was born in Fleming county, Ky., February 26, 1840. Mr. Campbell had already engaged in farming for himself in Monroe county, and he was busily occupied when the war burst upon the country with all its fury. Coming of Southern parentage, he naturally sympathized with the Southern cause, being identified with the South in interest as well as by kindred. In 1862 he became a member of Capt. Williams' company of Southern scouts, and served with them until his capture. Mr. Campbell was slightly wounded at Newark, Missouri, and was afterwards taken prisoner. He was held



in confinement a short time at Mexico, and from here was taken to St. Louis and afterwards to Alton. Following his imprisonment, he was banished North under heavy penalty not to return South of the line of the Springfield Railroad, of Illinois, during the remainder of the war. After the restoration of peace in 1865, Mr. Campbell returned home to Monroe county, Missouri, where he followed farming with success until his removal to Audrain county. He engaged in his present business at Mexico in February, 1882, and has since met with excellent success. He carries a fine stock of goods in his line and has a large and steadily increasing custom. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have two children, Walter and Alice. Both parents are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. C. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

### FRANKLIN P. CANTERBURY,

one of the old representative citizens, and for many years a leading stock raiser and stock dealer of Audrain county, is now in the Indian summer of a ripe old age, closely approaching the mortal allotment of three-score and ten years, nearly half a century of which has been usefully and well spent within the borders of this county. Mr. Canterbury descends from one of the oldest families in England, and comes of a place in the Imperial Isle beyond the sea, made immortal by the pen of the gifted father of English poetry, Geoffrey Chaucer. His grandparents, Gidethear and Nancy (Franklin) Canterbury, came from Canterbury, England, prior to the Revolution, and settled in North Carolina. Gidethear Canterbury was of the same family which produced Viscount Canterbury, for many years speaker of the House of Commons of England, and of the family for which Canterbury itself, a place five hundred years old, was named. Benjamin Canterbury, who subsequently became the father of Franklin P., the subject of this sketch, was born in North Carolina, and was there married to Miss Susanna Hooser, of an old Tennessee family. Benjamin Canterbury became an early settler of Kentucky, living in Greenup county for many years, and there Franklin P. was born on the 6th of February, 1807. Benjamin and Susanna Canterbury had a family of nine children: Franklin P., the subject of this sketch; Renben P., died about a year ago; John C., also of this county; Narcissa, now Mrs. Thomas Perry, of Rush Hill; Mary, now Mrs. David H. Woodson, of Callaway county; Susanna, now the widow of Michael Cradle, of Rush Hill; Nancy, now Mrs. Greenbury Floyd; Benjamin, Jr., now of Saline county; and Elizabeth, now



Mrs. Edward Perry, of Rush Hill. In 1839 the family came to Missouri and settled in Audrain county, where the father died seven years afterwards, but the mother lived for nearly thirty years following, dying in 1875 in the ninety-fifth year of her age. In the meantime, before the family came to Missouri, Franklin P. Canterbury, our subject, had grown up in Kentucky and married, and had removed to Missouri in 1835. He had settled in Audrain county, and when his father's family came out he was the owner of 600 acres of fine land on the Littleby. Mr. Canterbury lived on the Littleby, in Audrain county, for nearly forty years, but came to his present farm in 1878. Three years prior to this he had lived on another place of his near Mexico, about three years. In the farm where he now resides, Mr. Canterbury has over 200 acres of good land. In the days of his activity he was an enterprising stock man and has shipped thousands of head to the markets. In the serene evening of his life now, however, he is taking his rest in ease and comfort, and enjoying with that tranquility and wisdom which a long and upright life brings to the aged, the fruits of years of honest industry and the respect and veneration of those among whom he has lived for half a century, as well as the reverence and love of his own family. Such an evening of life is well worthy the day that has preceded. In the language of Seneca: *Ante senectutem curadi ut bene viverem, in senectute (curo) ut bene moriar; bene autem mori est libenter mori.* Away back on the 23d of October, 1848, Mr. Canterbury was married to Miss Nancy Canterbury, a cousin of his. She lived to brighten his home and cheer his way through life for over thirty years, but at last was taken away on the 5th of June, 1860, by the inexorable hand of death. She left a family of eleven children: Harriet, the widow of Milton Blythe; John M., of Lafayette county; Alfred, Mary, now Mrs. Thomas McCord; Nancy, now Mrs. John McKane; Virginia, now the widow of Lafayette Trimble, of Greene county, Illinois; Susan, Franklin, Jr., is deceased, and Eliza is the wife of Jeff. Uzzel. The others are deceased. On the 5th of February, 1863, Mr. Canterbury was married to Mrs. Mary M., widow of John Thornburgh. She lived for nearly twenty years, dying June 10, 1880. There were two children by this marriage, Charles L., and Maud L., both now at home. Mr. Canterbury has been a member of the Christian Church for thirty-five years, and was first brought to humble himself before the cross of Christ in 1849, under the powerful preaching of Rev. Henry Thomas, a giant pulpit orator of those days.

## ALFRED H. CANTERBURY,

farmer, was born in Marion county, this State, September 27, 1836, and was a son of Franklin P. and Nancy Canterbury, who settled in Audrain county in the spring of the following year. Alfred H. was reared in this county, near Mexico, and in 1861 enlisted in the State Guard, under Gov. Jackson's call, and served with fidelity until the expiration of his six months' term. After that he took no further part in the war, but remained quietly at home, engaged in agricultural pursuits, the calling which makes "the wheaten garland grow." On the 31st day of December, 1862, Mr. Canterbury was married to Miss Malissa A., eldest daughter of Judge Shell, a sketch of whose life appears on a succeeding page of this work. Mrs. Canterbury was born in Tennessee, February 6, 1842. Following his marriage, Mr. C. settled on the Littleby, where he was engaged in farming for seven years. He then accepted the superintendency of the county farm, which he carried on until 1872. Mr. Canterbury now returned to farming on his own account, but in 1878 was again solicited to accept the superintendency of the county farm, which he acceded to, and still has charge of it, but owns a farm of his own, to which he will remove during the present year. His own farm contains over a quarter-section of land, and is well improved. Mr. and Mrs. C. have a family of five children: Carrie C., who is to graduate at Hardin College during the present year; Hattie V., who is also soon to graduate at that institution; Claude A., Ollie E. and Frankie M. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Christian Church. Mr. C. is an energetic farmer and well respected citizen.

## ALEXANDER CARTER, SR.,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Carter, one of the oldest and best citizens of Audrain county, for years prominent in the agricultural and public affairs of the county, himself a native of Kentucky, comes of one of the oldest and best families of Virginia. He is a lineal descendant of Robert Carter, who was President of the Council of Virginia in 1726, and the owner of over 1,000 slaves and 300,000 acres of land. A very interesting history of this family has recently been published by the Virginia Historical Society, in a volume entitled "The Records of the Administration of Robert Dinwiddie; Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, 1752-1757." Much in this country as we

depreciate heredity, that there is a great deal in it cannot for a moment be questioned by any well informed person or even close observer. While England has carried the doctrine of heredity too far in one direction, we have gone even farther in the other, and affect to despise the merits of an ancient and honorable ancestry. "That the physical, mental and moral qualities," says Rev. Talmage, in a recent sermon on heredity, "are inheritable is patent to any one who keeps his eyes open. The similarity is so great sometimes as to be almost amusing. Famous families, regal or literary, have kept the same characteristics from generation to generation. The large lip of the House of Austria is seen in every generation, and is called the Hapsburg lip. The House of Stuarts always meant cruelty, bigotry, sensuality. Witness, Queen of Scots and Charles I, and Charles II and James II, and all the other scoundrels of that imperial line. Scottish blood means persistence. Welsh blood means religiosity. Danish blood means fondness for the sea. Indian blood means roving disposition. English blood means reverence for the ancient. Irish blood means fervidity. Roman blood means conquest. The Jewish facility for accumulation may be traced away back to Abraham, who was very rich in silver, gold and cattle (and who got them by very questionable means), and through Isaac and Jacob, who are alike celebrated. Some families are characterized by longevity, and are positively Methusalemish in tenacity of life; and some families are Golithan of statue. Vigorous theology runs in the line of the Alexanders; tragedy in the line of the Sheridans; literature in the line of the Trollopes; philanthropy in the line of the Wilberforces; statesmanship in the line of the Adams. Henry and Catherine of Navarre, and nearly all of that great family were religious from age to age; the celebrated family of Casini were all mathematicians. The celebrated Medici family — grandfather, father and son, and Catherine — were characterized for wisdom. The celebrated family of Gustavus Adolphus were nearly all warriors." While the mental and physical characteristics continue from generation to generation, the conditions and circumstances of the different representatives of a family, of course, often vary. Some may be in affluence and distinguished, while others may be in poverty and obscure; but whatever the leading characteristics of a family are, to whatever position in life these characteristics tend to place it, that position will its representatives, as a rule, occupy. So it is that we see families noted for generations for their worldly possessions, or for prominence in public life, or eminence in literature or the sciences; yet the opportunities of



the members of such families greatly vary, illustrating and proving that as water seeks an equilibrium, so the qualities of a family will almost invariably bring its members to the position in life it is suited to occupy. Some have every advantage wealth and influence can afford, and others have to rise from poverty by their own exertions; yet the latter are generally not less successful than the former.

• When, therefore, King Saul said to David, after the latter had slain the giant, "Whose son art thou, thou young man?" he showed his own appreciation of the importance of this doctrine of heredity. Nor is the Carter family, of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative, an inapt illustration of the truth of this doctrine. The Carters who remained in Virginia are still, and have ever been, among the leading citizens of that State. The branch of the family which went to Tennessee became equally prominent, sending its representatives to Congress, and producing some of the first citizens of the State. All Kentuckians know what the Carters are in the Blue Grass State. And in other States where they have settled they occupy honorable and enviable positions in industrial, business, professional and public life. Mr. Alexander Carter, as has been intimated, comes of the Kentucky branch of the family. Families, like everything else, are subject to the vicissitudes of fortune; so it happened that when it came for Alexander Carter to start out in life for himself he was without means, and, indeed, with hardly a sufficient education for the ordinary affairs of life. But possessing, to a marked degree, the characteristics of his family — superior natural intelligence, indomitable energy and an unfaltering ambition to rise to a worthy position in life — he went steadily forward, facing and overcoming all obstacles, until he finally placed himself in the front rank of the best citizens in the community with which his fortunes are cast. Not favored with school advantages, he made up for this by study at home, and acquired an excellent general education. Mentally as industrious as he was otherwise, he improved all his leisure by a useful class of reading, and became a man of extensive and accurate general information. Devoting himself to farming and stock raising — and the Carters all have a fondness for agricultural life — he became abundantly prosperous and successful in a material point of view. Mr. Carter was born in Green county, Ky., February 6, 1822, and was a son of Robert Carter and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Smith, both formerly of Virginia. Growing up on his father's farm, in Green county, his school advantages in that early day, as has been said, were very limited. But educating himself, mainly, before he attained manhood, he

was qualified to teach school, and, as teachers were in great request at that time, he engaged in teaching, which he followed for several years with excellent success. But in the meantime, Missouri had begun to attract immense tides of emigration from Kentucky and the other States, and Mr. Carter, informing himself of the advantages this part of the country offered for successful agriculture, decided to cast his fortunes with the new State beyond the Mississippi. He therefore came to Missouri and located first in Callaway county. There he resided for about five years, and while in that county, in the fall of 1843, was married to Miss Martha A., a daughter of Presley Thomas, an early settler from Kentucky. Two years after his marriage, Mr. Carter removed to Cass county, but returning to Callaway the year following, he came, in 1848, to Audrain county, and settled on the land forming a part of his present place. Audrain county was, even then, almost a pathless wild, and Mr. Carter was the first settler on the prairie north of Mexico. Here he went to work and opened a farm, and by industry and good management has come to be one of the leading agriculturists of Audrain county. His home farm numbers over 1,000 acres, over 700 acres of which he has in blue grass pasturage and meadow. Like the Carters of Kentucky, Mr. Carter has always made a specialty of stock raising, and has been one of the most successful men in the county in this line of industry. He is justly regarded as one of the finest judges of stock in the country. A desire for public life has never been a marked characteristic of his family, and if, from time to time, various representatives of the family have held positions of high public trust, it has been because they have been more sought after than seeking. Nor has Mr. Carter ever been troubled with political ambition. His controlling desire has always been to lead a quiet and successful life as a private citizen, surrounded by the comforts of home and the good will and respect of his neighbors and acquaintances. In this country the time has passed for such men to be called, unless at rare intervals, into the public service. Now every one seems to be unalterably impressed with the conviction that "unless ye ask ye shall not receive," and, therefore, most of those who are elevated belong to the asking class. But notwithstanding Mr. Carter is not one of these, he has several times been called into public service. As far back as 1869, such were his recognized qualifications as a business man and high character as a citizen, that he was appointed, without his solicitation and barely with his knowledge, sheriff of the county by the Governor, over a number of prominent applicants. At the following election, in the fall of



1860, he was elected to the same office, which he held until the war was under full headway. Then, affairs in Missouri becoming revolutionary, like milk in a thunder storm, the better class of citizens went to the bottom, and the whey of society rose to the top. Mr. Carter was, therefore, not heard from in public affairs until after the war.

“When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,  
The post of honor is a private station.”

Since the war Mr. Carter has neither held, nor desired any official position, although, as a lifelong Democrat, he has taken an active interest in securing for the party the best nominees to be had for the different offices to be filled, county and State, and has been, from time to time, a prominent member of county, congressional and State conventions. He is justly regarded as one of the safest and best delegates to a convention the county can select, and has often been honored in this way. On the 1st of December, 1863, Mr. Carter had the misfortune to lose his first wife, a woman greatly devoted to her family, and of many estimable qualities of head and heart. She left him nine children: William P., (married), Robert E., Ellen, now wife of Enoch Mason, Alexander, Jr. (married), Franklin P. (married), Laura, Mollie, Sterling and Braxton. In August, 1865, Mr. Carter was married to Mrs. Frances A., widow of the late John W. Rickets, and a daughter of William P. Rodman, of this county. Mrs. C. is a lady of marked intelligence and great amiability of character, and is much esteemed in the neighborhood. She has a daughter by her first marriage — Mary F. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have an elegant home, their residence being one of the most commodious and tastily built in the township, and Mrs. C. does full honor to her surroundings by her grace and dignity, and the hospitality which characterizes her home. She and husband are both members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Carter has long been an elder in the church; he is also a prominent member of the A. F. and A. M. at Mexico.

### ALFRED CAUTHORN.

Among the early pioneers to settle in Audrain county and this vicinity was the Cauthorn family, and it has ever since been prominently and closely identified with its progress and development. Mr. Alfred Cauthorn was born in Essex county, Virginia, September 16, 1815, where he spent the earlier days of his life, receiving such education as the common schools of his county afforded at that time. In 1834 he was married to Frances A. E. Broocke, daughter of Lewis



Broocke, of King and Queen county, Virginia. This was a fortunate marriage. Miss Broocke was a young lady of rare qualities and possessed many of the traits of character that fitted her so admirably as the companion of him to whom she was to give the energy of her life. And to her strength of mind and good judgment, Mr. Cauthorn is largely indebted for his success in life, a success, though not counted in dollars and cents, that brought him a good name, a happy family, and in his advancing years peaceful surroundings. After his marriage he settled down to business and was engaged in mercantile pursuits until the year 1840, when he left the home of his childhood, moving West with his wife and three children, William, James and Benjamin, reaching Mexico, Audrain county, Missouri, in the autumn of 1840. Here he settled with the determination of making it his future home. Mr. Cauthorn by trade is a tailor. On locating in Mexico, therefore, he opened up a shop and continued his trade until the gold excitement in 1849, when, in the spring of that year, with many others, he went to California, remaining there until the winter of 1850, when he again returned to Mexico. It has been said of Mr. Cauthorn, that, during his trip to California, which was overland, every night, in camp, he would call his traveling companions about the camp fire and lead in prayer before retiring for the night; and that he was held in such high esteem, even by the most wicked of the company, that his devotions were always recognized with reverence and respect. And those who knew him at home and during his stay in the El Dorado of '49, have often brought up his godly life in comparison with others, accompanying it with the declaration that, "they believed that Mr. Cauthorn was the only man who went to California in 1849, with his religion, and brought it back." He was the same devout and pious Christian amidst the rough and wild scenes of mine-life as when at his hearth-stone surrounded by his happy family. On returning from California, Mr. Cauthorn came back to New Orleans by ocean steamer. An incident which occurred during the voyage, illustrating the character of the man, was related to the writer by a friend of his who returned on the same vessel, and who lived in the same county (Audrain). He was a young physician, and though raised with religious reverence, was not a religious man, and had been quite wild while in California. In giving an account of the scene, he said: "A storm came upon us after we had gotten to sea and the vessel was not considered perfectly safe. As the vessel was tossed upon the billows and rocked to and fro in a frightful manner, the passengers generally were thrown into a terrible state of excitement, many

of those stricken with terror prayed and pleaded with the stronger ones to save them, and in wild and delirious confusion ran about the cabin not knowing what to do. Amid all this excitement I discovered Mr. Cauthorn seated on the floor, near the side of the cabin, perfectly composed, singing that old familiar hymn, 'How Firm a Foundation,' etc. When I had sufficiently recovered from the excitement, his composure attracted my attention, and as I listened and became calmer I heard the words of the old hymn as he quietly and reverently sang (he had just reached the words):

" 'At home and abroad; on the land, on the sea —  
As thy days may demand, shall thy strength ever be.  
Fear not, I am with thee; O be not dismayed  
I, I am thy God, and will still give thee aid.' "

" As these words fell from his lips I almost unconsciously crept to his side, and there, during the remainder of the storm, I sat in comparative composure."

On returning to Mexico, in 1850, Mr. Cauthorn entered into the mereantile business, and for fifteen years he was one of the leading merchants of his day, having the confidence of all who knew him, and only retiring on account of disastrous financial consequences brought on, at the close of the war in 1865, by the shrinkage of values of real estate of which he was a large owner. In the fall of 1864 he closed his business life in Mexico, and in the spring of 1865 sought new fields in the far West. With his family, consisting of wife and children, he moved West and reaching Corvallis, Oregon, in September of that year, there located, where he has ever since resided, and where he is now engaged in his old occupation of merchant.

After settling in Oregon, with his family located around him, and eighteen years of peaceful life had been given them in the far West, death came, and on the 28th day of February, 1883, took from his side the companion of his declining years. For nearly a half century they had walked life's pathway together. It was a sad moment, therefore, when death visited his home and his wife was taken. It was but the second death in his family since his children had grown to majority, and but the fourth since his marriage. It came, therefore, with greater force to one who had not been inured to the loss of friends, and at a time of life when the companionship of man and wife is of greater need, if possible, than at any other period of life. Yet the bright hope which gives promise of the future cheered him in the home of his affliction, for he knew a noble Christian woman had passed away, but to live in the future of an eternal life.

They had eleven children born to them and they had seen all but two grown to manhood and womanhood and well fixed in the affairs of life, honored and respected by all who knew them, and doing well both in the business and professional pursuits. It is exceedingly gratifying, therefore, to Mr. Cauthorn to look upon his children and know that the fruits of a pure parentage and the example of an almost faultless life have had their reward. Two children died in infancy and another, Carter B., an unusually intelligent young man, was killed during the war. William L., James A., Wilbur F., Fannie E. (Mrs. A. Pardy), Thomas E., Emma (Mrs. H. Finley), and Frank all reside in Oregon. Benjamin R. still lives in Audrain county, Missouri, and is one of the popular and leading men of his county. He was deputy sheriff and collector of Audrain county during the years 1871 and 1872, and was elected Collector of Revenue of the county for the years 1873 and 1874, and having filled that office with such universal satisfaction, he was again elected for the years 1875 and 1876. At present he is one of the officers of the First National Bank of Mexico, Missouri, and has the confidence of business men everywhere. Thomas Elliot, next to the youngest son, is now a Senator, from his district, in the Oregon Senate, having been elected in 1882 for four years.

Mr. Cauthorn, though having decided political opinions, is not a politician, and, therefore, has never sought office, yet he was elected during his residence in Audrain county, constable, justice of the peace and county assessor, and also councilman of the city of Mexico.

It was in the business and social walks of life that his influence was felt and his worth appreciated, during his long residence in Missouri, and now in his new home it is gratifying to know that he yet carries that influence with him. He has been from his childhood a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for the twenty-five years he lived in Mexico his home was always a welcome place for the minister. Faithful to his God and constant in his religious duties, his influence has ever been on the side of right. He has always been a man of deep piety with strong religious convictions, yet his religion is not of the gloomy kind. He enjoys innocent amusements, has a streak of humor running through his nature, and is void of that severe austerity too often possessed by the religiously pious. The young as well as the aged enjoy his company, and his children always meet him with that reverence and filial love, intermingled with freedom from restraint, that gives to home its pleasant associations. From such a home the children do not "fly like birds from the nest, and



forget their cradle and their parents; but loving memories cluster around it, strong cords of affection hold the spirit; those who go out revisit it often in dream and fancy, and whenever it is possible their pilgrim feet return to this Mecca of the heart." Such a home was that of Alfred and Frances Cauthorn. Mr. Alfred Cauthorn had three brothers and one sister, as follows: —

Allen Cauthorn was born in Essex county, Va., February 14, 1800. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Harmond, daughter of John Harmond, of Essex county, and moved to Audrain county, Missouri, in 1840. He died in 1853. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Cauthorn, died in 1882.

Carter Cauthorn was born in Essex county, Va., in 1802. He was twice married; his first wife was a Miss Eliza Hudson, of Culpeper county, Va., who died soon after her marriage. His second wife was Miss Eliza A. Colvin, daughter of James Colvin, of Culpeper county, Va. They were married in 1830 and moved to Audrain county, Missouri, in 1835. Mrs. Cauthorn died in 1882. By the second marriage they reared a large family, mostly sons, who are numbered with Audrain's best citizens. Their second son, W. A. Cauthorn, honorably fills the position of Professor of Mathematics in the Missouri State University.

James Cauthorn was born in Essex county, Va., March 6, 1813. He was married to Miss Frances L. Colvin, daughter of James Colvin, of Culpeper county, January 5, 1837. He came to Missouri in 1836. Mrs. Frances L. Cauthorn, beloved by all who knew her, died December 10, 1881.

Frances E. Cauthorn was born in Essex county, Va., November 25, 1821, and was married to William N. Garrett, of King and Queen county, Va., December 2, 1841. Mrs. Garrett removed to Audrain county, Missouri, in 1855.

### JAMES CLACHER,

of Clacher & Ruloff, dealers in hardware, stoves, tin-ware and cutlery; the leading manufacturers of farm and spring wagons, carriages and buggies, threshing and harvesting machinery, and all other implements used on a farm; also manufacturers of tin and copper ware, etc., etc., Mexico. Connected with their business (and their establishment is one of the prominent houses in this line in Mexico), is a tin-shop department, which Mr. Clacher as a part of his duties in the firm superintends. He, himself, is a practical tinner, and has

worked at the trade from early manhood. He is, perhaps, one of the most thorough and experienced tanners and hardware men in the county. Mr. Clacher is a native of Scotland, born in Glasgow, June 15, 1844. His father, William Clacher, was a confectioner by trade, and followed that with success for many years. Mr. Clacher's mother was a Miss Sarah Weirn. In 1869 the family immigrated to America, and settled at Patterson, New Jersey. There James, the subject of this sketch, who had learned the tanner's trade at Glasgow, in his native country, worked at his trade for a short time, and then came to Missouri, stopping first at St. Louis, and subsequently coming on to Mexico. Here he worked with Blivin & Dutcher for about six years, and in 1876 he engaged in business for himself. A short time afterwards, and during the same year, Mr. Ruloff became his partner, and they have since continued the business together. In Mr. Ruloff's sketch we have spoken of the prominence to which their house has attained among the business establishments of Mexico, and it is, therefore, hardly necessary to add here that they have built up one of the most successful houses in their line in the city. They are both men of character and industry, who have made what they have by their own energy and intelligence, and having come up gradually in the world, it goes without saying that their business will continue to prove, as it has done heretofore, one of the influential factors in the mercantile prosperity of Mexico. They keep the best classes of goods and sell them at prices which give them nothing to fear from competition. They so deal with their customers that their patrons can never complain of unfair treatment either in the quality of goods or prices charged, and they cannot, therefore, help increasing their trade as the country develops and custom multiplies. On the 27th of February, 1863, Mr. Clacher was married to Miss Hannah D. McCrindie, originally of Scotland. They have nine children: Margaret, Sarah, Hannah, James, Jane, David, Mary, William, and Jacob. Mr. C. is a member of Mexico Lodge, No. 26, A. F. and A. M.

#### JUDGE JOHN P. CLARK,

real estate and loan agent, Mexico. Judge Clark, for over forty years an honored citizen of Audrain county and long identified with the public affairs of this county, is a native of the Old Dominion. He was born in Orange county on the 19th of December, 1819. The following year his parents, Henry J. Clark and Mary L. (Mansfield) Clark, removed to Kentucky and settled in Christian county, near Hopkins-



ville, where they lived for about sixteen years, and where John P. was therefore principally reared. They then removed to Illinois and located in McLean county. The father was a farmer by occupation, and followed that until his death. Young Clark's youth was spent on the farm in Christian county, Kentucky, and as his father was not able to send him off to school his advantages for an education were very limited, for in Kentucky at that early day, or at least in the part of it where he lived, neighborhood schools were by no means kept open regularly, and the few there were were of a very indifferent character. But possessed of a marked natural taste for study, and ambitious to raise himself in life above the position which circumstances seemed to indicate that he was destined to occupy, he improved all his leisure to good advantage with books, and thus, by his own efforts and without an instructor, succeeded in acquiring, as he grew up, an education far above the average among the young men around him. This habit of study he kept up after the family removed to Illinois, and he soon became well qualified for the ordinary business affairs of life, and, indeed, for teaching. In Illinois he assisted on the farm until he was in a situation to engage in business, for he had early formed a purpose to devote himself to business life. His first business experience was at Washington, in Tazewell county, where his parents resided. He then went to Bloomington, of that State, where he continued until 1843. Young Clark, having learned something of the character of the country of North-east Missouri, decided to cast his fortunes with this State, and accordingly came from Bloomington to Mexico, the latter then being a small frontier place of only a few houses. Audrain county, at that time, was of course very sparsely settled, its broad prairies being almost as devoid of the habitation of white men as the bosom of sailless seas. The early settlers who came to this county were generally people of intelligence, and with a proper appreciation of the importance of education. Accordingly, when young Clark came to Mexico there was a demand on the part of those in and around this place for a capable teacher to open a school. He was young and qualified, and at the time had nothing else on hand, so that he complied with the wishes expressed to him by so many of the citizens of this vicinity and opened a school here, which he carried on with efficiency and success for a number of years. A student himself, he was an enthusiast almost of education, and worked with great zeal for the advancement of those under his instruction. He established a wide and enviable reputation as a teacher, and his school was known as one of the best at that time throughout a large section of the sur-



rounding country. A young man of unblemished character and of an agreeable, pleasant address, he at once became very popular, and in the spring of 1844 was elected by a highly complimentary vote to the responsible office of circuit clerk and recorder of deeds, for the duties of these positions were then discharged by a single officer. Nor even then did they occupy all his time, for he was able to keep the business of his office up in good order and to carry on his school besides. He was elected for six years, holding the office by re-election for six more, until 1850. In the meantime he had retired from his school, and had become interested in merchandising at this place. In 1856 Mr. Clark was elected a judge of the county court. This was for a term of four years. Following this, and until the war was well on the way, Judge Clark was mainly occupied with business interests. During the progress of the war the circuit clerk resigned, and Judge Clark was appointed by Judge Gilchrist Porter to fill the unexpired term, and was elected to this position for a period of four years. Since then he has been engaged in business at Mexico, and also conducting a farm in the suburbs of this city, where he resides. Judge Clark established his present business immediately after retiring from the office of county clerk. It is needless to say, being known in Mexico and Audrain counties as he is, that he commands an excellent business. Conversant with real estate values and transactions and all their minutiae, he is at once one of the safest and best agents in the real estate business, and one of the most accurate and correct judges of land and other real property, in Audrain county. In the loan agent line, Judge Clark does a large business, and places his loans to the best advantage for the lender, and so as to be not unduly burdensome to the borrower. Judge Clark was married soon after coming to Audrain county. Miss Mary L. Muldrow, of this county, but formerly of Kentucky, became his wife on the 30th of December, 1846. This has proved a long and happy union, and has been blessed with a worthy family of children. Those living are: George H., Mary B., John M. and Eddie W. The judge and his good wife have long been members of the Christian Church. In a property point of view, Judge Clark's life has been one of satisfactory success, although the acquisition of wealth has been by no means his controlling ambition. Comfortably situated with a good home, and blessed in advancing old age with a well preserved physical and mental constitution, his situation in the Indian summer of life is one of great satisfaction and good fortune. But notwithstanding he is in a position to rest from active labor, such are his spirit and resolution, and such his

desire to make his old age of value to the county where he has lived so long, that he is still as busily engaged at work almost as he was when a young man. Remembering with gratitude what the people of Audrain county have done for him, how they have never failed when appealed to to honor him with the most eloquent testimonials of confidence and esteem a people can give — their suffrages for high and responsible positions of public trust, he is striving to repay them to the utmost of his ability by attracting to the county the best class of immigration, thus contributing in the most effectual way to the development of its material resources and to its growth and prosperity. This work and his expressions of gratitude are all he can give, but these are given in a spirit that indicates the true nobility of his heart. No man in the county has done more in past years or is doing more now for the advancement of its best interests ; and it was largely with this object in view, for he is not compelled to work now, that he engaged in the real estate business, considering this, as he did, the best means of accomplishing that end. Above all, a long life of uprightness and unsullied integrity, as well as of usefulness to those among whom he has lived, has brought him the respect and confidence, and the veneration of the whole community and the county where his name has stood out for over forty years as a synonym for honorable citizenship.

“ Age sits with decent grace upon his visage,  
And worthily becomes his silver locks ;  
He bears the marks of many years well spent,  
Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience.”

### COL. GREEN CLAY,

who for several years has been a prominent citizen of Audrain county, comes of the distinguished family of Kentucky whose name he bears, and of which his father, Brutus J. Clay, his uncle, Cassius M. Clay, and his grandfather, Gen. Green Clay, are honored representatives. The history of this family is so well known to every one, even to those of only general newspaper information, that it would seem supererogation to more than name the fact here of Col. Clay's family connection. His father was for many years one of the most prominent men in Kentucky, both in public life and agricultural affairs. He was very wealthy, and a man of commanding ability, and filled various positions of distinction, both in the service of the Government and the State. Brutus J. Clay, the father, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, July 1, 1808, and received a liberal education



at Danville College, subsequently becoming a leading farmer and stock raiser of Bourbon county. He married Miss Amelia Field, an accomplished daughter of the well known E. H. Field, of Richmond, Virginia, of which union Col. Green Clay, the subject of this sketch, was born February 11, 1839. The same year of the son's birth the father was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Kentucky from Bourbon county. He afterwards represented that county in the Legislature, and was also President of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society, and for four years, from 1853 to 1857, President of the State Agricultural Society. In 1862 he was elected a member of Congress from his district, and served with distinction until March 3, 1865. Subsequently he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits alone, and occupies the position in the history of Kentucky of one of its most eminent agriculturalists and distinguished citizens. The name of his brother, Cassius M. Clay, is as familiar all over the country as a household word, and to give even an outline of his career would occupy more space than the nature of this sketch would justify. Col. Green Clay was reared at his father's country-seat, in Bourbon county, and after availing himself of the advantages of the schools and colleges of Kentucky, he became a matriculate at Yale College, in which he continued as a student until his graduation in the class of '59. Like his father, Col. Clay has devoted himself mainly to agricultural pursuits, although, like the former, he has also had considerable experience in public life. He has served as Secretary of Legation from this country at the Court of St. Petersburg, and also at Florence, Italy. After the war, Col. Clay became largely interested in cotton planting in the South, and he still owns and conducts an extensive plantation in Mississippi. He was also for a number of years a member of the Mississippi Legislature, and has held the position of President of the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners. Col. Clay came to Audrain county in 1873, and has been identified with this county in property interests ever since that time. He has been a permanent resident of the county, however, only since 1880. In 1871 he was married to Miss Jane Rhodes, a daughter of Hon. Rufus N. Rhodes, of New Orleans, a leading lawyer of that city. Mrs. Clay, a lady of strong character and an amiable disposition, was reared in affluence and in the best society of New Orleans, and had every advantage for mental culture which ample means and parental affection could bestow. She is a lady of rare accomplishments, and of most charming manners and conversation. Col. and Mrs. Clay have three interesting children: Green, Jr., Rhodes and



Cassius M. Those who know the Clay family — and who does not? — need not be told the character of man Col. Clay is. Even to speak of one's just claims to consideration is not always in taste, and perhaps hardly so in a biographical sketch of the living, especially when the subject, as in the present instance, is more than ordinarily sensitive in this regard. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that Col. Clay is in every sense a worthy representative of the distinguished family of which he comes.

#### TALTON D. COATES,

of James & Coates, proprietors of livery, feed and sale stables, Mexico. Mr. Coates, although a native Missourian, has had quite an extensive and not uninteresting experience in the Rocky Mountains, for he participated in some adventures in that far-off region worth relating. He was twenty years of age in the spring of 1875 when he went to the Far-West. He spent eight years out there and was mainly occupied with freighting, but he also took part in the Sioux war. He participated in several engagements fought with the Sioux. Though not present at the time of Gen. Custer's massacre, he was on the scene of the outrage a short time afterwards. The body of the General was not disturbed by the Indians after his death, it being a superstition with them that if they mutilated the body of a brave man killed in a fight, they will be haunted by the "Good Spirit." He assisted in carrying off the wounded from several bloody fields, hauling them in heavy wagons drawn by six or eight yoke of cattle, and remembers with what horror he heard their screams and moans as the wagons jolted along the rough roads up and down the sides of almost impassable mountains. His experience in the Sioux war was such that he will never forget it; and he relates many incidents of the most thrilling character, which would contribute very materially to the facts and interest of the history of that terrible campaign. Mr. Coates freighted for Gen. Miles for about two years, and aside from this and his other freighting business, he was engaged in running a large horse ranche the balance of the time, except while engaged in the Sioux war. He made some money while out West and returned to Missouri in 1883, whereupon, during the fall of that year, he engaged in his present business with his partner, Mr. James. They have an excellent livery stable, and keep constantly on hand a good supply of first-class buggies and other vehicles in their line, and also a large number of good driving and riding horses. Their building is 60x120, and accommodates forty horses with a proportionate stock of buggies,

etc. Besides the general livery business, they deal in horses and mules to a considerable extent, and have been very successful in the different lines of their business. Their stable is quite popular with the public and commands a fine custom. Both are gentlemen of character and business energy, and carry on their stables with enterprise, and keep everything up to the latest mark in their line. They have several of the best buggy teams in the city, and these are much sought after by those who fancy a regular "fly drive." Mr. Coates was born in Randolph county, near Moberly, April 1, 1855, and received his education in the common schools, supplemented by a term or two at college. His parents are John and Amanda (Smith) Coates, both originally of Virginia. His mother was a daughter of the well known Joel Smith, of the Old Dominion.

#### RUFUS LITTLETON COLDWELL,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Coldwell is one of those industrious, intelligent men, who, having the energy and enterprise to succeed in life, establish themselves comfortably, it matters not what their early opportunities may have been. He commenced at the blacksmith's trade and had nothing to begin life on but his own muscle and brain. Now, not yet more than a middle-aged man, he has a fine farm of his own of some 300 acres, which he has comfortably improved and well stocked. Such is the result of the noonday years of life well spent. Mr. Coldwell is a native of the old North State, born in Lincoln (now Catawba) county, November 6, 1828. His father being a blacksmith by trade, the son was brought up to that occupation. In 1853, then twenty-five years of age and unmarried, he came to Missouri with his brother-in-law, Monroe Hoover and family, and located in Audrain county, where John Hoover, his brother-in-law's brother, had preceded them. Here young Coldwell bought land north of Mexico and improved a farm, and in 1855 he was married to Miss Martha A. Dungan, a daughter of Elijah Dungan, previously of this county, who died during the gold excitement, in California. He was originally from Kentucky, where Mrs. Coldwell was born December 20, 1832. Her mother was formerly a Miss Lucinda Reed, who died about seven years ago. After his marriage Mr. Coldwell settled on the old Dungan homestead, where he has since resided, but which then contained only about eighty acres and was but partially improved. To this Mr. Coldwell has added subsequently by his own industry and good management until now it is one of the choice farms of the town-



ship. Mr. Coldwell is now making a specialty of raising and handling mules in which he is meeting with excellent success. He was formerly engaged in the cattle business, and in raising and shipping hogs to a considerable extent, and he still does something in these lines. Mr. and Mrs. Coldwell have nine children; Rebecca J., Sarah E., Mary S., James W., Collison L., Fannie E., Alice A., Lilo, Emily and Birdie, all of whom are at home. Two are deceased, the second and seventh children, Andrew A. and John R. Mr. and Mrs. Coldwell are members of the Presbyterian Church.

### JOHN S. CRAWFORD,

retired farmer and stock raiser, Mexico. The Crawford family is one of the old and highly respected families of Virginia. Its founder in this country came to the colony of Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War, and branches of the family have since settled in various other States, including Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and half a dozen others. Of the Georgia branch of the family Hon. William H. Crawford was the founder and its most distinguished representative. He was U. S. Senator for many years from Georgia, was a minister from this country to France, was Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury, was one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of the country, and was the Democratic candidate for President in 1825, when the election was thrown into the House of Representatives and John Q. Adams was elected. He was born in Amherst county, Virginia, February 24, 1772, and died at Elberton, Georgia, September 15, 1834. Others of the family in different States have become only less distinguished. John S. Crawford, the subject of this sketch, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, March 31, 1834. He was a son of James E. Crawford, of Virginia, who was a nephew to Hon. William H. Crawford. The Crawfords being one of the better families of Virginia, James E., like the others, had good advantages for an education, and although schooling was not then so general as it is now, nor carried to so high a point of advancement, he received more than an average general education. In early manhood he was married to Miss Eleanor Welsh, of another well-to-do and respected family of Virginia. In 1839 he came to Missouri with his family and located in Monroe county, where he became a successful farmer and influential citizen. Having no taste for public life, he lived quietly at home on his farm, and devoted himself to his duties there and to his family; and as a private citizen he was upright and faithful in every relation of life. He died



in that county at a ripe old age, and amid the sorrow of all who had ever known him, for he was in the truest and best sense of the words a true and good man. John S. Crawford was five years of age when his parents came to Missouri, and was therefore principally reared in Monroe county. The circumstances of one's early life almost invariably control his choice of a calling; and brought up on the farm, and in a farming community, young Crawford very naturally looked to the pursuit of agriculture as his mission in life. Inheriting the strong character and intelligence that has ever marked his ancestry, and being a man of great energy and of the most industrious, stirring habits, he of course became a successful farmer. Engaging in farming for himself on reaching manhood, he continued it in Monroe county for many years, and soon combined stock raising with general farming. As a stock raiser and dealer Mr. Crawford took a prominent position among the more progressive and enterprising men of his county. In 1882 Mr. Crawford sold his farm and other property in the country and removed to Mexico, where he has since been interested in banking, that is, he is a prominent stockholder and director in the National Bank of this city. His residence is in the suburbs of town, and is situated on a beautiful plot of thirteen acres of land, handsomely improved. This place is one of the most desirable pieces of residence property in Mexico, and is supplied with every comfort and convenience to make home attractive and pleasant. The residence building is a handsome two-story brick, surmounted with a fine observatory, and otherwise constructed on the most approved plans of modern dwellings, including bay windows, alcoves, etc., etc. The yard surrounding it is one of singular beauty and attractiveness, being large and covered with velvety and tastily kept blue grass, and ornamented with shrubbery, exotic and indigenous, and of the rarest and most beautiful varieties. The out-buildings, including barns, etc., etc., harmonize with the general *tout ensemble* of the place. Mr. Crawford was married nearly twenty years ago, when Miss Mary A. Smiley became his wife. This was on the 9th of February, 1865. They have no children of their own, but have an adopted son, Arthur T. Crawford. Mr. Crawford lost considerably by the war, but his estate was not seriously embarrassed. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

#### JOHN T. CREWS.

Mr. Crews, who was born and reared in the vicinity of Concord, in Calaway county, settled on his present farm in Audrain county in 1881.

This is known as the Arnold farm and is situated about three miles southwest of Mexico. It contains 160 acres of fine land and is neatly and substantially improved. Mr. Crews was born near Concord in Callaway county, January 11, 1848. His parents were Thomas P. and Miranda (Redikin) Crews, of that county, old and respected citizens of the northern part of the county. Mr. Crews was brought up on the farm near Concord and remained with his parents until a few years before his marriage. He was married on the 30th of October, 1878, across in Montgomery county. His wife's maiden name was Miss Rebecca Gammon. She was born in that county April 21, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Crews have one child and have lost three, all the latter dying in infancy. The other, John S., was born December 21, 1882. Mr. Crews settled on a farm near Concord after his marriage, and remained there engaged in farming with good success until his removal to this county in the spring of 1881. Mrs. Crews is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Crews is an energetic farmer and is one of the worthy and valuable citizens of Audrain county.

#### J. NEWTON CROSS,

Editor of the *Mexico Press*. Mr. Cross, who occupies an enviable position among the journalists of North-east Missouri, and is one of the highly respected and influential citizens of Mexico, is a native Missourian, born in Howard county, December 20, 1850. His parents are William B. and Mary J. (Shores) Cross, old and respected residents of Randolph county. They removed to that county in 1852, and the father has been very successful as a farmer and stock raiser. J. Newton Cross was reared in Randolph county and spent his youth on the farm, alternated between farm work and attending the neighborhood schools. Later along, however, he attended college both at College Mound and at Huntsville. Subsequent to this, he engaged in teaching and was occupied with the duties of the school-room for ten years. He also was interested in farming and continued school teaching and farming up to something near two years ago. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Cross became identified with the *Press* of this city, with which he has since been connected. A man of advanced general education and large experience in the affairs of the world, and well informed in public and other matters, he was well qualified for the duties of an editor when he began his journalistic career. Practice in writing has made him ready with the pen, and he has come to be one of the pungent, forcible writers of this section of the State. Mr. Cross conducts



the *Press* with dignity and more than ordinary ability, and under his management it has attained to a high rank among the interior journals of the State. It is newsy and full of life, and quite up to the times as a newspaper, while in the discussion of questions of importance in its editorial columns, its views are sober and well considered, and it never fails to make an impression on public opinion in the county, and wherever it circulates. On the 12th of April, 1876, Mr. Cross was married to Miss Olivia M. Harris, a daughter of Thomas B. Harris of Howard county. Two children are the fruits of this union: Lula H. and Annie H. Mr. and Mrs. Cross are highly esteemed as members of society in Mexico and otherwise.

### LEWIS B. CUDWORTH,

nurseryman and florist, Mexico. The Cudworth family is one of the oldest in the history of this country, and has been settled in Massachusetts for over two centuries and a half. Lewis B., the subject of this sketch, is a lineal descendant of Gen. James Cudworth, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1632, less than twelve years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Lewis B. Cudworth was born at Assonett, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, March 20, 1834. He had both a common school course and academic instruction. While still young he learned the carpenter's trade and also that of car builder. He followed these until his removal West, in 1858, when he came to Missouri and settled in Audrain county. A true son of Massachusetts, during the election of 1860 he cast his vote in pro-slavery Missouri for Abraham Lincoln, and his was the only vote cast at that election for the first Republican President of the United States in Audrain county. Up to 1870 Mr. Cudworth followed farming in Audrain county, and was satisfactorily successful. He then came to Mexico and started his present nursery, and also has an apiary, making a specialty of the honey industry. He has an excellent nursery and does a substantial business in that line. Mr. Cudworth also continued to work some at carpentering and is known as a competent and reliable mechanic. In May, 1856, Mr. Cudworth was married to Miss Catherine M. Barrett, originally of Philadelphia. They have four children: George L., Fannie T., Josie C. and Hattie M. Mr. Cudworth is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Sons of Temperance. His father, Luther Cudworth, was a captain on the sea and spent most of his life on shipboard. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Batsey B. Phillips, was of an



old Massachusetts family. Mr. Cudworth is a man of fine intelligence, great industry and upright character, and his residence in Audrain county for over twenty-five years has been such that he commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. In a word, he is a worthy representative of the ancient and respected old Massachusetts family of which he comes.

### JUDGE ELLIOTT P. CUNNINGHAM,

a retired and prominent citizen of Mexico, comes of an old family of Massachusetts, where his ancestors were settled for several generations, and where he, himself, was born on the 4th of December, 1809. On his father's side Judge Cunningham is of Irish descent, and on his mothers, of English lineage. Robert Cunningham, Sr., came over to Massachusetts directly from Ireland when a young man, and reared a family in the old Bay State, and his son, Robert, Jr., was the grandfather of Judge Cunningham. Judge Cunningham's parents were Jonathan and Deliverance (Earle) Cunningham. The mother was of the well known Earle family of Massachusetts, which settled in that State long prior to the Revolution. Judge Cunningham was reared in Worcester county, of his native State, and as he grew up, learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of nineteen he went to New York City, where he worked at his trade for about ten months. He then went to North Carolina and followed carpentering there for nearly two years. Returning to New York, the year following he went to New Orleans, and after remaining in that city for about four years he came West in 1837, paying a visit to his relatives in Massachusetts *en route*, and locating at Pittsfield, Illinois, where he was in the contracting and building business for the succeeding three years. A man of more than ordinary natural ability and of good business qualifications, Judge Cunningham had by this time become quite prominent in his calling, and had accumulated some of the substantial evidences of his industry and enterprise. He now came to Missouri and located at Columbia. About this time the State University building was to be erected, and Judge Cunningham, being an experienced and prominent contractor and builder, as well as having some means, made a bid on the work, which was accepted, and thus he became the builder of that extensive and handsome structure. His work was entirely satisfactory to the authorities of the State and public, and justly so, as over forty years of the durability of the building have proven. Judge Cunningham, in 1845, bought a fine farm in Boone county, on which

he located and where he lived, engaged in stock raising and farming on a somewhat extensive scale, until 1853. Judge Cunningham selling his farm in Boone county, came to Audrain and bought a large place, where he was successfully engaged in farming for nearly thirty years. But in 1882, being now well advanced in years and comfortably situated in life, he decided to retire from all business and industrial activities, and, accordingly, came to Mexico, where he is now spending the evening of life in ease and quiet, and in the consciousness of having led a useful and reproachless career from youth to old age. As would be expected of a man of his intelligence and character, Judge Cunningham has always occupied a high place in public esteem. Before the war he was elected a member of the county court of this county, and served with fidelity and marked ability until the coming on of that unhappy struggle. On the 8th of May, 1845, Judge Cunningham was married to Miss Cynthia Slocumb, a daughter of Riley and Nancy (Crockett) Slocumb, her father originally of North Carolina, but her mother a native of Virginia. Mrs. Cunningham was born near Franklin, Tennessee, April 26, 1818. Judge and Mrs. C. have reared a family of four children: Elmer, a prominent stock dealer of this county; Clara, now Mrs. Wm. J. Mason, Jr., also of this county; Earle C., now residing on the old Cunningham homestead, and Emmet R., engaged in the livery business at Mexico. The Judge and Mrs. C. have been members of the church for over thirty years. Judge Cunningham was the sixth of a family of ten children, only three of whom are now living: Thomas, Winthrop, and himself. The others were Willard, Lyman, William, Elizabeth, Adelia, Jonathan, Homer, and Newell.

#### JOHN DAHLEM,

a thrifty and industrious German-American farmer of Salt River township, was born in the old Fatherland, beyond the Rhine, February 18, 1836, and was a son of Jacob and Faronica (Ruth) Dahlem, both native of that country. John was reared in his native country, and when twenty years of age immigrated to America, and worked for about four months in New Jersey. He then came West, locating at Chicago, and from there soon afterwards came to St. Louis, near where he worked on a farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 82d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, holding the position of corporal at first, from which he was promoted to sergeant. Mr. Dahlem participated in the battles of Chan-



cellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Resacca, Dallas, Kene-saw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and numerous other engagements. After the war, Mr. Dahlem farmed in Illinois for one season and then removed to Audrain county, Mo., where he has since resided. He came to his present place in 1869, and is making a specialty of fruit raising. Mr. Dahlem is one of the leading fruit men of the county, and one of the better class of citizens of this township. On the 8th of June, 1862, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Dettweiler, a daughter of Christian Dettweiler, formerly of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. D. have six children: Eugene W. C., Hulda M. B., Edward A. J., John R. C., William M. S. and Elizabeth T. M. Mr. and Mrs. D. are Mennonites.

### JOSEPH W. DEARING.

On the pages of this work may be found the sketch of no life more worthy of record and remembrance than the life of Joseph W. Dearing. Caring nothing for the vanities of the world, he has striven, from the time he first began to act and think for himself, to acquit himself faithfully and sincerely of every duty in life. Called upon, as we are, to sketch daily the lives of men who have made themselves worthy of recognition in the history of their respective counties, men representing every grade and phase of life from the highest to the lowest within the grade of respectability and worth, we can say truly that never have we been more strongly impressed with the sterling and true character of an upright and useful man, than with that of the subject of the present sketch. He has sought not to make a high-sounding name in the world, nor to attract to himself the attention and admiration of the public, but his unfaltering purpose has been to go forward in a quiet, unobtrusive and earnest way, and to fulfill his duty to his family, to his country, to his church and to his God. How well he has succeeded in this is well known by those who know him best. Through years of activity in the affairs of life, surrounded by its difficulties and tempted by its allurements, he has come down through his long and useful course with a character untarnished by a wrong, and with a conscience as clear as it was in the morning of life. Having lived temperately, wise and well at an age when many feel the weight of years, he is yet active and vigorous in mind and body, and is still buoyant with hope and spirit, and with the powers, mental and physical, to make himself still useful as a man and citizen. On such a past he can well afford to look back with satisfaction and pleasure, and such a life is well



worthy of remembrance by those among whom so many of his years have been spent. Joseph W. Dearing is a native of the Old Dominion, one of the proudest Commonwealths in the incomparable galaxy of the Union, a State that has given to the country many of its first and best citizens, soldiers and statesmen, and a State which, although many of its people went astray during the late war after the *ignis fatuus* of a slave-holding Republic, still contains many good and true men who are ready to lay down their lives for the Union which the heroism of Washington and his compatriots dearly bought and transmitted to posterity, the most glorious heritage that ever fell to the lot of humanity. Mr. Dearing was born in Fauquier county on the 29th of April, 1807, and was a son of Lewis Dearing and wife, Margaret, *nee* Rogers. The Dearing family is an old and respected one of Virginia, but Mr. Dearing's mother came originally from Maryland, where her family had long been settled. Mr. Dearing's father was an industrious and well-to-do farmer of Fauquier county and died in that county in 1826, aged 45 or 46 years, sincerely regretted by all who knew him, Joseph being then 19 years of age. The mother, a good and true woman, a dutiful and loving wife and a devoted mother, died in 1858. There were eight children in their family, of whom Mr. Dearing, whose name heads this sketch, was the eldest. Three besides himself are still living: Sanford, now of Louisville, Ky.; Burkett, now a well-to-do farmer of Platte county, Mo.; and Lewis, now engaged in agricultural pursuits in Platte county, this State — all useful and worthy citizens of their respective communities. The others were Thomas, Ann, Elizabeth and John. Thomas lived and died in Virginia. Joseph W. Dearing, like his brothers, was reared in Fauquier county, and was brought up to his father's occupation — farming — which he followed there until he was a young man some 26 years of age. In 1838, believing that there were better opportunities for young men of industry and intelligence in the West than were to be had in Virginia, he came to Missouri and located in Marion county, where he lived some five years. While there he met Miss Nancy Wine, a daughter of Fielding and Sarah (Priest) Wine, who was also from Fauquier county, Va. Between the two young people, Mr. Dearing and Miss Wine, an attachment sprang up which ripened into the most devoted affection, and which was destined to unite their lives in one of the happiest domestic unions that it is our fortune to mention in this work. They were married on the 3d of March, 1835. In the immigration that came to this State in that early day there were few mechanics, nearly all the early settlers being

farmers, and having come out here to follow that calling. There was, therefore, a great demand for artisans, and particularly wagon-makers. Mr. Dearing had much natural mechanical genius and aptitude, and he therefore decided to engage in wagon-making, a trade, indeed, in which he had already done considerable work. In 1836 he located near Hannibal, where he followed the wagon-maker's trade continuing there with success until 1838. He now removed to Paris, in Monroe county, where he became one of the prominent and successful wagon-makers of the place. He continued at Paris for about twenty years, when he retired to a farm in Monroe county, and followed farming, wagon-making, etc., there with success until 1860. During that year Mr. Dearing came to Mexico, and has made this city his home up to the present time, for a period now of nearly a quarter of a century. As a mechanic, Mr. Dearing has been entirely successful, that is, in the truest sense of the word. He has not become a rich man, for riches have not been one of the controlling objects of his life. Asking only such compensation for his work as it was fairly worth, he has lived comfortably by his industry, has reared a worthy family of children, giving them better opportunities for advancement than he had himself in youth, and has accumulated a nice property. In his work his effort was to make it good and exactly what it ought to be, or as nearly so as was possible, and, above all, what he represented it to be. A man of large and general intelligence, and striving to excel in his work, he became one of the best mechanics throughout the surrounding country, and that Joseph W. Dearing put up a piece of work was sufficient recommendation for it, and is to this day wherever he is known. As a citizen, Mr. Dearing's life has been as worthy and sincere as he has been as a mechanic. Coming of the older and better blood of Virginia, of the stock that produced patriots, and not traitors, he has always, as a voter and in his walk and talk as a citizen, been animated by a noble and generous zeal for the welfare and prosperity and happiness of his country, and the whole country. For many years prior to the war Mr. Dearing was an honest old-line Whig, of the party that had for its representatives such men as Webster and Clay, and all that line of great and true men. After the disintegration of the Whig party and the breaking out of the war Mr. Dearing took a firm stand for the Union, and was not only passively loyal, but actively so, doing all he could, at all times and under all circumstances, to advance the Union cause and to bring rebels to their knees before the Old Flag. During that long and perilous struggle, when it was almost worth a man's life in Mis-



souri to say that he was loyal to the Union which Washington founded, and especially so if he were a Virginian, Mr. Dearing spoke out on all occasions for the cause of his country, and gave aid and comfort to its soldiers and friends whenever opportunity offered. He kept open house for the gallant "Boys in Blue," and his table was ever spread and his fire ever warm when they came cold and hungry. A loyal man himself, looking back over these trying times, it is his happiest thought that his own children and those who became allied with his family by marriage, were all true to the Union and the Old Flag. Mr. Dearing, for fifty-seven years, has been a professed and faithful follower of the meek and lowly Savior of the world. Away back in 1827 he united with the Baptist Church, and was baptized by that eminent divine of Virginia, Cumberland George. Later along, his views of doctrine led him to identify himself with the Christian denomination. This was in 1833, and since then he has been an earnest and faithful member of the denomination with which he then cast his lot. From 1838 to 1860 he was deacon and treasurer of his local church, and has ever been one of its most sincere and earnest members. Mr. Dearing and his good wife were blessed with a family of eight children, Heaven's best benediction of the marriage tie. But "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away," and four of these have been called to their home above. Four are left, a comfort and solace to the good man whose sketch we are now writing. Of the four living, Mary A. is the wife of C. F. Rosenbury, of this city; Anna is the widow of William Squires; Emma is now Mrs. Joseph Price, and Mildred is now Mrs. Tilton Stemmons, of Wellsville, this State. After a happy married life of nearly half a century, the time at last came for Mrs. Dearing, who had been by her husband's side for so many years, to yield her body to the grave and her spirit to its Maker. On the 17th of April, 1881, she was called away from husband and children and from neighbors and acquaintances, loved by all as but few women are, to her home on high. After a severe illness, she died at last peacefully, and with a smile on her face, that sure harbinger of the inestimable reward that awaited her just beyond the silent river. Thus ended in a fitting way a life that was as pure as any flower that ever bloomed and withered and died. Gentle and tender and devoted, in her character were combined all the purer and nobler and better qualities of mind and heart. Of clear, practical intelligence, she had the judgment and understanding to see what the true duties of a good and worthy woman are, and she had the heart to fulfill them. As a neighbor she was loved for her kindness, hos-



pitality and studied regard for the feelings of those around her. At the church, her life shone out an example of faith, sincerity and zeal for the cause of her Maker that all her sisters were proud to imitate. But what shall we say of the life she lived in her family? Only the hearts of her husband and children can feel what that was — language would do it injustice to attempt to describe it. She seemed unconscious of *self*, but only to know that there were loved ones to live for, strive for, and pray for. In her life around her fireside there is a beautiful poem, too tender and too delicately interwoven with the sentiments of the heart ever to be written, or ever to be approached by the pen of mortal. It is a sweet symphony of noble deeds, unceasing and innumerable, from the time she first had dear ones to love until she was borne away for the last time from the home she had so long brightened and made happy, that can only be sung by the voices of angels in Heaven. Such a life vindicates the divine pater-nity of humanity, and brings us to know that as from Heaven only such can come, so to Heaven it must return. On the other shore the spirit of this good woman is now watching and waiting for her loved companion of so many years to join her, and thus re-unite in the marriage of immortality the two happy lives that were so long bound together in this life. It should have been stated before that for some time Mr. D. held the position of postmaster on Long Branch, Monroe county, Mo. Mr. Dearing finds a pleasant home in the family of his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Rosenbury.

#### FRANK B. DELAPLANE,

freight agent of the Wabash Railroad, Mexico. Mr. Delaplane, himself, is a native of Ohio, born in Highland county, September 24, 1838, but his parents were both originally of Maryland. The Delaplane family is of French origin, but has long been settled in the Chesapeake Bay State. In an early day, however, Mr. Delaplane's parents, Daniel and Delilah Delaplane, removed to Ohio, where they reared their family and lived until their death, the father dying in 1855 and the mother in 1865. Frank B., the subject of this sketch, was reared in Highland county, Ohio, and received a good ordinary education in the public schools of that county. He remained on the farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the 18th Ohio, a battery regiment, in which he served as sergeant for three years, or during his term of enlistment. He then re-enlisted in the army, becoming a sergeant in Company G, of the U. S. Engineers, in which he served for

three years more. In 1868 Mr. Delaplane was, for the second time, honorably mustered out of the service, and he thereupon came West, and began his career as a railroad man in the service of the Missouri Pacific at Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, where he continued four years. He was then agent at Calvey, on the same road for a short time, and after that was employed on a Pullman sleeper for about two years. In 1875 Mr. Delaplane obtained a situation in the general freight office at St. Louis, of what is now the Wabash Railroad, and after quitting that position he came to Mexico, where he has been employed as the freight agent of the same road ever since. Naturally a man of accommodating disposition and of popular manners, these qualifications, combined with his long experience in the railroad service, have conspired to render him one of the efficient and popular men in his branch of the work on the line of the great Wabash System. He is justly highly valued by the general officers of the company and is much thought of at Mexico as an obliging, accommodating agent. On the 24th of September, 1873, Mr. Delaplane was married to Miss Sarah J. Elliott, of St. Louis county. They have one child, Norris E. Mrs. Delaplane is a member of the Episcopal Church.

#### REV. EDWARD J. DEMPSEY,

pastor of the Catholic Church, Mexico, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1849, and was educated at Quincy, Illinois, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and finally took a completing course at Baltimore, Maryland, passing through the Catholic colleges at each of these places with marked honor. Following this, he was duly ordained on the 28th of April, 1878, and was located at St. Louis. He was subsequently given a charge at Bonne Terre, in St. Francois county, this State, and then in the fall of 1880, took charge of the parish at Mexico. He was afterwards given charge of the parish at Columbia, and likewise holds services at Laddonia. Father Dempsey has been at Mexico for nearly four years, and sufficient time has therefore elapsed to form a fairly accurate estimate of his worth and character as a man and priest.

#### BENJAMIN F. DOBYNS,

of Dobyys & Gibbs, dealers in drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, glass, glass-ware, perfumery, cigars and tobacco, druggists' sundries, etc., etc., Mexico. For twenty-five years since Mexico was a small



prairie village, Mr. Dobyys has been identified with its business progress, and no man in the history of the place stands higher for business integrity and honorable citizenship than he. He has held some of the most responsible offices in the county, and his record as a public official has been not less enviable than his career as a private citizen. Some philosopher has said, "That a good man is the work of a lifetime, and is to be valued above all other prizes;" for it is the mainstay and reliance of its possessor in all circumstances of life. In prosperity it is a comfort and solace; in adversity it is the best and truest friend of the unfortunate; for to this, and to this alone, must he look for help to rise from his difficulties. Such a name has Mr. Dobyys in Mexico and Audrain county, and wherever he is known. In his business it is worth more to him and to his firm than his capital and industry; and to this is largely due (and, perhaps, not less so to the good name of his partner) the large and flourishing trade which they command. Their house sprang at once into popularity, and has since held a prominent place among the leading houses of Mexico in their line. Mr. Dobyys is a native of Kentucky, born in Dover, in Mason county, November 4, 1844. Principally reared in his native county, he came to Mexico prior to the war, and soon engaged in the grocery business as clerk with his father, Silas L. Dobyys, who was well known throughout the county. This he followed for a number of years. A man of upright character, good business qualifications, and popular manners, he became well and favorably known throughout the county, and such was the esteem in which he was held that in 1878 he was nominated and elected to the responsible office of county collector. He held that continuously until March, 1883, and is conceded to have made one of the best collectors the county ever had. He is said to have collected the revenue closer than any other collector in the State. After this Mr. Dobyys engaged in his present business, which he has since followed.

S. M. DODSON, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Mexico. It was in 1864 that Dr. Dodson graduated from the St. Louis Medical College by the unanimous vote of the faculty, his graduation having been one of marked credit. He was then a young man 25 years of age, and at once located at Jacksonville, Missouri, in the practice of his profession. A thoroughly qualified physician, attentive to his practice, and of popular manners and address, he soon drew around him a large and respectable *clientele*,



accumulating also some means. At the expiration of four years, he became interested in a prominent drug store, continuing at the head of that business for about eighteen months. But as the industrious and frugal often see the fruits of a lifetime of labor and economy swept away by the fiery element, so Dr. Dodson was made a victim to a similar misfortune; his drug house, including the building and a large stock of drugs, being destroyed by fire. This swept away all he had previously accumulated and, as he says himself, left him \$1,500 worse off than he was when he commenced a young man, practically penniless, years before. He now removed to Martinsburgh, Missouri, and went to work in his practice to make a new start in life. For fourteen years he followed the practice at that place with uninterrupted energy and perseverance, with more than ordinary success, especially as a physician at the bedside of the sick, if not in the accumulation of property. Desiring to enter a wider field of labor in his profession, Dr. Dodson came from Martinsburgh to Mexico in 1881. Here he has since resided, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Dodson was already well known to many of the citizens of this city as an experienced and capable physician, so that on coming here he had a great advantage over an entire stranger in commanding a practice. To this fact it is largely due that he so readily entered upon a good practice after coming to this place. Since then his practice has steadily increased, and he now occupies a place among the busier and more successful physicians of Mexico. Dr. Dodson, it is worthy of remark, is a native Missourian, born in Randolph county, Missouri, January 16, 1839. He was a son of George Dodson, a well respected and substantial citizen of that county. Dr. Dodson was educated in the schools of Randolph county (and McGee College, Macon county), and afterwards read medicine under Dr. Robert Terrell, a prominent physician of Randolph county. On the 11th of August, 1864, Dr. Dodson was married to Miss Sue Proctor, of Randolph county, a lady of great strength of character and rare qualities of heart. The Doctor and Mrs. Dodson have six children: George R., Jesse C., Susie E., Julia P., Minnie M., Shelby M. James B. is now deceased. Dr. Dodson and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, and the Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Masonic order. He is also a member of the County and District Medical Societies. Dr. Dodson's father was originally of Virginia, but his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Nannie Brown, was of Kentucky, where they were married. There were eight children in their family.

## REV. JAMES W. DUDLEY (DECEASED).

was one of those good men of Audrain county, of whom it has been favored with not a few, whose lives, like stars, brighten and beautify its past. He came of a family whose name occupies an enviable place in the history of Virginia and Kentucky, and worthily he bore the name he inherited, from the dawn of his youth until the sun of his earthly career was set forever. James W. Dudley was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, June 12, 1807. He was a son of Gen. James Dudley, who came out from Virginia to the Blue Grass State in an early day, where he made his home and lived until his death. Gen. Dudley was one of the prominent and leading men of Fayette county, and his death was mourned as a great public loss. Rev. Mr. Dudley, after he grew up in Kentucky, came out to Missouri, locating in Audrain county in the spring of 1857. Here he bought a fine tract of land, numbering some 400 acres, on which he settled, and lived until his death. On the 15th of December, 1831, he was married to Miss Virginia Russell of Russell's Cave, Kentucky, a union that proved a long and happy one, and was blessed with a numerous family of children. Rev. Mr. Dudley was identified with the Old School Baptist Church from an early age, and studied for the ministry, being ordained to preach the Gospel when a young man. Though not constantly in the work of the ministry, for it could with truth be said of him that he lived by "the sweat of his own brow," and therefore had to devote much time to manual industry—he served in the pulpit for the better part of his long and useful life, and was the means of bringing many to a blessed realization of the unfailing and glorious promises of the Redeemer. For several years he was pastor at Paris and Mexico, respectively, and he organized and had charge of the Berea Church during most of his residence in this county. He died on the 17th day of July, 1880, as greatly missed by his church and the community as any man whose remains now rest beneath the sod of Audrain county. His good wife preceded him to the grave in February, 1879. He organized the church at Berea and was its pastor until his death. Of his family, originally of eleven children, five are now living: William R., Robert H., Clifton F., Kate W., now Mrs. Richmond Price, of Clay county, and James E. William R. Dudley, who furnished the facts for the above sketch of his father's life, was born in Richmond, Kentucky, May 1, 1836. In youth he attended the schools of Richmond, and growing up on the farm, learned the practical details of farm



life. Coming to Missouri with his parents in 1857, he taught school in Audrain county for some years following, and on the 18th of October, 1859, was married to Miss Margaret Steele of Jessamine county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Gavin Steele, a well known mill-wright and master-mechanic of Central Kentucky. After his marriage, Mr. Dudley engaged in farming in this county and followed it with success for a number of years. He then established a general store at Molino, which he has since been conducting. Mr. Dudley is one of the substantial men and respected citizens of Audrain county. He has a good store and commands a large trade. In 1882 he was appointed post-master at Molino, a position he has ever since held. And it is worthy of remark here, that Mr. Dudley gave the name to this place which it bears, calling it after the battle of Molino Del Rey, which was fought during the Mexican War. Mr. D. is a member of the Old School Baptist Church at Berea. He has five children: Steele, Ambrose, Russell, Carrie and Maggie. Mr. Dudley had the misfortune to lose his wife on the 7th of December, 1875. She was a woman of many estimable qualities and was greatly esteemed by her neighbors as well as loved in her own family. Their son Ambrose was named for a brother of Mr. Dudley, who was killed at the battle of Lexington, Missouri, while gallantly fighting in the Southern army.

#### JAMES E. DUDLEY,

farmer, and a son of the good man, Rev. James W. Dudley, whose sketch precedes this, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, March 17, 1851, and was therefore six years of age when his parents came to this State. Reared on the farm in this county, young Dudley attended the schools of the vicinity as he grew up, and thus acquired a good, practical education, sufficient for all the ordinary purposes of farm and business life. Although remaining on the old family homestead after attaining his majority, he was engaged in farming to a certain extent on his own account, and in later years has been exclusively so engaged. On the 25th day of January, 1883, he was married to Miss Cordelia Botts, a daughter of Judge John F. Botts, a sketch of whose life appears in this volume. Mr. Dudley still resides on a part of the old family homestead, and has a neat place comfortably and conveniently improved. He is a member of the Berea Baptist Church, which his father organized, and Mrs. Dudley belongs to the Bethel Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dudley is a worthy son and repre-



sentative of his honored old father, and will doubtless prove himself a useful and valuable citizen of Audrain county.

ROBERT HENRY DUDLEY,

farmer, and whose name is mentioned in the sketch of Rev. James W. Dudley as a son of that worthy old citizen of Audrain county, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 11th day of October, 1843. He was, therefore, partly reared in Audrain county. Brought up to an agricultural life, farming naturally became his permanent calling. Mr. Dudley remained on the family homestead until his marriage, which was in 1869. On the 16th day of November of that year he was married to Mrs. Priscilla Hawkins, a daughter of Edward Hall, of St. Louis county. After his marriage Mr. Dudley removed to that county and was engaged in farming there until his father's death. He then returned to his old home, and bought the greater part of the family homestead, including the residence, etc., where he has since resided. Mr. Dudley's farm contains 300 acres, and is one of the best places in the township. As a farmer Mr. Dudley's career, as these facts show, has been one of marked success, and as a citizen and neighbor no man in the township is more highly respected. He and his good wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church in St. Louis county, which his father organized, and of which he was pastor for so many years.

CAPT. P. HAMILTON DULEY,

farmer and stock raiser. Capt. Duley, an old and influential citizen of Audrain county, and who was a gallant soldier in the Mexican War, leading a company of brave Missourians across the Rubicon-like Rio Grande and on over the sun-scorched plains of the Cactus Republic to the ancient halls of the Montezumas, is a native of that land of fair women and brave men, Kentucky, the Blue Grass State, and was born in Scott county in October, 1812. His grandfather Duley was a sturdy old pioneer and compatriot of Daniel Boone in the wilderness days of that State, and there Capt. Duley's father, Nathaniel Duley, was born and reared, coming up amid the wild and weird scenes of that then frontier country. Those were men of strong arms and brave hearts in that day, and were in truth monarchs of the times in which they lived. No danger or hardship deterred them from working out the grand destiny which was assigned them, the

planting of civilization in an unknown wilderness and establishing a great and prosperous Commonwealth. With mighty forests to clear away and the murderous savage to drive out, they went forth with their rifle in one hand and their ax in the other, guarding themselves and their children while they made homes for their families and opened up smiling fields and pastures. From such an ancestry it is not to be wondered at that descendants came with the courage and patriotism to bear the meteor-like banner of their country to the southern shores of the Mexican Gulf and wherever duty required that they should be unfurled. Nathaniel Duley, after he grew up, was married to a distant relative of his, Miss Sallie Duley, and in 1815, when his son Ham, as he is called by everybody in Audrain county, or Capt. Duley, was but three years of age, the family emigrated to Indiana, locating in Sullivan county, when the white inhabitants of that section of the country could be numbered on one's fingers. Fearing no dangers or hardships and anxious to push on out further west, in 1821 they came to Missouri and located in Callaway county, then an almost solitary oasis in the boundless wilds of this State. There Nathaniel Duley went to work and by his brawn and brain established himself and family comfortably in life. He made a large farm, and with the progress of the country prospered in the accumulation of property. He became one of the substantial citizens of the county; and a man of strong mind and honest heart, animated at all times by an earnest desire to do his full duty in every relation of life, he became appreciated for his character and personal worth, and won a high place in the esteem and confidence of the people. He died there at a green old age, going down to his grave amid the sorrow and sincere regret of all who knew him at his loss. Brought up under such father, the future of usefulness and success in life which Ham Duley has realized was to have been expected. From such fathers come worthy citizens and valuable men. Ham Duley was reared to know what work is and not to fear it, and from his brave-hearted ancestors he inherited the courage to go forward in the discharge of the duties of life, fearing nothing and with unfaltering fidelity. When a young man he struck out from the comparative ease and comforts of his parental home to establish himself in life. Farming was hereditary to him and he of course began his career as a farmer. From that day to this Capt. Duley's whole time, except when he was facing, with musket in hand, the foes of his country, has been occupied with the sturdy, independent pursuits of the farmer's life. And like his father and his forefathers, his industry



and good sense have abundantly prospered him. Coming to Audrain county in an early day, he has become one of the substantial men and prominent farmers of the township where he lives. He has a fine farm of nearly 300 acres, and is comfortably situated on his place. It was on the 13th of May, 1846, that Congress declared war against Mexico and called the gallant spirits of the Union to rally around that bright and streaming banner which Washington had borne with undying glory, to uphold the majesty and dignity of the American Nation. Ham Duley was one of the first young men of Missouri to answer the call of his country. Putting aside all things else, his whole heart became enlisted in the service of the Republic. He quickly organized a company of volunteers and joined the army of the Republic. From that time until the 14th of September, 1847, when the bands of the American soldiery marched down the streets of Mexico with proud hearts playing the national air of Yankee Doodle, he kept step to the music of the Union and proved himself a worthy soldier of the first Nation that adorns the planet. Indeed, he served until after the cession of the mighty empire of the west to this country as one of the splendid fruits of the war. He was mustered out after the declaration of peace and returned to receive the congratulations of his people and to settle down in the bosom of his family. Capt. Duley also did valuable service in the expulsion of the Mormons, that social fester of civilization, from this State. Capt. Duley has been twice married. First, a few years after his triumphant return from the Mexican War, illustrating the truth that the brave win the fair. His wife's maiden name was Miss Harriet Burnett, a daughter of John D. S. Burnett, of Boone county. She was a young widow at the time, having lost her first husband, Samuel Long, a few years before. She died in 1857. To his present wife he was married in 1867. She was the widow of Thomas Kelly. Her maiden name was Miss Malinda Ellis. She was a daughter of Abraham Ellis, of Callaway county, but formerly of Virginia. By his former wife there were two children, but both died in infancy. Capt. and Mrs. D. are both church members.

### JOHN ELLIS,

farmer and stock raiser. In the lives of such men as the one whose name heads this sketch lies the true history of the development, growth and prosperity of Audrain county. It is such as he that have made this county what it is — one of the foremost in the great State



of Missouri. Coming here in the early days of the county, poor, a young married man, and with nothing but his own brawn and brain to rely on for success in life, he went to work with that resolution and intelligence on the rich soil of Audrain county that, as the years circled round, could not fail to bring him abundant prosperity, and place him in the front rank of successful agriculturists and worthy, useful citizens of the State. Thus he with others of his kind have built up this county, and stand out to-day as the true monuments of its progress and prosperity. John Ellis was born in Callaway county September 5, 1820, about the time that Missouri was admitted into the Union. He came of an old pioneer settler of this State and a gallant old soldier of the War of 1812. His father, Abraham Ellis, was a native of Virginia. When he was a boy the family removed to East Tennessee, and afterwards to St. Louis county, Missouri, when the Indian and the bear were still in the country. A young man, he enlisted with Capt. McAllister in the Canadian War, as it was called, and served until the triumph of Jackson at New Orleans, and the restoration of peace. He married Miss Mary Truesdale and came to Callaway county in 1818. He died there in 1848 at the age of sixty-three. He was twice married, Mr. Ellis' mother being his second wife. His first wife, whose maiden name was Lee, was a near relative to Gen. Robert E. Lee. By each wife there were seven children. John Ellis grew up in Callaway county, and remained at home until the outbreak of the Mexican War, when he enlisted in the army, and did gallant service under the flag of his country. Coming back afterwards, he made the trip from the land of the cactus in the dead of winter, and brought back the U. S. mail by special charge. Mr. Ellis remained at home with his parents, giving them his labor on the farm until after his marriage, which was in the spring of 1848. Miss Rebecca Darby then became his wife. He now bought a saw-mill near Fulton, partly on time, and paid for it by his own hard labor. He saved the lumber for the State Lunatic Asylum under special contract, making some money, and continued to run the mill for sixteen months. Selling it at the expiration of that time, he came to Audrain county and bought 140 acres of land, and went to work to make himself a home. He worked steadily, untiringly, in season and out of season, and prospered abundantly. He soon engaged in stock raising and bought some slaves. His farm steadily expanded, and when the war broke out he owned over 500 acres of fine land, and was one of the wealthy men of the county. He lost over \$10,000 by the war in slaves and other property; still, his estate was not seriously crippled. He was

largely engaged in shipping mules to the South prior to the war. Since then he has confined himself mainly to raising and handling cattle and hogs, in which he is very successful. His homestead contains nearly 600 acres, and is one of the finest and best farms in the county. Besides this he has 640 acres of fine land in the vicinity. Mr. Ellis had the misfortune to lose his first wife. She left him a large family of children: John W., Samuel D. (now deceased), Rebecca R., now Mrs. William H. Wallace, of Mexico; Jennie, Anna B., Ira J., Amanda L., now Mrs. Lowrey Smith; Jefferson Davis, now attending the State University, and Abraham P. S. D., who died in 1882, was a young man of the brightest promise, a graduate of the State Normal School at Kirksville, and school commissioner of Audrain county. To his present wife, whose maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Callahan, he was married in 1871. She had been once married to a Mr. McLean. Mr. and Mrs. E. have three children. Nolan, Arthur, and Octave. Mr. Ellis has been a public-spirited citizen, and has done a great deal for the vicinity in the cause of education. He has held the office of magistrate, but never had any political ambition, and has been anxious to live only an upright life, devoted to his family and to the best interests of his county and country. His life has been such that no descendant of his will ever be ashamed to point to him as a worthy ancestor.

### JOHN H. FIELD,

a prominent young farmer and stock raiser of Audrain county, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, March 2, 1858, and comes of two well known and prominent families of that county, his parents, however, or rather his father, being now a citizen of Missouri. Mr. Field's father is Judge Curtis Field, of Pettis county, president of the Pettis County Savings Bank, at Sedalia, and one of the largest land holders in Audrain county. The mother of Mr. Field was, before her marriage, a Miss Martha Richardson, of a highly respected and influential family. She died in 1860, while John H. was in tender years. There were seven children in the family, John H. being the youngest. All of the others are now in Pettis county, except Charles R., who is a citizen of St. Louis. Mr. Field's father was for many years a prominent member of the Madison county (Ky.) Bar, at Richmond, and was for a time editor of the *Messenger* at that place. He is a man of marked ability and fine business qualifications, as well as an able lawyer, and has succeeded in accumulating a large



estate, both in land in different localities, and in other property — banking stock, etc. He came to Missouri in 1868, and has since been connected with various banking-houses. In 1880 he was elected president of the Savings Bank of Sedalia, a position he still holds. He has about 2,000 acres of land in this county, which he has rented out. John H. Field has been a resident of this county since 1870, and has been largely engaged in handling stock since that time. He has a fine farm of 120 acres and has it handsomely improved. His place is about two miles and a half east of Mexico. Besides having other improvements of the first-class, it is set off by a beautiful residence, one of the handsomest farm dwellings in the county. On the 1st of December, 1879, Mr. Field was married to Miss Annie Elizabeth French, a daughter of William H. French, one of the prominent citizens of Audrain county. Mrs. Field is a lady of superior culture and refinement, and is of a most winning and amiable disposition. She is a graduate of Hardin College, receiving her honors there in the class of '76. Besides his homestead, Mr. Field has a place of 680 acres about four miles east of his home farm. He has a fine herd of fine grade cattle, and is steadily improving his stock by the introduction of the best breed. Mr. and Mrs. Field have two children, William French and John Harrison.

#### JUDGE WILLIAM O. FORRIST,

attorney at law, Mexico. Judge Forrist has been a member of the bar of Audrain county for sixteen years, and has long been recognized as one of the leading lawyers of this section of the State. Judge Forrist was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, October 1, 1826, a section of that State noted for the intelligence of its people and the strong abilities of many of its citizens. On both sides, he came of ancient and honored New England families. His father, Ira Forrist, was a native of Vermont, and was a gallant soldier in the American army in the War of 1812. The Forrist family have long been settled in the Green Mountain State, and several of its representatives have risen to distinction in the various walks of life in that commonwealth. Judge Forrist's mother, whose maiden name was Miss Polly Thomas, was originally of Massachusetts, and was of one of the first families in the old Bay State. She was a daughter of Capt. John Thomas, who served with distinction in the Colonial army during the War of the Revolution. In an early day the Judge's parents removed to Ohio, settling on the Western Reserve, and in Trumbull county, where Judge Forrist, or



William O., as he was then called, grew to manhood. The father was a sturdy, intelligent, thrifty New Englander, and on the fertile soil of Ohio became a successful and influential farmer and also carried on the dairying business. A man of good practical education himself, he appreciated the importance of the knowledge to be derived from books, and was not only an ardent friend of general education, as most New Englanders are, but saw to it that his own children were not suffered to grow up in ignorance. William O., as were the rest, was kept at school while young, when schools were accessible in the neighborhood; and when not at school his time was well occupied with work on the farm. Later along, he entered Farmington Seminary, of Ohio, an institution of high repute at that time, in which he concluded his studies in 1843. Such were his proficiency in his studies and recognized superiority in the Seminary, that he was awarded the honors of his class, being made its valedictorian. Prior to this, he had decided to devote himself to the legal profession, as being the calling most in accord with his tastes and best adapted, as he believed, to the useful and successful exercise of his abilities; and while his progress through school was such as to raise high anticipations in the breasts of his friends of his future at the bar, his valedictory, on quitting his *Alma Mater* was of such an order, both in substance and the eloquence of its delivery, as to predict for him a high place in his future profession. He now left the Seminary and began, regularly, a preparatory course of study for the bar. Young Forrist put himself under the preceptorate of John Crank, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Trumbull county, and after remaining under him some time, he became a student under Gov. Ford of that State. His career as a law student was in keeping with the progress he had made at school. In the fall of 1847 he was admitted to practice in the circuit court of Geauga county, and such were his attainments at the time, as shown by his examination, that he was warmly complimented by the court and by several leading lawyers present. Entering at once actively upon the practice of his profession, he continued at Chardon, the county seat of Geauga county, until 1860, when he removed to the city of Warren, where he practiced law with increasing success and reputation for the following eight years. But by this time the war had come and gone, and changed conditions found Missouri a State of great desirability as a place of residence to the people of the North. Blessed as this State is with all the natural resources and advantages for a great and prosperous commonwealth, it now became almost a "promised land" to the people of the North and East. The result

was that a heavy current of emigration set in to Missouri, which, though greatly lessened now, has still not ceased. Judge Forrist, like thousands of other men of progressive and liberal ideas in his native State, decided to come to Missouri, and unite his energies and counsel with those of the people here in the great work of making this State what it has every advantage to be, one of the first in the sisterhood of commonwealths. Accordingly, in 1868, he came to Missouri, and located at Mexico in the practice of his profession, where he has since resided. Here his superior abilities and high attainments as a lawyer soon became recognized, and he rapidly built up a large practice. The favorable impression he early made in the courts of Missouri has not proved a mistaken one. A man devoted to his profession with almost religious fidelity, he has pursued the practice of law more from his love of the great principles which it embodies and enforces, and from his admiration of the law as the first and highest of sciences, than for purposes of profit. Addressing himself to his profession from this high and worthy standpoint, he has followed its practice with that industry, energy and integrity that could not have failed, not only of making him a successful lawyer, but of commanding the respect and confidence of the courts and the public, a matter of the first importance to a great lawyer. A man of a marked judicial cast of mind, Judge Forrist yet has that mercurialness and enthusiasm so essential to the successful advocate. Ready of language and an eloquent speaker, he is conceded to be one of the best jury lawyers in North-east Missouri. A close student, and of a clear, discriminating mind, he prepares his cases thoroughly before he enters the court-room, and in open court is active, vigilant and untiring in the discharge of his duties to his clients. Judge Forrist has been engaged in most of the leading cases tried in the courts of Audrain and adjoining counties for years past, and he also has a respectable practice in the Supreme Court. He devotes his time exclusively to his profession, and takes no interest in public affairs except that of an intelligent public-spirited citizen in private life. Before the war he was a Whig, but since that time he has acted with the Republican party. Though believing in the general principles of the Republican party, he is by no means a hide-bound, straight-jacket partisan. In this State he was one of the first prominent Republicans to advocate the re-enfranchisement of the ex-Confederates. In the month of September, 1852, Judge Forrist was married to Miss Rosamond L. Pease, of Geauga county, Ohio, but originally of New York. They have reared two children: Ella, who is the wife of John A. Guthrie, of Mexico, and Fredrick,



who holds a clerical position in the Merchant's Exchange at St. Louis. The Judge's father died in Mexico in 1871. His mother died in 18—. The Judge is the only one of their family of children now living. Judge Forrist has for many years been a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders.

### RICHARD H. FOWLER,

dealer in groceries, queen's-ware, wood and willow-ware, table and pocket cutlery, lamps, chandeliers, tin-ware, etc., Mexico. Mr. Fowler, who is one of the important factors in the business growth and prosperity of Mexico, is justly entitled to more than a passing notice in this volume. Since his identification with this city as a business man, no one has been more active and enterprising, and none have done more in his line to increase and extend the trade and influence of the place. Keeping always on hand a large and well selected stock of goods of the best class, by dealing fairly with his customers and treating every one courteously and politely, he naturally draws to his house new customers almost daily, and oftentimes those from a distance who have formerly been in the habit of trading at other points. Thus attracting a purchaser to Mexico to lay in his goods in the grocery line, the new customer very naturally, while here, also makes purchases in other lines, so that all branches of business derive benefit from the enterprise and popular business management of one merchant. Mr. Fowler holds a prominent position in the business affairs of this city, and his influence is increasing in a marked ratio. Mr. Fowler is a native of Virginia, born in Buckingham county, March 17, 1836, and was a son of Sherwood and Mary S. (Maddox) Fowler, both born and reared in that State. While Richard H. was still in infancy the family came to Missouri, and in 1838 settled in Callaway county, his father having died in August, 1836. The mother is now living with the subject of this sketch, and is in her eightieth year. Young Fowler grew up on the farm in Callaway county, and had only limited common school advantages for an education. While still a young man he learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at it with industry and success for twenty years, thus accumulating a considerable nucleus of means. He then, in 1870, engaged in the grocery business, which he has since followed, and with the success indicated above. On the 18th of February, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary E. Bailey, formerly of Boone county. They have four children: Richard H., Lucy J., Margaret E.



and Laura B. Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. F. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Fowler was honored with being elected Mayor of Mexico for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880.

### JOHN W. FOX,

one of the energetic citizens and thriving, progressive farmers of Salt River township, comes from an old Kentucky family, and was born in Montgomery county, of the Blue Grass State, July 18, 1837. In 1846 his parents, William C. and Sophia (Hensley) Fox, removed to Ohio, and settled in Scioto county. But the father dying there four years afterwards, the mother returned to Kentucky with her family, where John W. grew to manhood. Without the care and assistance of a father, his school advantages were of course limited; but making up for this deficiency by improving his leisure time at study, he nevertheless succeeded in acquiring a sufficient education for the ordinary affairs of life. In 1858, desiring to get a start in the world, he came West where lands were cheap which would enable him soon to become the owner of a farm himself. He located in Audrain county and went to work here with an energy that could hardly fail of success. Soon afterwards he met a young lady, Miss Eliza J. Dungan, who became his wife on the 18th of April, 1860. She was a daughter of Elijah Dungan, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Fox immediately after his marriage settled on a farm about three miles north-west of Mexico, where he resided some twelve years, steadily advancing in the accumulation of property. Selling that place to good advantage in 1872, he bought his present farm, situated five and one-half miles north-west of Mexico and removed to it. Here he has a place of a half section of fine land, all of which is fenced and either in active cultivation, meadow or tame pasturage. His improvements are all of an excellent class and his farm has every convenience of a comfortable homestead. Mr. and Mrs. F. have a family of four children: Lizzie, Nancy J., now Mrs. Biggers; Sallie A., and James W. Their family are received and welcomed into the best society of this vicinity, and are highly respected.

### WILLIAM H. FOX,

farmer; and although born and reared in Kentucky, a state whose slave interests rendered perhaps a majority of its people sympathizers

with the Rebellion, was a staunch Union man during the war, and fashioning his life to his faith, he enlisted, in 1861, in the 24th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry for a period of three years, and served out his term with unflinching fidelity and gallantry. He was in a number of the great battles of the war, including those of Shiloh and Knoxville, and was in the whole of Sherman's celebrated march to Atlanta, Georgia. From a private he rose to the position of sergeant, which he held during the major part of his service. Mr. Fox was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, September 19, 1842, and was reared in that county. His father was Thomas L. Fox, and his mother's maiden name was Martha Ingram; both were natives of the Blue Grass State. The Foxes, however, were originally from Virginia, and William H.'s grandfather, John Fox, married a Miss Elizabeth Hoffman, formerly of Maryland. In 1865 William H.'s parents came to Missouri and settled in Wilson township of this county, where the father still resides. The mother died in that township in 1879. William H. Fox came to this county with his parents and was here married on the 25th of April, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Williams, a daughter of Gideon P. Williams of this county. Mr. Fox located on a farm, after his marriage, in the vicinity of where his father-in-law resided, and lived there until the spring of 1872, when he came to his present place. He has a neat farm where he now resides of 80 acres, which is five miles north-west of Mexico. He is a man of industry, and as the years circle around will doubtless come to the front as a prominent farmer of the township, being still hardly a middle-aged man. Mr. and Mrs. F. have four children: Augusta, Elizabeth, J. Vincil, and Emmet. They have lost one, Edna Boreland, who died in tender years. Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the M. E. Church, South.

#### PINCKNEY FRENCH, M.D.,

physician and surgeon, Mexico. In every department of life Missouri has her prominent representatives—in public affairs, at the bar, in the pulpit, in medicine, in the field of education, in fact, everywhere, she can point with just pride to her sons who have risen to distinction. And among the young men who are just now fairly entered upon the arena of life's activities, there are those in various parts of the State whose attainments and abilities give promise of more than ordinary eminence in their respective callings. Indeed, not a few of the young men of the State have already attracted general attention by their rapid advancement and success in the professions and voca-



tions to which their lives have become devoted. Plato laid it down as a precept that the minds of the young should be directed to what is agreeable to them as a study, so that the peculiar bent of their genius may be the better understood. And like everything that great philosopher said, this is freighted with wisdom; for it goes without saying that in whatever calling one may have a preference for, he will succeed far better than in any other. One's natural inclination seems almost invariably to be a true index of his capabilities and aptitudes. Thus it is that in these times of enlightenment and intelligence the predisposition of the boy is taken as a decision of what his future field of usefulness ought to be. Among the young men of this State who have risen to prominence in the medical profession is the subject of the present sketch, — and it is doubtless as much due, and perhaps more, to the fact that in adopting this profession as the calling of his life, he followed the bent of his natural inclination; for from an early age he manifested a marked preference and aptitude for medical studies, and particularly for the department of surgery. Dr. French, although but little more than thirty years of age, has risen to a position in his profession second to but few, if any, in the interior of the State. He was president of the Medical Society of Audrain county for the year 1879, and in 1880 he was honored by the Board of Curators of the State University with the appointment to a membership on the Board of Medical Examiners of that institution, a position he still holds. For the year 1882 he was first vice-president of the State Medical Association. He was also professor of surgical anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Illinois, for the period of one year, which position he resigned to resume the general practice; and while in that position he was also associate editor of the surgical department of the *Western Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Chicago. For the year ending March, 1875, he held the position of assistant surgeon to the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and is now local surgeon at Mexico for both that road and the Wabash. Dr. French graduated with high honor at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1873; and considering the briefness of his career, thus far, in the medical profession, his advancement has been rapid and brilliant. Dr. French was born in Audrain county, Mo., May 10, 1852, and is a son of Isaac C., and Melinda M. French, old and respected residents of this county. His general education was acquired in the common schools, and at the early age of seventeen he began the study of medicine under Doctors W. H. Lee and John S. Potts, the latter of whom is now in California. While



at college Dr. French showed special skill and proficiency in surgery. In fact, this has always been his favorite branch of the profession, and in it he has achieved his chief prominence, although he also occupies an enviable position of distinction in the department of the medical practice itself. Dr. French is justly regarded as one of the leading men in his profession in this section of the State. He is at present a member of the firm of French & Walker, and of course they have a large practice. On the 5th of February, 1874, Dr. French was married to Miss Lucy P. Quisenberry, a young lady of rare intelligence and superior accomplishments. She is of the well known Quisenberry family of Boone county, one of the oldest and best families in North Central Missouri. The Doctor is a member of the County, District, State and Tri-State Medical Societies, and is a man of progressive views and a liberal contributor to medical literature.

#### GIDEON G. GALLOWAY,

proprietor of the Summit House, Mexico, Missouri. Mr. Galloway, who conducts one of the popular hotels of this city, is an old newspaper man, and is well known among the members of the press, not only throughout this State but in Ohio and Iowa. He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, February 13, 1813, and when only eleven years old started out in life on his own resources, and of course without means or education. In 1827 he went to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he apprenticed himself to the printers' trade on the *Indiana Palladium*, and worked for several years. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and for several years worked on the *Cleveland Herald*, and by this time had not only learned the trade thoroughly and educated himself in the office, but by economy and frugal habits had saved up some little means, and about this time he married a lady at the residence of Mr. David Hudson, in Hudson, Ohio, by the name of Miss Arletta Agard, and by which marriage he had four children, two boys and two girls. The oldest boy, Harry H., now has a Government appointment as mail agent, from Pueblo, Colorado, to Silverton, Colorado, and during the war served under Gen. Sherman. James P. was under Gen. John McNeal, of this State, and is now a resident of the San Juan country, in Colorado, and has acquired a handsome fortune. He represented this District in the State Senate in 1882, and was Deputy United States Marshal for three years in Missouri. Frances M. is married to Mr. John T. Barber, has left the mountains and now resides in Quincy, Illinois, and Laura M. is a citizen of Pueblo, Col-

orado. After leaving Cleveland, Mr. Galloway, for some time, was Captain and ran a boat on the "raging canal," and finally settled down in Akron, Ohio, and commenced the publication of the now popular paper, *Summit Beacon*, which he conducted with success for four years and sold to good advantage. In 1837 he came to St. Louis, Missouri, which at that time had a population of 16,000 souls all told, and obtained a position in the *Republican* office under Col. George Knapp. After working there for four years he went up into Iowa and started the *Iowa Observer*, an old line Whig paper, which he published at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. While there the well-known Tom Bowen, of Colorado, now United States Senator and millionaire, became an apprentice under him and learned the trade. Selling out his paper at Mt. Pleasant, Mr. Galloway came to Missouri and bought a farm, which he conducted with success. But his old preference for journalism returned, and he sold his farm and established the *North Missouri Messenger*, a Republican paper, at Mexico, Missouri, which he carried on with great success for a period of six years. It was through his connection with this paper that Mr. Galloway became well known to the press of Missouri. It was soon apparent that a man of more than ordinary ability, both for successful management and the editorial work, was at the head of the *Messenger*. As a writer he was distinguished for independence and vigor of thought, and for a terse, perspicuous style of expression. Writing short, pithy editorials, he seemed to go to the very heart of the question in a few sentences, and the impression he made was distinct and enduring. Having political convictions and preferences, he was, notwithstanding, perfectly fair in his treatment of any party issues, and was the furthest from being hide-bound, dogmatic or unjust in what he said. His paper, therefore, had a high reputation among the interior journals in the State, and was looked upon as an intelligent representative of public opinion. In 1871, Mr. Galloway lost his companion and shortly after retired from the newspaper field, and was married to Miss Lucinda C. Simmons, formerly of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th day of June, 1873; they now have one child, Mary. Mr. Galloway has since been living a quiet and respected life at Mexico. Running the Summit House, he of course has the intelligence and business qualities to make it a success, and it is one of the popular hotels in the city. In his journalistic career he has left a good record, and peacefully retired full of gray hairs and no red tape. He is now in his seventy-second year, and probably the oldest printer in Missouri, having commenced the business in 1827. He has all his



life lived temperate and totally free from tobacco, and to-day walks our streets with an unfaltering step and never used a cane, his health is good, and without some accident befalls him, we predict for him a long life.

### JAMES GARRETT,

of Gill & Garrett, dealers in agricultural implements, Champion reapers and mowers, self-binders, Racine wagons, Columbus buggies, etc., Mexico. Mr. Garrett, the junior member of the above named firm, was born in Kentucky, August 20, 1832, and when but two years of age, was brought out to Illinois by his parents, who removed to that State and settled at Rushville. His father, Richard Garrett, was a saddler by trade, and followed that occupation in Illinois for many years. He is still living, and is now a resident of Iowa, a hale old gentleman, closely approaching the allotted age of three-score and ten. The mother died in Illinois in 1855. James was principally reared in Illinois and received, as he grew up, a good common school education. When a young man he learned the tinner's trade and came to Mexico in 1855, and started a shop, which he carried on with success until 1862. After this he was engaged in various lines of business and has continued to reside in this city up to the present time. Since the formation of the present firm he has been identified with the agricultural implement business. Prior to this and following 1852 he worked for Mr. Ferris some eleven years, resuming business in 1873. In their present business Messrs. Gill & Garrett have been very successful, and, as stated in Mr. Gill's sketch, they have built up one of the leading houses in this line in the county. Mr. Garrett's life has been one of uninterrupted industry, and of honest and earnest effort to make his way in the world by his own exertions and by fair and worthy methods. If, as the wisest of men has said, "he is the greatest benefactor of his race, who strives most by honest industry to contribute to the sustenance of his fellow-creatures," then the subject of the present sketch has lived a life worthy of honorable remembrance, and one that his children, and those who come after them, may well refer to as that of a worthy father and ancestor. Men are not to be judged by their success in accumulating property, but rather by the value of their services in making it, for it is by labor that the world thrives, and by the few hoarding what the many make, that suffering and great destitution result. Looking back over his life, Mr. Garrett has many pleasant recollections of kindnesses received as well as those done. At one time his property was destroyed by fire — his business house and all he pos-



sed. This left him penniless and in debt, and he was greatly discouraged. But a good man, John P. Clark, came forward and loaned him \$300 without security, to begin with again. This was not only a noble evidence of the benefactor's generous heart, but was an eloquent testimonial to the high character the recipient bore among his neighbors. Time rolled on, and Mr. Garrett was able to return the money. He accordingly offered it, principal and interest, to his generous friend, but Mr. Clark refused to receive the interest, saying that he loaned the money simply as an act of kindness to help Mr. Garrett out of his misfortune. One act like this is worth all the prayers that ever split the air from the time of Adam to the present day. On the 28th of September, 1854, Mr. Garrett was married to Miss Eliza Hooton, of Palmyra, Missouri, but originally of Kentucky. They have six children: William H., Thomas O., James, Ernest, Georgia and Mary; Nannie died in 1863. Mr. Garrett was a member of the board of trustees of Mexico for 1857-8. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

#### CLAIBOURNE RENFRO GIBBS,

of Dobyns & Gibbs, dealers in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, glass and glass-ware, perfumery, cigars and tobacco, fine wines and liquors, etc., Mexico. Mr. Gibbs, a thoroughly experienced young druggist and popular young business man of this city, like many of the better class of citizens of Audrain county, is a native of the "Kingdom of Callaway," and he was born on the 25th of February, 1861. On both sides Mr. Gibbs comes of old and respected Virginia families, although his parents were from Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. His father, a native of Virginia, was reared in the Blue Grass State, and his mother, a native of Kentucky, was reared in Missouri. John A. Gibbs, the father, was a successful farmer and stock dealer of Callaway county, and was a man of far above average intelligence and of good education. He was an earnest member of the church and was a deacon in his denomination, taking a deep interest in its affairs, and being one of its most active members in the vicinity where he lived. He also took an intelligent interest in politics, and though having no personal ambition for official advancement, he exerted himself zealously for the promotion of good men to the various positions of public trust, believing that in the purity and efficiency of public life lies the chief security and hope of our institutions. Young Gibbs' mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Rothwell, was a daughter

of Dr. John Rothwell, of Callaway county, now deceased, whose family is recognized as one of the best in North-east Missouri. Several of the Rothwell family have become prominent in their respective departments of life in this State. William Rothwell (an uncle of young Gibbs) is now president of William Jewell College, while Hon. Gideon F. Rothwell recently represented the Moberly district in Congress; and Dr. Thomas R. Rothwell is well known as a leading physician of this city. The history of this family is given on pp. 840, 841 and 842, of the "History of Callaway County" recently published. Claibourne R. Gibbs was reared on his father's farm in Callaway county, and was educated in the local schools and by instruction from his parents at home, for his father, who took an active interest in school matters, and was for years director of his district, did not neglect the mental culture of his children; while the mother was a lady of superior mind and culture, and devoted to the interests of her family, having a great ambition to see all her children succeed in life, not only in material affairs, but to occupy worthy positions by virtue of their intelligence and character in society. At the age of fifteen, young Gibbs began to learn the drug business, entering a drug store for that purpose, and from that day to this he has been continuously identified with the business, now for a period of nearly eight years. Of an apt, quick mind, and active and attentive to business, he has, as would be expected, become one of the most capable young druggists at Mexico. For some years past he has been a partner in the above-named firm, which has a trade second in importance to that of no drug house in this city. Mr. Gibbs, though quite a young man, has accumulated by his own industry and intelligence, a neat start in life, and his future seems a more than ordinarily bright one. A conclusive evidence of this, as to his future, is presented in the fact which he states himself, that although he is not married, he is very anxious to be; and doubtless there is a whole battalion of luxurious and lovely young girls in striking distance, quite as anxious to sacrifice themselves at the altar of matrimony as he, so all that is necessary is a little diplomacy to bring him and one of the fair, lovely young dears together, in the presence, of course, of a holy man of God duly authorized to receive their vows and join them together, as in such cases made and provided. Mr. Gibbs is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Military Company of this city.



## THOMAS M. GILL,

of Gill & Garrett, dealers in agricultural implements, Champion reapers and mowers, self-binders, Racine wagons, Columbus buggies, etc., Mexico. Mr. Gill, the senior member of the above named firm, and who has been engaged in business in Mexico for the past ten years, was formerly a partner in the well known firm of Bridge, Beach & Co., of St. Louis, and began his business career with that firm, for whom he clerked for some fifteen years before becoming interested as a partner in the business. He was born in St. Louis county September 18, 1839, and his father, John J. Gill, was for many years a successful business man, and also for some time engaged in farming. Thomas M. has been identified with business life from boyhood, but he did not commence his career regularly until he was about seventeen years of age. Prior to that, although having some experience, his time was mainly occupied from early boyhood with attending school. He commenced with Bridge, Beach & Co. in 1856, and remained with them as a clerk until 1871. His long service with this prominent house would be sufficient evidence of his character, not only for integrity, but for business qualifications. But in addition to this, he became regarded with so much confidence and appreciation by his employers, who always had large numbers of worthy young men under them, that in preference to them all he was offered, and he accepted, a partnership interest in the business. By economy and steady habits, in a large city where temptations for extravagance and dissipation are met with on every hand, he saved up some means, so that when his identification with the firm as a partner became regarded as essential to his best interests, he was prepared to avail himself of the opportunity presented. But long years of hard work and confinement attaching to the responsible position he held with Bridge, Beach & Co. made serious inroads on his health, and a change became a necessity. He was advised to go to the country and engage in some business where his work would be lighter and he would have more out-door exercise. Accordingly, he sold out in St. Louis and came to Mexico in 1874. Here he engaged in his present business, and recuperating under the change, and liking his new business as well as Mexico and its people and surroundings, he has made this place his permanent home. His partner being also a business man of long experience and high character, they have naturally built up one of the leading houses in their line in this section of the State. They do a very large busi-



ness, and their custom is steadily increasing. Their trade in reapers, etc., and wagons and buggies is especially large, for they carry the best goods in their lines to be had in the country. Mr. Gill comes of a highly respected St. Louis family, and when the time came for him to choose a life partner, one to preside over his home and minister to his domestic happiness, naturally he made his selection from a family not less respectable than his own, Miss Mollie Brooks, a young lady eminently worthy to be his wife, becoming his companion for life. She was a daughter of John T. Brooks, and a sister to Rev. John A. Brooks, the distinguished temperance lecturer and president of the prohibition organization, and an eminent divine, of this State. Mrs. Gill is a lady of marked force of character and superior culture and refinement, not less characterized for the sterling and philanthropic qualities that distinguish her noted brothers than they are themselves, though of course her sphere is that of the household and domestic affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have three children: Fannie, Elizabeth and John J. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gill's parents are both living, both now residents of Mexico, and in the enjoyment of comparatively good health, at ripe old ages, the father born in 1812, and the mother, whose maiden name was Frances Evans, originally of Maryland, born in 1815.

#### GEORGE M. GILL,

dealer in hardware, etc., Mexico. Mr. Gill, one of the youngest business men of Mexico, but who is at the head of by no means the smallest business house, is a native of St. Louis county, born June 20, 1858, and has been identified with the hardware business and kindred lines from youth up to the present time. It is not too much to say that in the hardware branch of the business, he is one of the best posted young business men in this section of the State. Since the establishment of his store here he has had marked success, and is steadily coming to the front as a leading business man in this line. He is rapidly increasing his stock, and his custom is widely extending. Perhaps no business house in Mexico is increasing its trade in a ratio equal to his. Mr. Gill has had his own start to make mainly, and is deserving of more than ordinary credit for the record he has made in business affairs. He came to Mexico in 1874, when sixteen years of age and began clerking in the hardware store of his brother, Thomas M. Gill, with whom he remained for five years. He was then with the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, for one year,

after which engaged in the business for himself at Vandalia. He was there of the firm of Gill & Garrett, where he continued until he came to Mexico, in 1883. Here the same firm has continued business. They have a large and well selected stock of goods, and their house is one of the popular establishments in this line in Mexico. On the 2d of May, 1881, Mr. Gill was married to Miss Olive McCune, of Pike county. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have one child, a little son, McCune Gill. Mr. Gill is a member of none of the secret societies, his whole time thus far having been taken up with his business affairs. Mrs. Gill is a lady of exceptional refinement and of a most amiable disposition, and was much esteemed where she was reared, being not less valued as a neighbor and acquaintance by those whom she has met during her residence at Mexico.

### JOHN J. GILMER,

farmer and stock raiser, was in boyhood when his parents removed from Kentucky to Missouri in 1831, and settled in Monroe county, near Paris. Mr. Gilmer was born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, on the 8th of June, 1824. His father was James Gilmer, who came out from Virginia to Kentucky with his parents in an early day when quite young. Mr. Gilmer's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Nancy Wilson. She was also originally from Virginia. The family lived in Monroe county until 1842, when the father came over into Audrain county and settled about four miles south-east of Mexico, where he lived until his death, five years afterwards. The mother had died before the family came to this county, in 1833. They had seven children, John G. being the only son. The daughters were Mary E., Louisa, Eliza, Emily, Sallie and Harriet. The eldest, Mary E., is unmarried, and makes her home with her brother John. Eliza died February 6, 1884. Louisa died unmarried, as did also Emily. Harriet F. died whilst the wife of John F. Beatty, and Sallie A., who married Joseph Surber, died January 28, 1884. John J. Gilmer was in his seventeenth year when his parents removed to Audrain county, and he has since resided in this county. Farming has been his regular occupation, and Mr. Gilmer has been satisfactorily successful in his chosen walk in life. He has an excellent farm of over 200 acres, and is giving considerable attention to stock raising, particularly horses and cattle. His horses are of the celebrated Missouri Clay and the Scottish breeds. He ships considerable numbers of cattle and hogs. On the 2d of February, 1853, Mr. Gilmer was married to Miss Pru-

dence McGee, of Monroe county, a young lady of singular graces of mind and person and of a most amiable disposition. But she survived her married life only a few months, dying before the flowers of her bridal wreath had scarcely withered. Mr. Gilmer has never married again, for in all the world he has never seen another who could occupy the place in his heart made vacant by her death — no, not vacant, for the memory of his buried love lingers there like a sweet dream, and will abide until the end. Mr. Gilmer is a plain, quiet home man, and cares little for the concerns beyond his own affairs and the duties of his own household, for he is devoted to the comfort and happiness of his sisters, who share his home, with the affection of a true brother.

### JOSEPH A. GLANDON,

local agent of the United States and the Pacific Express Companies, Mexico. One among the most popular and efficient local officers in the express service in North-east Missouri is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Glandon. He was trained to the service from boyhood in the office of the superintendent of the U. S. Express Company at St. Louis, and was sent here by that officer because he wanted a perfectly reliable and energetic agent at this place. Mr. Glandon is a native of Ohio, born at Cadiz, December 23, 1850. His father was a successful stock man, and Joseph A. had excellent school advantages. After a course in the public schools he attended Mt. Zion Academy in Washington county, Pennsylvania, to which the family had removed, and he also attended Birmingham College in that State. At the age of 18, young Glandon came to Missouri and located at St. Louis, where he obtained a situation in the office of the U. S. Express Company, as stated above. In 1876, Mr. Glandon was married to Miss Katie E. Martin, of this State. They have two children: Herbert and Agnes. Mr. Glandon has been at Mexico for several years, and has become well and favorably known to the business men of this place and to the community generally. His urbane manners and accommodating disposition, as well as his close and faithful attention to business, have recommended him to the good opinions of all with whom he has come in contact, and he is deservedly much esteemed and highly popular. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having taken both the Chapter and Commandery degrees. He is also a member of the United Workmen's order; also treasurer of the Audrain County Agricultural and Mechanical Society. He and his wife are worthy members of the M. E. Church South. Mrs.



Glandon is a lady of culture and refinement, and being of a lively disposition and an entertaining conversationalist, she is always a welcome member of any social circle she chooses to enter. She is quite active in church work, and is greatly valued by the other members.

### HORACE W. GLEASON,

dealer in agricultural implements, Whitewater wagons, Courtland buggies, Walter A. Wood reapers, Rude Indiana drills, Peoria riding and walking plows, Buffalo Pitts threshers and steam engines, turbine windmills, Buckeye pumps, etc. Mr. Gleason, who, as the above catalogue of goods shows, is largely engaged in the agricultural implement and machinery business, is a native of New York, born in Chautauqua county, February 5, 1829. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, but when eighteen years of age left the farm and came West, locating in Monroe county, Missouri. There he resumed farming and continued it for about fourteen years, having accumulated by this time a respectable start in life. In 1871 he came to Mexico and engaged in the hardware and machinery agency business, which he continued for eight years. He then sold out and was not in any special line of business for nearly three years, but in the spring of 1883 opened up his present establishment, which he has since conducted. Mr. Gleason, having been favorably known here as a business man and citizen for the last thirteen years, has every advantage for carrying on with success an important business enterprise. Well known as a man of character, good business qualifications and an accommodating disposition, the custom in his line gladly patronize him when desiring to make purchases, for they feel assured that they can rely implicitly on what he tells them as to the quality of his goods, and they are not afraid of his chousing them by charging them extortionate prices. Thus it is that he has built up a large trade and is doing a flourishing business. The character of the goods he keeps is so well known that they need no recommendation, except their own use, which is now so general that they are in constant demand. Mr. Gleason has been twice married: first, in 1855, to Miss Anna Whitehill, formerly of Erie county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1879. Nearly four years afterwards, October 17, 1882, he was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Anna M. Whitely, originally of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

## REV. THOMAS J. GOOCH,

presiding elder of the M. E. Church South; residence, Mexico. Those scientists who profess to be able to find, in the workings of the general laws of nature, solutions for all the mysteries involved in its varied phenomena, and independent of any personal interposition of Providence, either past or present, would do well to direct their attention to the fact that in all ages and countries, and among all people, men of God have been raised up to admonish their fellow-creatures of a future life, and to exhort them to a correct way of living, as a prerequisite to happiness hereafter. Whether it is a part of the Divine economy that religions are adapted to the varied conditions of peoples, and that in the wisdom of God the Christian religion is carried to a people when they are prepared to receive it: however that may be, certain it is that by some Power universal on the earth and existent in all ages, explainable only in the merciful care of a Heavenly Father, men are set apart everywhere and in all times to preach the immortality of the soul, the necessity of a just and pious life, and repentance as a condition to the remission of sins. Who has accounted for this — who will attempt to account for it, but he in whom the consciousness of a personal God is inherent, and who has received the wisdom of the soul from on High? To others it is inexplicable, unaccountable — and the fact that it is so stands out a monumental, adamant proof that there are souls to be saved and that this great work has not been unprovided for in the providence of God. Well, therefore, might Atterbury, considering the sanctity of the high office of the ministry, say that the “Clergy hath in all nations, and at all times been held highly venerable.” In this country, as in others, men, from time to time, have been called to preach the word of God, and here no less, indeed, perhaps to a higher degree than elsewhere, they have ever been held in high veneration, and have exerted a potent influence in shaping the lives of the people and directing the destiny of the country. The members of our clergy, as a class, have been, and are, men, who, even aside from the high character and dignity of their office, would have wielded a marked influence in the community and upon the times in which they live. A worthy representative of this highest and noblest of all the orders into which society is separated, is the subject of the present sketch, Rev. Thomas J. Gooch. A man whom Dr. Johnson would have described as one of “large and general mental powers,” in youth he had



liberal advantages to fit himself for the higher activities of life, and in young manhood became a worthy and honored member of the legal profession. But impressed with the great truths of the Christian religion, and a man in whom the sentiments of humanity and spirituality are largely developed, he soon felt called upon to devote his life to the great work of caring for the welfare and safety of the immortal souls of his fellow-creatures. Accordingly, having previously become a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, he studied for the ministry of that church, and in due time was ordained, and entered upon the career of his great life-work. From that day to this, for a period now of nearly thirty years, he has kept his faith, and fought the good fight as a worthy representative of Paul and John, and all the good ministers of the Church of God. Thomas Jefferson Gooch was born in Denmark, Madison county, Tennessee, June 4, 1832, and was a son of David Gooch, originally of Virginia, who removed to Tennessee in 1821, and became a successful farmer and proprietor of a large flouring and cotton mill in his adopted State. Thomas J. Gooch grew up in Tennessee and received his higher education at the West Tennessee College, which was then under the presidency of that celebrated educator, Lorenzo Lee, of that State. Subsequent to his college course young Gooch taught school, and while teaching read law, and for which profession he was educated. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, but in the meantime his mind had taken a marked religious direction, and he soon began the study for the ministry. Some six months after his admission to the practice of law, he was licensed to preach, by the M. E. Church South, and in 1865 he was ordained a deacon. Two years later he was made elder. Mr. Gooch's first pastorate was at Dresden, Tennessee, he being at the time a member of the Memphis Conference. He remained in that Conference until 1868, when he came to Missouri, and joined the Missouri Conference, being given charge first of the church at Columbia. The following year he went to Glasgow. In 1873 Mr. Gooch came to Mexico where he was stationed for three years, and after that he was at St. Joseph for three years. Returning to Mexico in 1879, he has been pastor of the church at this place since that time, and for the last two years he has been presiding elder of this district. The importance of the charge which Mr. Gooch has held in this State is a conclusive evidence of his standing and ability as a minister. It is not too much to say that he is recognized as one of the ablest ministers, and most sincere and zealous workers in the cause of religion in his church in this section of the State. Favored with a mind of a



high order, he has devoted all his energies to the understanding of the great truths of religion, and to making them known, as he is able to see them, to his fellow-creatures. A deep thinker and earnest, untiring student, in the doctrines of his church and the general principles of theology he has few superiors; while as a speaker, he is clear, forcible and eloquent. Sincere and zealous in his work, and with a marked vein of enthusiasm in his nature, he enters upon the work he has before him with that zeal and spirit which cannot fail to impress those around him; and in the pulpit he speaks with that manifest earnestness that challenges respect and gives weight to everything he says. Becoming fully animated with the spirit of the great truths he preaches, he addresses himself to his hearers with so much energy of conviction, and eloquence and aptness of language, that he drives home to their minds and hearts the necessity of living Christian lives, and becoming humbled before the Cross of the Redeemer. Few preachers in this section of the State, if indeed any, have greater force and power in the pulpit. On the 23d of September, 1857, Mr. Gooch was married to Miss Sophronia Barker, formerly of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Gooch have but one child, a daughter, Henrietta, now grown up and the wife of Mr. C. C. Vories, of Chicago. Mr. Gooch's mother was, before her marriage, a Miss Lucinda Gooch, a cousin to her husband.

#### RICHARD GRAHAM,

photographer, Mexico, and the Nestor of his profession in the city, being now the oldest artist in this line in duration of business in the place, is a native Missourian, born May 17, 1856. His father was Joseph B. Graham, who died here in 18—, residing, at the time of his death, in the oldest residence in Mexico. His mother was a Miss Emeline Kennon before her marriage. They came to Mexico in 1856, where the mother still resides. Richard was reared in this city, and received a good ordinary education in the schools of the place. He learned the art of photography with his brother, and worked with the latter until buying him out in 1879, since which he has continued the business alone. Mr. Graham is a thoroughly experienced artist in his line, and produces some of the best work to be seen in Mexico or throughout the surrounding country. He is naturally a gentleman of refined sensibilities, delicate tastes, and with an eye for the harmony of colors and form, and was well calculated to make a superior artist. Indeed, he has the natural

faculties for a much higher place in the department of fine arts than he now occupies, and being still a young man, only fairly entered upon his career in active life, it is not improbable that the natural inclination which led him to become a photographer may lead him on to a higher sphere of work in the field of art. Be that as it may, it is a fact well known to every one that no artist in the city can surpass him in his present field of work. His gallery is well furnished, neatly and comfortably, and supplied with every convenience and appliance necessary or of use in the production of the very highest and best style of pictures and photographs. His prices compare favorably with the most reasonable, and it being his motto to let no work leave his gallery that is not only satisfactory to his customer, but entirely so to his own accurate and artistic taste, he naturally commands a large and steadily increasing patronage. In 1879 Mr. Graham was married to Miss Florence Carson, of this city. Their only child, a bright little boy, Ralph, is deceased. Mr. Graham, personally, is a sociable, genial gentleman, upright in act and word, and doubtless so in thought, and is much esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

#### GEORGE W. HAMILTON,

a progressive farmer and stock raiser, formerly of the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky, came to this county in 1880 and bought a fine farm known as the Rollins' place, which contains 200 acres of beautiful land and is handsomely improved. Mr. Hamilton is making a specialty of raising fine merino sheep, and now has nearly 800 head on his place, having recently brought 500 head of thoroughbred ewes from Wisconsin. Mr. Hamilton is a gentleman of advanced education, full of enterprise, and is an enthusiast in the sheep industry. He is much pleased with Audrain county, and feels highly hopeful of his success here as a sheep raiser. That he is a valuable acquisition to the citizenship of this county goes without saying. Mr. Hamilton was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1845. His parents were James and Martha J. (Martin) Hamilton, both natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Irish descent, but the mother of Scotch ancestry. George W. was educated partly in his native State, but principally in Kentucky. After the usual preparatory course he first attended Washington-Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, and then Bethany College in Kentucky; but he was at the latter only a short time, quitting that to enter the Eminence College, in the Blue Grass State, where he continued a student for about two years. But

during this time he met a young lady that also attended the college, who was destined soon to become his wife, and thus to alter all his former plans for the future. This was Miss Felicia (a very appropriate name) L. Brown, an attractive and accomplished young lady of Owen county, Kentucky. They were married April 16, 1867. Mr. Hamilton then of course had to start out to establish himself in life. He became book-keeper at East Liberty, where his wife's people lived, in Owen county, where he remained for about five years. A year after beginning as book-keeper he became partner in the stock farm under which he previously worked, and was quite successful in the accumulation of means as a stock dealer. Dissolving his connection with the stock farm, he then went to Texas and became a member of a sheep stock company, in Williams county, and engaged largely in raising Merino sheep. In 1879 Mr. Hamilton sold out his sheep interests in Texas at a handsome advance, and returned to Kentucky on a visit, after which he came to Missouri in 1880, as stated above. Mr. and Mrs. H. have six children: Georgie, Jimmie, Brownie, Bes-sie, Hattie and Martin. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Masonic order.

#### HON. CHARLES HENRY HARDIN.

Gov. Hardin is a native of Kentucky, having been born in that State in 1820. The branch of the distinguished family of which he is a worthy and honored representative, came originally from Virginia. Gov. Hardin's father removed from that State at an early day to Kentucky, where he lived for many years. But while the son, Charles H., was still in infancy, the father removed to Missouri, and located in Boone county where young Hardin was reared. Gov. Hardin's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Hannah Jewell, also originally of Virginia, and a sister to Dr. William Jewell, a distinguished physician of Columbia, who became the founder of William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri. Besides Charles H. there were two daughters and two sons in his parents' family, namely: Mary, now the wife of Dr. T. R. H. Smith, at present and for years past, the well known and able superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton; Arethusa, who became the wife of John H. Stone, an able lawyer of Central Missouri, but both of whom are now deceased; Dr. Thomas J., who died a few years ago, and Walter, who died when about 14 years of age. Gov. Hardin's father was a man in comparatively easy circumstances, and like most of the early citizens of Columbia and Boone county, he



was fully alive to the importance of education. Indeed, a taste for mental culture has ever been a marked characteristic of the Hardin family. Excellent schools, as all know, were early established at Columbia, and to these young Hardin had easy access. Of studious habits, and having little to interfere with the gratification of his inclination to study, he was therefore able to prepare himself thoroughly for an advanced, or university course. From Columbia, young Hardin matriculated at the Miami University, where he was subsequently graduated with distinguished honor. He received the degree of A. B., and afterwards that of A. M. His course through school and college was characterized by close application to his studies, and by that clear and practical comprehension of the principles involved in the various branches which have marked his subsequent career, not only as a lawyer, but as a student and worker in the general affairs of life. Having, long prior to his graduation, decided to devote himself to the legal profession, immediately after his return to Columbia he began the study of law under the late Judge James M. Gordon, a prominent lawyer of Columbia at that time. Pursuing his studies with assiduity under Judge Gordon, in due time, in 1843, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year he located at Fulton and entered actively upon the practice of his profession. A young man of high character and of industrious habits, he made a most favorable impression at Fulton, and soon began to accumulate a respectable practice. Attending to his business closely, and meeting with excellent success in the trial of causes intrusted to him, his reputation as a lawyer advanced with steady strides, and in a few years he came to be recognized as one of the safe attorneys at the Callaway bar, as well as a pleader of more than ordinary ability. Early in his career at Fulton, young Hardin was called to the office of justice of the peace, the duties of which position he filled with efficiency and with great satisfaction to the public. His court was generally remarked for the correctness of its decisions and the dispatch with which business was transacted. In 1844 he was married to Miss Mary B., a daughter of Theodrick Jenkins, Esq., a leading farmer and fine stock raiser of Boone county. In the conduct of his practice Mr. Hardin was faithful and laborious almost to a fault. He spared no pains in the preparation of his cases, and allowed none to go to final adjudication until he had thoroughly investigated the points in dispute, the law bearing upon the decisions of the courts, and the testimony adduced. His papers were cautiously written and were models of conciseness and legal accuracy. Though a clear, forcible speaker, he depended

less on the argument of a case than on the plain, practical, common-sense manner in which it was presented to the jury. His method of presenting a case to the jury was to draw out every strong point on his side discoverable in the facts, and then to sum up the testimony as applicable according to the law so as to make it perfectly tangible and clear to the understanding. Thus while laying no claim to flashy oratory, by appealing to the intelligence of a jury he was far more successful than those who rely upon their ability to play upon the passions and sympathies. His eminent success at the bar, a success recognized wherever he practiced, was mainly due to his industry and to his clear-headed common-sense methods of practice. Five years after his admission to the bar, such was the prominence to which he had risen, that he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit, his term of office being for a period of four years, or to expire in 1852. To the discharge of the duties of this office he carried the same care, close attention and industry which had characterized his career in the general practice. It is a matter of record that during his entire four years' term no indictment of his was ever ruled against by the court. This illustrates and proves most conclusively what has been said with regard to his ability as a pleader. Few offenders escaped during his incumbency, and none through any fault of his. In 1859 he was appointed one of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, and for twelve years acted as one of the managers and as secretary of its board. During this time the financial affairs of the institution were managed with consummate ability. In 1852, following the close of his term as prosecuting attorney, Mr. Hardin was elected to the Legislature from Callaway county, and served that constituency with great acceptability. In the Legislature, as in his private affairs, industry, economy and promptitude marked his course. That his services were appreciated is attested by the fact that he was returned for the next term, and at the close of the session in 1855, was chosen by the Legislature in connection with Hon. John W. Reid, of Kansas City, and Hon. Thomas G. Richardson, of Scotland county, to revise and compile the statutes of the State. His long study and thorough acquaintance with the State laws enabled him, in connection with these gentlemen, to make a unique and systemized volume of codified laws out of a confused and complicated mass. Mr. Hardin was selected to superintend the printing and publication of the statutes, a duty which he discharged with great credit and ability. In 1858 he was for the third time elected to the Legislature. Although these public services occupied much of his



time and necessarily took him from his practice and private business, his county felt that she had large interests at stake which no one could subserve so well as he. She therefore demanded his time and labor and they were contributed freely, although detrimental to his personal interests. In 1860, after a service of six years consecutively, in the House of Representatives, he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Callaway and Boone counties, and by a large majority. This was a marked evidence of the confidence which the people reposed in him and of the high appreciation they had of his ability and fidelity in the public service, for he was chosen without his solicitation, as he has ever been, to the various positions which he has filled, and in this instance barely with his consent. In the formation of the Senate committee, he was given the first position of that body, the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. The session of the Legislature which followed, as every one knows, was an exceptionally stormy and exciting one, and one requiring of each member coolness, courage and discretion. Particularly did his position call for an exercise of these virtues, and the manner in which he conducted the affairs of the committee showed that he was eminently fitted for that position. In 1861 Mr. Hardin removed from Fulton to Mexico, where he has ever since resided. Here, for a time, he withdrew altogether from politics and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law and the discharge of his duties as a private citizen. In these he was successful as he had been elsewhere, and business crowded upon him and engaged his time. Although his legal practice was large, for many years he had a vast amount of other people's business on hand, and as administrator, executor, trustee or guardian, he has wound up many large estates with satisfaction and profit to the parties interested, and credit to himself. In all these varied transactions no accusation of infidelity to his trust and no taint of dishonor stains his reputation. In 1871 Mr. Hardin retired from the practice of law, having for many years maintained a leading position at the bar. One year later he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Audrain, Boone and Callaway counties. Recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and as a legislator of long and successful experience, he was again made chairman of the judiciary committee, and in addition to this he was made chairman of the committee on the Lunatic Asylum. The onerous duties developing upon him by virtue of these positions were discharged with his accustomed thoroughness and ability. Such was the distinction of his services in the Senate, that he came to be regarded as one of the ablest and most faithful public men



in the State. His name became prominently mentioned for the office of Governor, and although he had decided to retire from public life, when the convention met, in 1874, he was nominated for that distinguished position. Presented with this flattering testimonial of the appreciation in which he was held for his high character and executive ability, he accepted the nomination of his party and was duly elected, receiving a majority of nearly 40,000. His administration marks the inauguration of an era in which, by economy, retrenchment and reform, the credit of the State, impaired by previous recklessness and mismanagement, was entirely restored, and her bonds from being hawked about in the market at ninety-five cents on the dollar, rose to seven per cent above par, and are to-day among the best securities known in commercial circles. It is conceded by all that his administration was one of the best, not only in point of financial management, but in the maintenance of law and order, and the general character and dignity of the Commonwealth, ever known in its history. After the expiration of his term as chief executive of the State, Gov. Hardin returned to Mexico, and has since been living in retirement, blessed with all the substantial comforts of life, and in the enjoyment of the esteem of the people. Gov. Hardin's whole life has been characterized by unceasing industry and unswerving integrity. Outside of his profession, and in business affairs, he is regarded as one of the most capable and successful men in the State. By economy and good management, though his habits of economy have never gone to the point of parsimony, he has accumulated a large estate. This has come to him, not that he has made the acquisition of wealth a controlling aim of life, but rather as the result of industry and economy. Gov. Hardin has long been a member of the Baptist church, and his life has been in strict accord with the faith he professes, or as nearly so as frail humanity supported by an honest heart and a clear intelligence can approach. He is a man of large and generous charities. His connection with Hardin College, at Mexico, is known wherever the reputation of that able and successful institution has gone. A true friend to education, and as charitable as he is liberal-minded, he was chiefly instrumental in founding the college at this city, which now bears his name. He first endowed it with nearly \$40,000 in land and well secured notes, making safe provisions for the proper management of the funds for the future. After the erection of the building, etc., a sum was left which now brings to the institution in interest about \$8,500 annually. Nearly two years ago Gov. Hardin made another donation to this institution amounting to \$18,750 in cash. Hardin College is now one of the most flourishing and ably

conducted female institutions of learning in the State, and it stands a monument to his name nobler than a column of marble and more enduring than a statute of bronze. Gov. Hardin and his good wife have never been blessed with children. Mrs. Hardin is a lady of great refinement and superior culture, and is esteemed by a wide circle of friends, who have been drawn to her by her many excellent traits of character. Although in his sixty-fourth year, Gov. Hardin is still vigorous and well preserved. His mental faculties, strengthened by study and experience, are remarkably active, and have kept up unimpaired even by the most protracted tension, his habits having ever been frugal and temperate.

### PYRRHUS W. HARDING,

dealer in groceries, queen's-ware, wood and willow-ware, pocket and table cutlery, lamps, provisions, etc., Mexico. Mr. Harding has been engaged in his present line of business at this city since 1872, or for a period of some twelve years. This fact alone is proof conclusive of the character of man he is, both as a citizen and merchant, for unless his life had been one to meet the approbation of his fellow-citizens and his business qualifications of a high order, his house, like many that he and every old citizen could name, would long since have passed into the hands of creditors. A man who can carry on business with uninterrupted success, for nearly twenty years, is one whose citizenship is not to be regarded lightly or as of little value. Of such men the business prosperity of every place is made up, and on this depends the prosperity of every other interest in a town or city. Mr. Harding has one of the best selected and neatest stocks of goods in the city, and being thoroughly familiar with the wants of the trade at this place, he is able to supply to his customers, and at the lowest prices the state of the markets will allow, exactly the goods they desire. This thorough knowledge of the trade is one of the principal reasons of his success in business. Mr. Harding is a native of Indiana, born in Hendricks county, August 31, 1844. His parents were Aaron B. and Hannah (Payne) Harding, the father originally of Kentucky, but the mother formerly of Ohio. When Pyrrhus W. was a lad six years of age his parents removed to Illinois and settled in Jasper county, where the son grew to manhood, and continued until 1867, at which time he came to Mexico. In the year 1867 Mr. Harding was married to Miss Mary J. Harding, also originally of

Indiana. They have four children : Charles O., William A., Orestes W. and Eddie C. During the war Mr. Harding served three years in the Union army, being a member of Company E, of the 97th Illinois Infantry. Mr. H. is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Select Knights A. O. U. W. order, and of the Knights of Honor and Sons of Temperance. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church.

#### ANDREW M. HARRISON,

manufacturer of brick, Mexico. Mr. Harrison, one of the largest brick manufacturers of Mexico, if indeed not the largest, and one of its well respected and public-spirited citizens, is a representative of that old and highly esteemed family, whose name he bears, so prominently represented in this history. A sketch of the Harrison family is given in connection with a review of the life of John B. Harrison, which appears on another page of this work ; so that it is unnecessary to dwell here on the antecedents of the family. Mr. Harrison, the subject of this sketch, was a son of Abner and Mary (Ellis) Harrison, both originally of Virginia. They came to Missouri in an early day, and lived here until their death, the mother dying July 22, 1844, but the father surviving until the 22d of July, 1877. Andrew M. Harrison was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, February 7, 1842, and when four years of age the family removed to St. Charles county, but finally settled in the Kingdom of Callaway. Andrew M. learned the brick-maker's trade at Fulton, and afterwards came to Mexico, where he has since resided. On the 15th of October, 1878, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Louella Green, of Macon county, Missouri. She was born August 19, 1855. They have two children : Paul and Luke. Mr. Harrison has been engaged in the brick business at Mexico for many years, and that has been the means of his success in life. He now works about twenty-five hands, and manufactures annually an average of two million brick. Having had a long experience in this line, it goes without saying that he is master of his business, and has brought the manufacture of brick to such a degree of perfection that his brick have acquired a very high reputation in the market, and are sought after by all intelligent builders and buyers in preference to those of any other yard throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Harrison is a worthy member of the Knights of Honor, and of the Mutual Life Insurance Association. He and wife are also members of the Methodist Church South.



## JOHN B. HARRISON,

farmer and stock raiser. The Harrison family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in this country, and its ancestry in England is not less eminent and honorable. U. S. Senator Harrison, of Indiana, a son of President William Henry Harrison, of that State, or "Old Tippecanoe," as he was called, traces his lineage back to one of the noble families of England, and has adopted the historic coat-of-arms of his family, in that country. John B. Harrison, the subject of the present sketch, is a fourth cousin to Senator Harrison by their respective agnate lines of descent, and of course has the same right to assume the coat-of-arms which Senator Harrison has adopted. Mr. Harrison's father and President Harrison had the same second great-grandfather, that is, their great-grandfathers, Thomas and Benjamin Harrison, were brothers. There were three of these brothers, John being the other and the eldest. Thomas was the youngest of the three. From Benjamin Harrison (all three of the brothers being natives of England, where they lived and died) came Benjamin, Jr., and Robert Harrison, both of whom came to America; the first settling in Virginia and the second in Maryland. From the Virginia Benjamin came the Hon. Ben. Harrison of that State, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and from him came William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States; and from him Senator Ben. Harrison, now representing, in part, Indiana in the U. S. Senate. From the Maryland Robert Harrison came Gov. Robert Harrison of that State, who was Chief Justice of Maryland, and declined the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, recognized in history as one of the ablest jurists America ever produced; his descendants are prominent in public life in Maryland and several of the other States. Now, from Thomas Harrison, the youngest of the three English brothers mentioned above, came John Harrison (John's mother being Hannah Morrinson, also of England), as well as five brothers, Benjamin, Thomas, Jr., Samuel, Daniel and James, all of whom came to America, and likewise settled in Maryland. From John Harrison, the eldest of these brothers, descended the subject of this sketch; John Harrison became a captain in the colonial army during the Revolution; his second brother, Thomas, became a colonel in the army during the same war; the other four were killed in the colonial army during that struggle, but each left families. Capt. John Harrison married Miss Malone, of Maryland, and afterwards

settled in Bottetourt county, Virginia; he had six sons: Thomas, Samuel, John, Benjamin, Daniel and James. Col. Thomas Harrison, mentioned above, also removed to Virginia where he became very wealthy and died unmarried, leaving his estate to Thomas Harrison, Jr., the eldest son of his brother, Capt. John Harrison. This Thomas Harrison, Jr., married Margaret Billops, of Virginia, and many years afterwards, in 1819, came to Missouri, and settled on the Boone's Lick road, in Callaway county, where he died July 3, 1840, in his seventy-fifth year; he and his first wife (Margaret Billops), for he was married three times, were the grandparents of John B. Harrison, our subject. By his first marriage, Thomas Harrison, Jr. (the grandfather), reared eight children: Edward, John, Thomas, Samuel, James (Judge James Harrison, of Audrain county, the father of John B.), Elizabeth, Sarah and Polly; his second son, John, married Mary Crockett of the well known Crockett family, and came to Missouri in 1817, settling on Harrison's branch, in Callaway county, two years afterwards, where he subsequently died, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters; he was a brave soldier in the War of 1812, and by his gallantry, rose to the rank of major. Thomas Harrison, the next brother to Major John Harrison, married Sarah Potts, of Virginia, settling on Harrison's branch, in Callaway county, in 1819, where he subsequently died, leaving three sons and four daughters. Thomas Harrison, Jr.'s (the nephew of Col. Thomas Harrison of Revolutionary fame, mentioned above), second wife was formerly Nancy Crawley, of Virginia; they had three children, two daughters and a son; his third wife was Jane Childress — they had two sons and two daughters; all these children subsequently married and settled in different States. Now, Judge James Harrison (the father of John B.) the son of Thomas Harrison, Jr., mentioned above, by Margaret Billops, came to Missouri with his brother in 1819 and settled finally in Audrain county, in 1830, where he lived to an honored old age, reaching his eightieth year, dying in 1875. He had married Rebecca Crockett, a sister to his brother's (Major John Harrison's) wife. He left twelve children: Thomas J., Samuel C., John B. (the subject of this sketch), James, William, Margaret R., Jane, Mary A., Nancy, Sarah, Virginia and Lucy. Judge James Harrison, like nearly every one of his ancient and honorable lineage, became wealthy and influential. In 1831 he was appointed judge of the county court of Audrain county, by Gov. Boggs. He was a county magistrate many years, and represented the county in the Legislature a number of terms. Now, of course, in giving an outline of the history of this family, we

have only mentioned the names of a very small number of its representatives which might have been included with interest and value to this sketch — only such as have a direct bearing on the ancestry of our subject. Its representatives are now found dispersed over most of the States of the Union, and wherever they are settled, they almost invariably hold a respectable and esteemed position in the communities where they live. The three English brothers, mentioned above, were men of character and distinction. John was a great inventor, and devised, among other things, the celebrated sea-chronometer, for which as a mark of appreciation, the British Government voted him a gratuity of £20,000, or nearly \$100,000. The other brothers were conspicuous in civil and military life. John B. Harrison, the subject of this sketch, was born in this county, March 23, 1837, and was reared on his father's farm in the county. Of course he has inherited the characteristics of intelligence and enterprise which have ever distinguished his family. Coming up in an early day in this then new country, his school advantages were not such as to prepare him for what the world regards as the higher activities of life. But in the wisdom which is not of a day, nor of a year, nor a generation, but is of all time and eternity, it must be the wisest and best life which looks upon our career here as only a fleeting and shadowy transition, and measures our existence according to the standard of the illimitable future, compared to which that days of mortality are as,

“But a snow-flake in the river,  
A moment white then melts forever.”

Who will doubt that he lives to the best purpose who leads a life true to his family, true to society, valuable in itself for the good that he does, and faithful to his fellow-men and his God, dying, though perhaps unknown to the great world beyond his neighborhood, yet certain by the plighted faith of his Maker, that in the Great Beyond he is to receive a reward as great as the greatest, and as high as the punishment of some whom the world has delighted to honor will be severe? Such is the philosophy of religion, such the wisdom that is not hedged about by the small vanities of this life. Whatever may be our little ephemeral distinctions here, hardly before a pulse-beat of time, the grave will level all, and beyond, Heaven will raise distinctions which eternity will not be able to sweep away. In 1863 Mr. Harrison went to California, where he remained for six years, and after returning, followed farming. This he has since continued. He has lived a quiet, honorable, worthy life, and has not been unsucces-



ful in accumulating the substantial rewards of honest industry. He has a handsome farm of nearly 500 acres, and is as comfortably situated as any man in the township. He makes a specialty of sheep raising, aside from general farming and stock raising. He has a fine flock of Cotswolds, numbering nearly 300 head. In 1878 he was married to Miss Rosa B. Hunter, of California, being on a visit at the time to that State. She, however, was formerly of Boone county, Missouri. They have one child, Vada. Mr. Harrison and wife are much esteemed in the community, and exercise a marked influence for good both as neighbors and as members of society among those around them.

#### COL. ISAAC N. HATHAWAY,

for many years one of the leading business men of Toledo, Ohio, and a prominent agriculturist of Lucas county, in which that city is situated, came to Missouri in 1875, and in connection with his son bought a large farm in Audrain county, their tract of land numbering nearly 1,000 acres, on which they settled and engaged in farming and stock raising, and where they have since resided. Col. Hathaway is a native of New York, born at Lockport, March 16, 1825. His father was Capt. Sylvester R. Hathaway, an old and leading contractor on the Erie canal, and a man of more than ordinary prominence in his day and section of the country. Col. Hathaway's mother was, before her marriage, Miss Mary Payne, a lady of great strength of mind and singular amiability. In 1839 the family removed to the vicinity of Toledo, Ohio, where the father located 500 acres of fine land, and where the parents both lived until their death. Four of their sons and four daughters are still living in the vicinity of Toledo. Col. Hathaway grew up from early youth in Lucas county, Ohio, and was educated at Toledo and at Adrain, Michigan. Soon after quitting college, he was married on the 13th of November, 1847, to Miss Mary Stowell, of Monroe county, Michigan, a young lady of one of the best families in the Peninsula State, and possessed of a superior mind and of rare culture and accomplishments. Immediately following his marriage he engaged quite extensively in the commission business at Toledo, being a member of the firm of May & Hathaway, in which he continued, handling grain principally, for about two years. He then disposed of his grain interests and engaged in the grocery jobbing trade, which he carried on with success for some ten years, and up to the outbreak of the war. When Fort Sumpter was fired on he was one of the first to advocate putting down rebellion at all hazards,

and, conforming his actions to his words, he organized a regiment of Union volunteers, which became the celebrated 67th Ohio. Col. Hathaway was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the organization of that regiment. On the removal of the regiment to Camp Chase, Col. Hathaway was appointed drill-master, a position he held for about six months, and under him the troops over which he was placed became noted for their superior drill. It is worthy of remark here that Col. Hathaway had had fine opportunities to become a thorough drill-master and disciplinarian, having served as chief of the fire department of Toledo for many years. Col. Hathaway tendered his resignation as lieutenant-colonel of the 67th regiment to Gov. Todd, refusing to organize and drill American regiments for imported Dutch officers to command, as he was required to do. However, at a later date, when Cincinnati was threatened by a rebel raid, he was earnestly solicited to organize volunteers and discipline them for the service. He accordingly accepted the position of colonel by appointment from Gov. Todd, and organized and fitted for the service about 10,000 volunteer recruits, forming them into battalions and otherwise preparing them for active service. These became a part of Gen. Lew. Wallace's historic command. After filling out this commission Col. Hathaway returned to Toledo, and occupied his time up to 1871 in looking after his property interests, being also identified with various business and industrial enterprises. In the meantime, his son, W. S., had graduated from Ann Arbor College, Michigan, and was anxious to engage in business pursuits. In order to give him the benefit of his experience, he formed a partnership with his son in the commission business, handling principally grain and clover seed, which they conducted for some four years. In 1875, his son becoming anxious to engage in the stock business, Col. Hathaway removed to this State with him for that purpose, when they bought the place where they now reside, owning it in partnership and carrying on their stock raising and stock business generally together. They have one of the finest stock farms in the county, and have about 600 head of sheep and 250 head of cattle, of which lines of stock they make specialties. Col. Hathaway has been prominently identified with the Masonic order since 1852, and is now a member of a Mexico lodge. On the 6th of December, 1882, Col. Hathaway was called upon to bear the heaviest and saddest bereavement that can befall one in this life, the loss of the beloved wife of his bosom. She died on that day after a long and painful illness. But parting from her loved ones was the only regret she had in leaving this world, for she had long been in ill health, and



to her the land beyond the grave was one of sunshine and hope. She had been a devout member of the Presbyterian Church for thirty years. She left but two children: Wendell S. and Lucy Ella. Wendell S. was married January 1, 1874, at Toledo, Ohio, to Miss Addie L. Case, of that city.

### JOHN H. HAYDEN,

real estate, insurance and loan agent, Mexico. To all old Missourians the Hayden family is well known as one of the most worthy and respectable in the State, and it has given to the professions and other walks of life some of the most prominent representatives in their respective callings. At the bar and in public life particularly, this family has produced a number of leading men. Mr. John H. Hayden, the subject of the present sketch, was a son of Mr. Hayden, well known in Central Missouri less than a generation ago. John H. Hayden was born in Carroll county, Ky., August 3, 1839, and as he grew up had good educational advantages. Possessing the quickness of intelligence and taste for mental culture characteristic of his family, he made unusually rapid progress at school. He was early sent to the State University, and, although having too much impatience to remain there long enough to take a thorough course, being full of spirit and ambitious to get out into the world and mingle with its affairs, he yet, by the time he was seventeen years of age, had studied higher mathematics and the sciences, and was accounted thorough in these, besides having taken a more than ordinarily advanced course, considering his age, in the other branches. Young as he was, on quitting the University he was well qualified to teach, and followed that occupation with increasing success and reputation for about twelve years. During this time he went to California and taught there for some time. Subsequently he taught in Audrain county, and in 1877, being a thorough mathematician and proficient in the science of surveying, he was appointed county surveyor, and served in that office until 1881. Mr. Hayden then engaged in his present business. A man of good judgment and thoroughly posted in the qualities and market values of lands in Audrain county, as well as being a good business man and full of energy and enterprise, he has justly taken a prominent position among the real estate men of the county. Affording both sellers and buyers every facility and advantage for transacting their business with dispatch, safety and perfect reliability, he has naturally built up a large business in this line, and commands the confidence of the whole community as a real estate agent. His loan and insurance



interests are also important, for in one he represents large capitalists and in the other some of the best insurance companies in the country. He is, therefore, able to offer terms in both these lines which attracts to him a large business. In 1860 Mr. Hayden was married to Miss Nellie Martin, of this county. They have three children: James W., now a popular teacher of the county; Miss Annie, an accomplished teacher in Hardin College, and Miss Dora, a student in the same institution. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Honor and of the Sons of Temperance.

### LEONIDAS H. HIGHTSHOE,

of Reed & Hightshoe, proprietors of the Highland Dairy, Mexico. Mr. Hightshoe, an experienced and successful dairy-man of Audrain county, is a native of Indiana, born in Hendricks county, April 18, 1839. His parents, David and Elizabeth (Burns) Hightshoe, both old and respected citizens of that county, are remarkable for their longevity, both being still living, the father in his eighty-first year, and the mother now seventy-two years of age. In their old age, however, they find a welcome and pleasant home with their son, Leonidas H., in this county. Leonidas H. Hightshoe was reared in his native county, and received a more than average education, having had the benefit of a course at Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana. When nineteen years of age, young Hightshoe began teaching school and kept it up with success for a number of terms. He then went to Wisconsin, and was engaged there in handling lumber for some time, and until the outbreak of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the mechanical department of the Government service and worked at bridge building, which position he filled for about six months. Subsequently, he was transferred to the freight department, where he remained until the expiration of his term of service. Returning to Wisconsin, he now engaged in the milling business, and carried this on with satisfactory success until he removed to Missouri, which was in June, 1866. For about eighteen months after coming to this State, Mr. Hightshoe had charge of a portable shingle machine, and was engaged in the manufacture of shingles. In the winter and spring of 1868, he began the dairy business at Mexico, and has since continued it, with the exception of three years, during which he was otherwise engaged — farming, etc. In 1874 Mr. Hightshoe and Mr. J. P. Clark formed a partnership in the dairy business, and





"HITE'S HEAT FENDER."

B. S. Hite, Mexico, Mo., Inventor and Manufacturer



carried it on in the vicinity and south of Mexico with success for about eight years, or until August, 1882, when William F. Reed became his partner. They keep a school of 105 cows, and their sales aggregate annually about \$10,000. Their farm, run in connection with their business, numbers 800 acres, and is the property of his partner, Mr. Reed. They are the leading dairy-men of the county, and among the foremost men in this line of business in North-east Missouri. On the 13th of October, 1868, Mr. Hightshoe was married to Mrs. Mary Case, a widow lady, relict of Harvey Case, who died in the Union service, and a daughter of Alfred Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Hightshoe have four children: Mabel L., Frederick A., Arthur and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic order at Mexico.

#### B. S. HITE,

inventor and manufacturer of Hite's Heat Fender, Mexico. When the war broke out in 1861, Mr. Hite was a young married man of Fulton, in Callaway county, having come out to that county from Virginia one year before, and having married there in 1859. A Virginian by nativity and bringing up, he was of course an enthusiastic Southern man on the question between the North and the South. Accordingly, hardly before the sound of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter had died away, he offered himself as a volunteer in the State Guard of Missouri under the first call of Gov. Jackson for volunteers. After serving out a six months' term in the State service, under Col. Dan McIntyre, he became a member of Col. Porter's command, under whom he served for about twelve months. At this time he was in no regular company, but acted as a Southern scout, doing service for the cause which he held so dear wherever duty called. Those who know anything about the kind of warfare carried on in this State between 1861 and the spring of 1865 have a very good idea of the dangers and hardships of scout-life during that period. Mr. Hite was wounded near Waynesville by the enemy, and left for dead, being shot three times, once across the bridge of the nose, and up across the forehead which has disfigured his face somewhat. Subsequently he and his comrades were surrounded on a hill near the Gasconade river, and by Col. Sigel's men, and were compelled to cut their way out. Mr. Hite's horse was shot from under him, and being thus thrown on foot, he was overtaken by a body of twenty-five militia, who came from the vicinity of Boonville, and finding escape impossible, he took refuge

behind a large tree, and opened fire on the whole posse, killing two and wounding three of them, and thus holding them at bay. Finding that they could take him only at a heavy loss of their own men, they resorted to deception and perfidy, telling him that if he would surrender they would treat him as a prisoner of war — that is, not kill as they always did those in arms, under the pretext that all such were “bushwhackers;” promising to treat him as a prisoner of war, Mr. Hite came out, throwing down his arms, and they at once formed a circle and opened fire on him. He saw that it was their purpose to shoot him to death, and he then folded his arms, telling them to do so quickly. They shot him a number of times, and he fell down and made out that he was dead, one turning him over and shooting him after he was down, and another, as they were leaving, in order to make assurance doubly sure, shooting him after they had started off. They of course left him for dead, but none of his wounds proved fatal, and he went to a neighboring house and was kindly cared for by a lady whose husband was in the Union service. He was now taken charge of by a regular United States troop and held a prisoner for some time. Mr. Hite was then taken to Rolla, where he fell into the hands of the scabby Missouri Militia again, and he was most inhumanly treated, being left without a physician and exposed to the sleet and snow of winter. Several of his fellow-prisoners, including Duncan, of Callaway county, died there. Subsequently he was released from Rolla, and returned home and was re-arrested and taken to St. Louis and incarcerated in McDowell’s College prison, and from which he soon made his escape. Having no means of getting South, on account of the cordon of Federal pickets and troops that cut off all communication with that section, he went to Illinois, and finally went to California, where he remained until after the restoration of peace. At the close of the war, Mr. Hite returned to Callaway county, and located at Fulton, and being a machinist by trade, followed that occupation in Callaway until 1879. In the meantime he invented his well known heat fender, and began the manufacture of this now important article. From Callaway county he came to Mexico, and later along a company was formed here of leading men with large capital for the manufacture and sale of the heat fender. The following are the officers of the company: Rev. John A. Brooks, president; John P. Clark, vice-president; J. M. Marmaduke, treasurer, and B. F. Dobyns, secretary. Mr. Hite is master-mechanic and business manager of the establishment. As said, Mr. Hite is a native of Virginia, born in Frederick county, April 16, 1837. He was mar-

ried in Callaway county, November 3, 1859, when Miss Virginia Allen became his wife. She was a daughter of James Allen, of Callaway county. Mr. and Mrs. Hite has seven children: Francis M., Alice A., Carrie M., Rosa M., Homer L., James W. and Byron M.; two are deceased, Mattie S. and Charles V. Mr. and Mrs. Hite are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Hite's brother, Major Martin Hite, was private secretary to Gen. R. E. Lee during the war.

### THOMAS B. HITT,

proprietor of Hitt's grist mills, Mexico. Away back in the territorial days of Missouri, when the map of this State looked like the map of New England, the counties being so large, William Y. Hitt and his wife, Elizabeth (*nee* Jewell), came from their native State by wagons, hundreds of miles, following a road then but little more than blazed through the uninhabited wilderness, and spread their tents on the green banks of the Missouri, in Boone county. That county became their permanent home, and both lived there to ripe and honored old ages, living to see the country develop into one of the wealthy, prosperous, great States of the Union. It was in the days that the red men of the forest were in the country, when the family came to Boone county, and the panther, the bear and the trim-footed deer were here. But now these are gone, and, alas, the spirits of William Y. and Elizabeth Hitt have passed away, too, but to their happy and eternal home on high. They reared a worthy family of children, and in every way acquitted themselves faithfully and well of the duties and responsibilities of life. Thomas B. Hitt, the subject of this sketch, the third of four children, was born on the 21st of February, 1882. He came up in the early days of the country, and of course did not have all the advantages for education and mental culture which modern society affords. His time was rather taken up with hard work on the farm, for then the Scriptural injunction that all should live by the sweat of their own brow was literally true. Still, in the occasional schools they had, he succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of ordinary affairs. He then followed farming for some time, but in 1849 crossed the plains to the gold fields beyond the snow-capped height of the Cordilleras. Returning later along, he finally turned his attention to milling, and is now one of the proprietors of the Mexico City merchant flouring mills in this city. This is a good mill, including excellent machinery, and has a large local and jobbing trade. Mr. Hitt was married on



the 20th of March, 1856, to Miss Mary Ann Mosely. They have three children: Ella E., now the wife of John E. Sallee, of Callaway county; William Y., connected with his father in the milling business, and Katie J., at home. Mr. Hitt stands high in the esteem of the people, and takes a commendable interest in educational affairs. He is a member of the board of directors of Hardin College, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

### SAMUEL T. HOOK,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Hook, who is one of the substantial property holders and highly respected citizens of Audrain county, was left an orphan from birth by the death of his father, and from an early age not only had his own way to make in the world without means or friends to help him along, but also had the care, for a number of years, of his mother's family. Those who have had the advantages in bringing up of a father's advice and assistance, know of what importance they were to their advancement, and many who have succeeded in life will gladly testify that they owe as much, and perhaps more, to the early counsel and help of their father than to any other cause. But notwithstanding Mr. Hook was deprived of the benefit of his father's encouragement and assistance, the material that make successful men and useful citizens was in him, and with the strong character and clear intelligence observable throughout his whole life, he went to work in a steady, sober way, not only to acquit himself worthily of the responsibilities of the family which fell upon him, but to get a start in life, and to rise to a position of worth as a citizen. How well he has done this, the loved ones for whom he has cared will gladly testify, and his own standing as a citizen and neighbor prove. Mr. Hook was born in Callaway county, December 19, 1830, and was a son of Samuel Hook, Sr., and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Sims. They were both of respectable families in Kentucky, and were married in 1826. They came to Callaway county the same year of their marriage, and removed to Audrain county in 1833. The father subsequently died in Boone county. On the 18th of February, 1868, Mr. Hook was married to Miss Mary S. Snell, a daughter of Granville and Emily Snell, of Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. H. have two children, Thomas E. and Mary E. Mr. Hook has made farming and stock raising his regular occupation and, as intimated above, has been very successful. Commencing a poor boy, he now has a fine farm of over half a section of as good land as

there is in the county. His farm is situated five and a half miles north-east of Mexico, and is handsomely improved. It is one of the choice places of Audrain county. He, himself, with his family, resides in Mexico. Mr. Hook, having been reared in this county, is rich in reminiscences of the more important events in its early history. He remembers an exciting political campaign made before the county was organized, when Col. William H. Russell was the Whig candidate for the Legislature, but we have not the space to give these entertaining incidents in this connection. Mr. H. is one of the public-spirited citizens of the county, and takes an intelligent interest in all matters relating to its general affairs and the welfare of the public. In a word, he is one of the citizens whose citizenship is of value to its best interests and a credit to the county. Left a poor boy, he had practically no school advantages, and he was therefore not able to gratify the ambition of his early life, that is, to acquire an advanced education so that he could make his life of greater usefulness to his fellow-men. In his life is another poem, though unwritten, that in the hands of a Gray would become immortal. Though his noble ambition was chilled by the icy needs of penury, he yet bravely faced his adversity and carved out a career as a good and useful citizen, that neither his children nor the county where he has lived so long, will ever be ashamed to own. During the war Mr. Hook occupied the position of a conservative constitutional Union man, but took no part on either side. He did not believe in secession, but at the same time he did not think that the blame for the trouble was all on one side. He therefore staid at home, and wherever he found one, in that long, terrible struggle, in distress, he helped him, according to the dictates of humanity, without asking on which side he fought. He was thus of great value to the unfortunate of both sides, and he had the esteem and gratitude of all. His good deeds will be sacredly cherished long after his body shall have moldered into dust and his spirit crossed the silent river.

#### L. S. HOPKINS,

farmer. The Hopkins family was originally from Wales, and therefore belonged to the Celtic race which includes the Welsh, Scotch and Irish, as contradistinguished from the Teutonic which includes the English, German, etc. The branch of the family to which the subject of the present sketch belongs established itself in New York during the reign of James II, or during the latter part of the seven-

teenth century, now some two hundred years ago. Representatives of the family have continued to reside in the State to this day, and many of them have become prominent there in public, and in the other departments of life. L. S. was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 30, 1840, and when he was four years of age his parents, Alfred and Diana (Griswold) Hopkins, removed to Ohio, locating in Toledo. L. S. spent his early youth at Toledo. In 1854 the family removed to Bremer county, Iowa, remaining there ten years, and coming thence to Missouri, locating on a farm in Audrain county, where L. S. now resides. The father died here on the 12th of November, 1882, aged sixty-nine, but the mother is still living, now also sixty-nine years old. L. S. was with his father in Iowa when the signal shot of the rebellion shook the Union, and with the patriotism and gallantry of a true son of his country, he flew to the defense of the old Flag, and plighted his honor with his life as the forfeit to follow it wherever it led, and to uphold it in triumph from the shores of the Great Lakes to the sunlit waters of the Southern Gulf, and from the quays of New York to the golden sands of the Pacific. Young Hopkins became a member of the 4th Iowa Cavalry, and served with valor and fidelity until the hero of Appomattox had received the sword of the chieftain of the Confederacy. He was in many hard-fought battles, and amid all the dangers and death-duels of the conflict, where duty called, he bore himself bravely as a true soldier. Returning to Iowa after the war, he remained only a short time, and then came to Missouri, having during his service as a soldier become acquainted with the superior advantages of this section of the country for agricultural and other pursuits, and as a place of residence. In the meantime, Mr. Hopkins had married, having celebrated his happy nuptials on the 25th of December, 1865, when Miss Augusta Case became his loving and beloved bride. But she was spared to make his domestic life one of unalloyed happiness for only two short years, being withdrawn from this life to her home above on the 30th of December, 1867. She left one child, a little daughter, Lena, a sweet picture of her mother's own fair features, and a tender memento of the love and devotion of her own life to her husband. Lena is now a young lady seventeen years of age. Six years after his first wife's death Mr. Hopkins was married June 1, 1878, to Miss Emma Fitzwater, a daughter of William M. Fitzwater, of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. H. have three children: William, Clarence and Ernest. Since coming to this county, Mr. Hopkins has been engaged in farming almost continuously, and has a good farm of 160 acres. Mr. H. has three



sisters residents of this county: Sarah, now the widow of Samuel Grove, Esq., late postmaster at Mexico; Mary, the wife of L. H. Hightshoe, and Ella, the wife of William Barnes, of Fulton.

### MAJ. E. LIVINGSTON HORD,

proprietor of the Hotel DeFerris, Mexico. Major Hord, well known in North-east Missouri, and generally by the traveling public, as one of the most popular and accommodating landlords in this section of the State, comes of that generous and chivalrous State, Kentucky, where hospitality is second nature, if indeed, not first nature, to all who are reared within its borders. Major Hord is one of those genial, whole-souled men, calculated not only on this account to be a successful hotel proprietor, but furthermore, because he is a good business man, full of energy and enterprise, and makes everything move and stir about him. He rests the reputation of his house not alone on his personal popularity, but he strives to make his hotel desirable to guests by giving them first-class accommodations, both of bed and board. And thus it is, that the Hotel DeFerris, under his management, has become one of the most popular hostelrys in this section of the State. His rooms are all neatly furnished, immaculately clean and comfortable, and his table is such as to gladden the heart of an epicure and make the man of stalwart appetite smile with delight. Major Hord, as has been said, is a native of the Blue Grass State, born in Mason county, March 18, 1834. His parents, being a family in well-to-do circumstances, were able to give him good school advantages. In addition to instruction in the common and intermediate schools, he attended Bethany College, in West Virginia. In 1853 Mr. Hord came to Missouri and settled in Lafayette county. There he was engaged in farming until a short time before the war. Returning then to Kentucky, he engaged in the commission business at Covington, which he followed with success until the outbreak of hostilities in 1861. A Southern man by birth and education and by sympathies and interests, as well as believing that the South was right on the issues between the two sections, he volunteered in the Confederate army, and was made a staff officer, with the rank of major. Subsequently he was in the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Tennessee, where he continued until 1862. He was then with Gen. Lee until the surrender. After the war Major Hord came to Missouri and in 1868 located in Callaway county, where he resided until March, 1882 — then moving to Mexico, Audrain county. Major Hord is a man

of more than ordinary abilities, and is well educated, besides being possessed of a large fund of general information by reading; and he is therefore an entertaining conversationalist and a most agreeable companion. He takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, and wields a marked influence on the opinions of those around him. He was a very prominent member of the Grange, and was lecturer for that organization, conceded to be the best one in his district. In 1855 Major Hord was married to Miss Mary D. Gorham, of Kentucky. They have one child, Ella. While a resident of Lafayette county, this State, Major Hord held the office of district county assessor, and has been since 1855 a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. His father, Lewis Hord, died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1837, and his mother in Callaway county, in 1880.

#### ALGERNON S. HOUSTON,

dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, lime, plaster, cement, etc., Mexico. Like many of the young business men of this State, Mr. Houston was favored with a more than ordinary education as he grew up, having in addition to his other advantages the benefit of a course at Bethany College, West Virginia. He graduated from that old and eminent institution in 1872. In his educational course he made a specialty of civil engineering, and graduated in that department with marked honor. Subsequently he was engaged in the profession of civil engineering for a time, and afterwards was a teacher for a number of years, or up to 1880, when he engaged in his present business at Mexico. Mr. Houston carries a superior stock of goods in his line, selected with great care and with an eye quite as much to the quality purchased as to the prices paid. Keeping the interests of his customers in view by selling them goods with which they must be pleased, he therefore succeeds in retaining their confidence and trade. Thus while his patrons are to be found throughout the surrounding country, as well as in Mexico, they constitute many of the best citizens, being men generally who transact their business on business principles, desiring always to get good goods and materials for the money they pay. Personally, Mr. Houston is well liked, and is justly quite popular in the community. On the 17th of November, 1880, Mr. Houston was married to Miss Sarah T. Buckner, a daughter of W. F. Buckner, a prominent citizen of Paris, Monroe county. Mr. H. is a member of the Christian Church, and is an A. F. and A. M., a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Select Knights. Mr.

Houston is a son of Dr. W. M. Houston, a prominent citizen of Monroe county, and was born in that county February 13, 1852. He was reared in his native county, and came to Audrain after the completion of his college course.

#### JACOB C. HUFF,

dealer in hardware, stoves, tin-ware, farming implements, etc., and manufacturer of the "Missouri Steam Washer." Mr. Huff, an industrious, energetic business man of Mexico, is a native of New York, born in Sullivan county, August 2, 1852. He was a son of Jacob and Amelia (Gerbert) Huff, both originally from Germany, but who came over to this country a number of years before the Civil War, and settled in New York State. The father was a farmer by occupation and also handled lumber to a considerable extent. Jacob C., the son, was brought up to these lines of business, but followed lumbering mainly after his sixteenth year, until he attained his majority. He then was engaged in traveling until 1881, when he located in Mexico and engaged in his present business. Mr. Huff possesses to a marked degree, the stronger and better qualities of his German ancestry — energy, frugality and steady, sober application to business. These qualities have brought him from a youth without means to the position, before middle age is reached, of a substantial, prosperous business man of unquestioned integrity, and he commands the general confidence, and is much thought of by those who know him best. He carries full lines of goods in the departments mentioned above, and is prepared to accommodate his customers at the lowest possible figures the state of the market allows. He is the manufacturer of what, under his management, has become the well-known and popular "steam washer," conceded to be the best washing machine ever introduced in this part of the country. These machines are in constant and increasing demand, and the business of manufacturing them promises to become one of the first importance. Mr. Huff is a thorough-going business man, and is rapidly coming to the front as a property holder and influential citizen.

#### HARVEY D. HUNTER,

contractor and builder, Mexico. Harvey D. Hunter was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, August 3, 1842, and was reared on his father's farm, and continued farming until he was twenty-six years of age. Mr. Hunter began the carpenter's trade in 1868, since which he



has worked at that trade and been engaged in the contracting and building business up to the present time. He learned the trade under Welsh & Hebb, in Boone county, Indiana, and afterwards went to Astoria, Illinois. From there Mr. Hunter came to Missouri, and located at Mexico, where he has since resided. Mr. Hunter has been fairly successful in his business, and has an enviable reputation as a contractor and builder. At present he is engaged in erecting the buildings of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Fulton, Missouri. He is one of the oldest men in his line, in continuous residence, in Mexico, and has built many of the best houses in the place. He commands the confidence of the entire community, and from his long residence here and thorough acquaintance with the people has a decided advantage over new-comers, in the fact that his character is well known to be irreproachable, and that his reputation for good work and fair dealing is well established. During the war Mr. Hunter served two years in Company B, of the 5th Missouri Infantry, and as a soldier bore a high reputation for unflinching bravery and faithful performance of his duty. On the 11th of September, 1862, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Rachel A. Sidle, originally of Harrison county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Hunter is a member of the Select Knights in the United Workmen order. Mr. Hunter's parents, James M., and Maria L. (Coons) Hunter, were both originally of East Tennessee.

#### W. D. H. HUNTER,

now of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was born on the 8th of January, 1830, in that city, and is the only surviving son of James W. and Harriet Hunter. His father, who was prominent and influential among the early citizens of Lawrenceburg, died in 1835. His mother was afterwards married to Judge Isaac Dunn, of the same place, a wealthy and eminent citizen, who died in 1870, leaving her for the second time a widow. She is still living, at the advanced age of 77 years, and is greatly respected by all who know her. Dr. Hunter received his primary education in the best schools of his native city, and at the age of 18 years entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he took a scientific course. In the spring of 1851 he removed to Mexico, Missouri, where he read medicine with an elder brother. Later, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. Returning to Missouri, he entered upon the practice of his profession,

but, owing to the exposure incident upon the discharge of his duties in that part of the country, and a predisposition to consumption in his family, he gave up active practice and engaged in the drug business in the young but thriving town of Mexico, Audrain county. There he conducted a successful business for some twenty years, during which time he gained many warm friends. He was several times mayor of the city, for a long time councilman, and served one term as clerk of the county court. He was also for some time postmaster of Mexico, under President Pierce's administration. In 1861 he was nominated by the conservative party to represent the district composed of Audrain, Pike and Lincoln counties in the Constitutional Convention called to consider the question of the position of Missouri in relation to the Civil War, but, on account of the excitement attending the election, he declined to run. In 1864 he was elected a representative from Audrain county to the State Legislature. He immediately took a very prominent position in that body, being foremost in the counsels of the party, and the recognized leader of the Democracy in the House. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson, assessor of internal revenue for the Fourth District of Missouri. He represented the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri in the National Democratic Convention of 1868, and was a member of the committee on permanent organization in that body. He was also for 14 years editor and proprietor of the *Mexico Ledger*, a sharp, conservative paper, devoted to the political and agricultural interests of Missouri. While in the Missouri House of Representatives, Dr. Hunter made a memorable speech on the proposed amendments to the new Constitution in regard to the "test oath," which was afterward printed by the State executive committee and used as a campaign document. He also introduced many important bills for the welfare of his constituents, and, though belonging to the party in the minority in the House, held the following responsible positions: Chairman of the committee for visiting State asylums, a leading member of the committees on ways and means, internal improvements and State University; also, of the committee appointed by joint resolution to examine the accounts of the State Auditor and Treasurer; chairman of the committee of the whole House on the revision of school laws; chairman of the committee on the memorial of the St. Louis Medical Society, requiring physicians to give evidence of qualifications, etc.; and a member of the committee to escort Hon. B. Gratz Brown to a seat within the bar of the House. Concerning his appointment as assessor of internal

revenue, the *Democratic Register*, of Lawrenceburg had the following:—

We are gratified to learn that Dr. W. D. H. Hunter has been appointed United States assessor of the Fourth District of Missouri. He was a member of the last Missouri Legislature, where he achieved lasting honors, and is now promoted to a lucrative and responsible position, in which he will no doubt sustain himself and administer its affairs to the satisfaction of the Government.

The *Mexico Ledger*, in referring to the same appointment, says:—

We congratulate the people of the district and the department on this judicious selection. A place of honor, profit and trust we believe was never more fitly bestowed. Dr. Hunter is eminently qualified for the duties of the position, and is every way worthy. His friends will never cease to remember with pride the sublime heroism with which, in the last Legislature, he led a forlorn hope in opposition to the infamous Radical majority of that body; and will rejoice to know that he has been suitably rewarded.

The *St. Louis Republican*, the leading Democratic paper of the West, in speaking of the same episode in Dr. Hunter's career, says:—

Besides being a pleasant and intelligent gentleman, he is an upright and honorable citizen, one who will discharge the duties of his office without favoring political friends or oppressing political opponents. In the late Legislature he was a decided, active and efficient conservative member. Notwithstanding his decision and activity, his integrity of purpose was never doubted. \* \* \* In his new and important position he will be sure to discharge his duties correctly and honorably, and so secure the esteem of honorable men.

Dr. Hunter was a member of the State board of managers of the Missouri State Insurance Company, and president of the board of local managers for Audrain county; he was also director of the Life Association of America at St. Louis. In 1875 he was appointed by Gov. C. H. Hardin, of Missouri, commissioner of deeds for the State of Indiana. Dr. Hunter during his residence in Missouri was an active friend to every enterprise that had a tendency to build up his county, and was, therefore, among the first to call the attention of the people of his section of the country to the building of railroads. As early as 1854 he took an active part in securing the location of the North Missouri Railroad, now known as the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, and was for a time director of the company. He was among the first proprietors of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, now the western extension of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, of which he was several years a director, and took



an active and successful part in raising subscriptions to its stock in the different counties through which the road was built. Dr. Hunter was married November 21, 1854, to Miss Lucy J. White, daughter of Rev. William White, of Audrain county, Missouri, who lived but a few months after her marriage. He was, October 15, 1857, married in Mexico, Missouri, to his present wife, Miss Fannie A. Cauthorn, daughter of Ross and Sarah Cauthorn, of Essex county, Virginia. They have two children, Hattie and Bessie, both accomplished young ladies. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lawrenceburg, and is a trustee and the treasurer of the church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the rank of senior warden. He is president of the board of education of the city of Lawrenceburg. Since 1877 he has been editor and one of the proprietors of the Lawrenceburg *Register*, and holds a high rank among the editors of the State of Indiana. He was in 1880 elected vice-president of the Southern Indiana Editors' Association, and president of the South-eastern Indiana Editorial Association, and in January, 1883, elected president of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association. At the Democratic State convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, June 9, 1880, he was chosen a member of the State central committee for the Fourth Congressional District, to serve two years, and in February, 1883, he was elected by the Indiana Legislature, a director of the Indiana State Prison South, to serve four years. Since taking up his permanent residence in Lawrenceburg, the city of his birth, Dr. Hunter has in every way justified the record that he made among the people of Missouri. His culture and intelligence, his active temperament and untiring devotion to all that is noble and pure, make him a power for good in the community; while his social nature and winning manners render him very popular even among those who differ with him in politics. In his domestic relations he is blessed with great happiness, and his home combines all that is attractive and pleasant in life.

#### D. B. HURD,

of Hurd Bros.' livery, feed and sale stables, Mexico. It was in 1876 that Mr. Hurd came to Missouri. He was born in Noble county, Illinois, on the 24th of November, 1856, and was therefore twenty years of age when he cast his fortune with the great State on this side of the Mississippi. Reared in Illinois, he had good educational advantages. Mr. Hurd not only attended the ordinary public schools,

but afterwards had a benefit of a course at Fayette College, in Iowa. His brother, H. E. Hurd, was a professor in the college at that time. Dr. Arnold E. Hurd, the father, was a man of fine intelligence and superior education, and appreciated the importance of the knowledge to be derived from the instruction of schools and colleges. His sons were therefore given good opportunities to prepare themselves, so far as education is concerned, for the activities of life. Dr. Hurd had a good farm in Noble county, and his son was brought up on the place. He thus acquired that taste for handling stock which has exercised a controlling influence on his choice of an occupation for life. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should have a partiality for the livery business, and carrying out this inclination, he has become identified with this line of business. He and his brother have one of the leading livery stables in Mexico. Their building is a handsome, new brick structure, 50x94 feet in dimensions, and has a capacity for some 60 head of horses. They have a fine stock of riding and driving horses, and some of the handsomest and best vehicles to be met with in this section of the State. Several of their rigs, when they dash out of their handsome new brick stable, present a picture that would make any liveryman's heart feel proud, and any gallant beau pine away who could not have the felicity of driving with his *dulcis puella* behind the heels of the gay, silk-haired flyers, as they go glimmering off in the distance. These gentlemen do a very large business in the livery line, and are justly regarded among the leading men in this business in Mexico. On the 16th of October, 1882, Mr. Hurd was married to Miss Sallie Wooley, of this county. They have one child, Dauphin A. Mr. Hurd, it is worthy of remark, has a very distinct recollection of being born on the battle field of Stillman's fight, which was fought — that is, the fight was — during the Black Hawk war. The battle field then, however, at the time of Mr. Hurd's birth, was devoted to a much better purpose than man-slaying, being a part of his father's farm.

#### PROF. H. A. INGRAM,

of Hardin College, Mexico. Prof. Ingram, who occupies the chair of Natural Sciences in Hardin College, and is one of the prominent and popular young educators of this section of the State, is a native of Illinois, born in Hamilton county, March 10, 1856. He is a son of William C. and Lavina (Holland) Ingram, old and respected residents of that county. Prof. Ingram was educated at Hamilton College, Illi-

nois, where he graduated with distinction in 1877. He also attended Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College of Illinois. Before his graduation from Hamilton College, Prof. Ingram entered the profession of teaching, teaching one year in his *Alma Mater* and also for a time elsewhere. After his graduation he taught again in Hamilton College, and was subsequently principal of a high school at McClainsboro, Illinois. Remaining at the head of that institution for two years, he was then called to accept a position in the South-western Baptist College at Bolivar, Missouri, in which he occupied the chair of Natural Sciences and also taught book-keeping until he was tendered his present professorship in Hardin College. Prof. Ingram has presided over the department of Natural Science in this well known and prominent institution since the fall of 1883. As an instructor he has an enviable reputation, being thoroughly qualified for the work and at the same time possessed of the peculiar quality of mind which enables him to perceive how information may best be conveyed to the minds of the young. Plain and practical in his methods, he is also clear and thorough in his explanations, making everything which he wishes to be understood as simple of comprehension as the nature of the subject renders possible. Teaching with Prof. Ingram is a matter of choice and special pride, for although qualified for other pursuits even more lucrative than this one, he has chosen the calling of the educator, as that of the field of the greatest usefulness. So regarding it, it is not to be wondered at that he shows more than ordinary zeal in his work and solicitude for the advancement of those under his charge. There are few young men whose careers as instructors have been more successful and productive of greater good than has his; nor is the future of any in this noble calling more promising. On the 5th of October, 1872, Prof. Ingram was married to Miss Georga Bond, a daughter of Hon. W. P. Bond, a prominent citizen of Brownsville, Tennessee. Mrs. Ingram is a lady of culture and refinement, well worthy to preside over the home to which she has been called. The Professor and Mrs. I. have an interesting little son, James B. Prof. Ingram is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and of the Knights of Honor.

#### MRS. MARIA S. JACOBS,

widow of the late Edward T. Jacobs, and a daughter of Levi and Mary (Fales) Lawrence, of Massachusetts, was born at Pittsfield, in Berkshire county, of the old Bay State, September 12, 1813. Mrs. Jacobs is a direct descendant from the Fales', of the Mayflower, who landed



at Plymouth Rock, on the 21st of December, 1820. Representatives of this family have since become prominent in the history of Massachusetts, and others, settling in other States, have also distinguished themselves in the various departments of life. Mrs. Jacobs was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and when a young lady came out to Michigan with her parents who early settled in that State. She there met Edward T. Jacobs to whom she was afterwards married, on the 12th of September, 1834. Mr. Jacobs was a son of Joshua and Mary (Adamson) Jacobs, his father a native of Virginia, but his mother originally of Maryland. They became early settlers in Kentucky, and their son, Edward T. Jacobs, was born in that State, at the city of Lexington, on the 6th of January, 1809. There were several other children in their family, some of whom still reside in that State. Edward T. came out to Michigan in an early day, where he met and married Miss Lawrence, as stated above. After their marriage they continued to reside in the Lake-Peninsula State until 1840, when they removed to Missouri, and made their home in Howard county. Ten years afterwards they came to Audrain county, where Mrs. Jacobs still resides, and where her husband died on the 8th of November, 1880. In early life he was a school teacher by profession and taught with marked success in Michigan and Missouri. In Howard county, this State, he is to this day remembered by old citizens as one of the best teachers who ever presided over a school in that county. After coming to Audrain county, he was mainly occupied with farming, although he also taught a number of schools in this county. Here he entered a large body of land, about 300 acres, situated two miles north-west of Mexico, where he improved an excellent farm and where Mrs. Jacobs still resides. This is one of the better, comfortable homesteads of the township, and Mrs. Jacobs, in her old age, is pleasantly situated, or at least, as much so as her widowed state renders possible. They reared a family of four children of their own, and an adopted son, as follows: John A., now deceased, Levira L., now Mrs. Charles E. Gray, of Benton City, Audrain county; Annie M., still at home; and Edward L., also at home. Cary Wood, the adopted son, who was taken in infancy, is now a young man nearly grown. John A., their eldest son, was highly educated, and was for a number of years president of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Danville, Kentucky. He was a young man of the brightest promise, a fine scholar, proficient in Greek, Latin and French, and most of the sciences, and held high rank as an able, accomplished educator. He died December 27, 1878, aged thirty-nine — cut off in the flower of

his manhood and the very meridian of his usefulness. The other son, Edward L., is at the head of the farm, and is a young man of great energy and superior intelligence. He is married and has a family of his own. Mrs. Jacobs, a venerable old lady, now past her seventy-first year, is still remarkably well preserved in mind and health, and is much beloved by those around her for her motherly, kind-hearted, neighborly qualities. She is a worthy descendant of the brave-hearted old Pilgrim Father from whom she sprang. She has for forty years been a devout and earnest member of the Presbyterian Church.

### BENJAMIN F. JAMES.

The branch of the James family to which the subject of the present sketch belongs is coeval with the history of Pennsylvania. Its founder in this country came over from England and settled in the land of the Quakers soon after Penn established the colony, away back during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Mr. James' grandfather, Abel James, was a gallant soldier from that colony in the American army during the Revolution, and his father, Barton James, was a soldier from the Keystone State in the Union army during the War of 1812. Mr. James' mother was a Miss Wilhelmina Lynch before her marriage, of an old Maryland family. In 1817 Mr. James' parents removed to Ohio and settled in Butler county, near the city of Hamilton, where the mother died in 1835 and the father in 1863. Of their family of children, but two are now living, Benjamin F., the subject of this sketch, and Annie M., now the widow of Jacob Matthias, an old resident of Hamilton, O. Benjamin F. James, born September 4, 1830, was reared on the farm near Hamilton, and received a good general education as he grew up. In 1852, then a young man, he went to California overland, and was engaged in mining there for three years, meeting with substantial success and returning by the Isthmus of Panama. He now has a watch made of the gold (or rather a part of it, for that was not all he dug out of the mines of the Pacific coast), which he mined himself, and although the watch was made over thirty years ago, it is still keeping time with the regularity of the sun, and is warranted for a hundred years. After his return to Ohio, Mr. James was engaged in the milling business for a number of years — principally, however, on the Wabash in Indiana — manufacturing lumber. He was very successful in this and accumulated a handsome property. About this time a thrifty Yankee came out from New England with more experience than money and proposed



a partnership with Mr. James in the lumber business, which was accordingly formed, but which only lasted for a short time, the result being that the partners changed positions exactly in worldly affairs, Mr. James getting the experience and the Yankee the money. However, Mr. James found a balm for his troubles in the love and devotion of a trusting wife, to whom he was married on the 27th of July, 1859. Her maiden name was Miss Jennie Matthias, of old Virginia parentage. She was also of Hamilton, Ohio. Six years afterwards they came to Missouri, and have since resided on their farm two miles and a half south-east of Mexico. Mr. James has a good farm here of nearly 200 acres, and is comfortably situated. He and his good wife have four children living: Mina, Fannie, Bertie E., Charles E., Willie, deceased. Mina is the wife of Fred Tompkins, of this county. Mr. James has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for thirty years.

#### WILLIAM S. JAMES,

of James & Coats, proprietors of livery, feed and sales stables, Mexico. For any one to see how rapidly Mexico is filling up with the best class of enterprising young business men, it is only necessary to glance over the pages of this work. Here are presented a long list of the names of such men — those who, well qualified for the activities of life and with some means already acquired to help them forward in their careers, still have a long and promising future before them, during which they may not only make themselves men of abundant means, but may rise to positions of influential and useful citizenship, and in thus carving out their own fortunes, will add to the wealth, growth and prosperity of Mexico, and to its importance as a leading business center of North-east Missouri. Such men as these are the men who build cities and advance the communities in which they live to prominence in every essential element of progressive civilization. In addition to those of the class we are considering already mentioned, we have now to add the name that heads this sketch. Of course in the space to which we are confined in these biographies, only a leading fact or two in each man's life can be given, and, therefore, in scanning the life of Mr. James, we can only mention but one or two facts. If space permitted, we would be glad to give all the particulars of his career, for in the facts interwoven with the lives of such men is to be found the true material for the history of the times and communities in which respectively they live. Macaulay well said that, "The history of a country is but a narration



of the leading events in the lives of its people." Mr. James was born in Howard county, February 8, 1859. He was a son of William and Mary (Smith) James, both born and reared in this State, but their parents, respectively, were from Kentucky. In 1866 William's parents removed to Randolph county, where he grew to manhood. His early education was acquired in the common schools, and afterwards he took a course at Central College, in Fayette, Missouri. At the age of eighteen, however, he started out for himself and has been engaged in business ever since. Mr. James came to Mexico in the spring of 1883 and engaged in his present line of business. Later along, as stated in Mr. Coats' sketch, the latter became his partner, and since that time they have carried on their business together. The nature and extent of their business have already been spoken of. Suffice it to say here, therefore, that they have one of the best establishments in their line in Audrain county and throughout the surrounding country. Mr. James is a young man of superior intelligence, good education and more than ordinary business enterprise, and in the progress of years he will doubtless take a prominent position in the business affairs of Mexico.

#### FRANCIS M. JOHNS,

joiner, contractor and builder, Mexico, Mo. Among the Protestants in religion, it is conceded that there are divers and sundry roads to Heaven, any one of which, if the seeker but follows the straight and narrow way, will lead him on in safety to the goal. However that may be, it is certain that there are many ways to success in the material affairs of life. Half a dozen young men may start out in the radiant morning of manhood to carve out their fortunes in the world, each adopting a different vocation, and all ultimately achieving success. And it is this adversity of employments that makes up and completes the social economy of civilization. It is true that there are broad distinctions of taste, adaptability and even prejudice between the pursuit that the one may adopt and that entered upon by the other. Yet in the end, characters, personal worth and intelligence being equal, these distinctions disappear and he who commenced in what the world regards as an humble occupation, and achieves honorable success, holds as high a place in general esteem, and justly so, as he who rises in a learned profession, or in the polite arts. We are drawn on along this train of remarks by casting a retrospective glance over the career of the subject of this sketch. Commencing when

young, and with but little opportunities in life to rise in the world, he learned the carpenter's trade, and has adhered to that as the means of accomplishing a useful and successful future. Mr. Johns was born in Logan county, Kentucky, May 20, 1847. Five years thereafter he removed to Shelby county, Kentucky, after the death of his father — J. H. Johns. He was a native of Tennessee and was an honest Christian gentleman. His mother was Mary H. Glass, a daughter of Robt. Glass, of Shelby county, Kentucky. Francis' advantages for an education were exceedingly limited, but notwithstanding he succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of the ordinary affairs of life. At the age of twenty, young Johns commenced to learn, under his brothers, the carpenter's trade, working under them up to 1872, or some four or five years. He then went South and worked at different points until 1873, when he located in Fayette county, Kentucky, and continued there with good success in his business for about seven years, coming thence to Mexico in 1880. By this time Mr. Johns had not only become to be a superior carpenter and joiner, but had accumulated some means, and had already taken the position in his business of a boss workman and contractor. A man of good general information, he became apprised of the fact that Mexico was improving very rapidly, and that it offered an inviting field to a thorough-going contractor and builder. Coming here, he engaged actively in business in his line, and the high quality of his work, as well as his character as a man, soon recommended him to the confidence and patronage of the public. Mr. Johns has steadily gone forward in his business and is now one of the prominent contractors of the city. He works constantly some twelve or fifteen men, and his business is steadily increasing. As a citizen he exercises a marked and beneficial influence in the community. On the 6th day of December, 1877, Mr. Johns was married to Miss Bettie Busby, of Fayette county, Kentucky, a lady of high Christian character. They have no children.

#### GEORGE N. JOHNSON,

farmer. Among the substantial and energetic farmers of Salt River township, is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Johnson's father, William O. Johnson, was from Virginia, and came to this State when quite young, the family settling in Callaway county, where he grew up and was married to Miss Mary A. Carter, also of an old Kentucky family. After his marriage he removed to Audrain county and settled on a farm where he still resides, and where George N. was born



on the 22d of October, 1856. George N. was educated in the schools of the neighborhood and was brought up to habits of industry on the farm. On reaching manhood, farming naturally became his regular occupation, which he has since followed and with good success, as the sequel shows. On the 23d of March, 1881, he was married to Miss Georgia A. Dowell, a daughter of James O. Dowell, formerly of Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, Clide N. Johnson, born October 29, 1883. Mr. Johnson settled on his present farm immediately following his marriage. He has a fine tract of land with 220 acres fenced, nearly all of which is in cultivation. His improvements are substantial and his buildings neat and comfortable. He is making a specialty of dealing in and feeding stock. Mr. and Mrs. J. are members of the Christian Church.

#### JAMES T. JOHNSON,

farmer, stock raiser and auctioneer. Mr. Johnson, a brother to George N., whose sketch precedes this, and one of the leading agriculturists of Salt River township, like his brother, was born and reared in Audrain county. His education was acquired in the common schools and in the State Normal School at Kirksville. Born on the 1st of March, 1853, and brought up to a farm life, on reaching manhood he naturally adopted the pursuits of agriculture as his regular occupation. Mr. Johnson has one of the largest farms in the county. His place contains about 800 acres of land and is all fenced, and either in pasturage, meadow or cultivation; indeed, he has several places, for his land is not in a solid body. The homestead on which he resides contains 120 acres. He makes a specialty of raising stock, for which he is well prepared, and also feeds large numbers annually for the wholesale markets. He is a young man of great energy and activity, and well calculated to carry on the large farming interests which he conducts. Being a good talker and acquainted with everybody in this part of the county, for several years he has been called upon to act as auctioneer at stock and other kinds of sales, and has become generally recognized as one of the best auctioneers in the county. He is a man who is as generally respected and esteemed as he is widely known.

#### HENRY KUNKEL

is one of those industrious, intelligent, straightforward German-American citizens, so many of whom have made their homes in



Audrain county to the great advantage of the county. Mr. Kunkel was born in Tumpstead, Germany, March 8, 1825, and received an ordinary education in the place of his nativity. At an early age he became an apprentice to the saddler's trade, which he learned and worked at in Germany until 1848, when he came to Missouri and located in St. Louis, where he was married. Mr. Kunkel followed his trade at the Mound City until 1858, when he came to Audrain county and engaged in farming. Here he followed farming with satisfactory success for about fourteen years, when he removed to Mexico and established his present dairy. Mr. Kunkel pails about twenty cows, or rather he sees that they are pailed, and furnishes milk of the best quality to a large custom in the city. Those who have used Mr. Kunkel's milk give it a very high name for purity and richness, and his popularity is rapidly increasing as a dairy-man. He is a fine judge of cows, and keeps only those that give a first-class article of milk, while at the same time he knows how it ought to be attended to, to keep it sweet and pure. Mr. and Mrs. Kunkel have eight children: John, George, Edward, Clara, Henrietta, Emma, Matilda and Charles. During the war Mr. Kunkel served a year in the State militia. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

#### LAMARTINE AND MORRISON LACKLAND,

farmers and stock raisers. These gentlemen, who are now carrying on one of the largest stock farms in North-east Missouri, and justly occupy a leading position in the agricultural affairs of the county, were born and reared in the City of St. Louis, and are the sons of Rufus J. Lackland, the president of the Boatmen's Saving Bank of that city, and one of its old and influential citizens. Their father's family being one of wealth and influence, as they grew up they had the best advantages to qualify themselves for the activities of life. Besides acquiring superior general educations, each took a thorough course in the Commercial Departments of Washington University. Reared in the city, and having had every opportunity to arrive at a just appreciation of the attractions of city life, they yet came to prefer the open, free and independent life of the agriculturist, and decided to come to the country and engage in farming and stock raising. With marked natural preferences for handling stock, they have given to that business the close attention which almost invariably brings success; and their experience has been no exception to this general rule. Their farm contains 1,240 acres, and is mainly devoted to grazing or pasturage.

They keep about 200 head of cattle and 200 head of sheep, besides a fine stud of blooded horses, numbering some 20 or 30 head, including driving and trotting stock, of which they have some of the best representatives in the State. Indeed, they make a specialty of raising fine horses, and several of their "flyers" are well known in the country. Their farm is finely improved, their barn alone costing \$12,000. It is not only architecturally a handsome building, but is peculiarly well arranged for handling stock, and is furnished with every convenience and comfort, which means and modern ingenuity can provide. The elder brother, Mr. Lamartine Lackland, was married on the 21st of November, 1876, to Miss Louisa B. Lakenan, a daughter of Joseph G. Lakenan, deceased, for many years a prominent citizen of St. Louis. Mrs. Lackland's mother, Mrs. Mary A. Lakenan, is still a resident of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Lackland have three children: Harry Marvin, Paul Lamartine and Guy. Mr. Lackland's mother before her marriage was a Miss Mary Cabel, of the well known Cabel family of Kentucky and Virginia, as well as of this State. The Lacklands, however, were originally from Maryland.

#### ABRAM LARIMORE,

farmer and stock raiser, comes of one of the oldest and best families of Callaway county. His father, Hon. Henry Larimore, was for many years one of the prominent agriculturists and leading, influential citizens of that county. He was representing the county in the State Legislature with distinguished ability at the time of his death. He was one of those brave-hearted, upright, old-fashioned men, as honest and honorable as any who ever accepted the commission in the public service, and was as sincerely and earnestly devoted to the commonwealth of the county and State as his character was above reproach. He was very successful in life and left a good estate. Mr. Larimore's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Jane Thomas, of another old and respected family of Callaway county. Abram Larimore was born on his father's farm two miles west of Fulton, on the 23d of February, 1844, and was there reared. His education was acquired at Westminster College, taking a course in the higher branches. Quitting college at the age of twenty, he began farming for himself, and also handling stock, and these occupations he has since followed. In 1869, still a young man, he located on his present place, but in a little while, January 3, 1870, was married to Miss Latona Hitt, a daughter of A. C. Hitt, formerly of Oldham county, Kentucky. She was born



in that county January 8, 1850. Mrs. Larimore's mother was a Miss Caroline A. Netherton before her marriage. Mr. Larimore has continued to reside on the place where he had settled in 1869. This is a fine farm of 520 acres, devoted mainly to stock raising. Mr. Larimore has a small herd of short-horn cattle, and also has about seventy-five good graded cattle. He makes a specialty, however, of raising mules, having the best stock in that line in this part of the county. He has at the present nearly 40 head on hand. Mr. and Mrs. L. have three children: Henry, Jennie and Amma. He and wife are members of the Salt River Christian Church.

### ROBERT J. LARUE, M. D.,

agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, Mexico. Dr. LaRue, who represents one of the best life insurance associations in the United States, and is a gentleman of deserved popularity, is a native of Kentucky, born at Elizabethtown, December 9, 1838, and was reared at that place. He received an advanced academic education, his early youth being spent almost exclusively at school. At the age of sixteen he began the study of medicine under Dr. W. F. Coons of Elizabethtown, and afterwards also read under Dr. William Sherwood, of Cincinnati. In due time Dr. LaRue entered medical college and graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College with distinction, in February, 1859, a year before he reached his majority, and therefore had to wait under the rules of the college until he was twenty-one years of age to receive his diploma. However, before this, he had begun the practice of medicine, and in 1860 he came to Boone county, Missouri, and practiced there for nearly five years. In the winter of 1864-5 Dr. LaRue removed to Lewis county, where he practiced until 1881, and then came to Mexico. Since coming to this city Dr. LaRue has been almost exclusively occupied by the agency above mentioned. A man of superior natural qualities of mind and of fine education, he is at the same time a very genial and sociable gentleman, and is much valued for his many estimable qualities both as a man and a citizen. Dr. LaRue is doing an excellent business in the insurance line, and is looked upon as one of the most efficient and capable life insurance agents of this section of the State. On the 1st of February, 1861, Dr. LaRue was married to Miss Mattie E. Cretcher, of Frankfort, Kentucky. They have one child, Annette W. The Doctor is a prominent member of the Masonic order. Dr. LaRue's father, Jesse B. LaRue, was a prominent farmer near Elizabethtown, and lost a



number of slaves by the war, and a large amount of other property by Federal vandalism. The Doctor's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Latitia Hardin, of the well-known Hardin family of Kentucky.

### J. F. LLEWELLYN,

druggist, Mexico, and one of the prominent and popular business men of this city, is a native of Kentucky, born in Louisville, September 13, 1845. His parents were Robert Llewellyn and wife, whose maiden name was Miss Abbie Knott, both originally from England. They came over to this country many years before the Civil War, and the father was a book-keeper in Louisville. J. F. Llewellyn, the son, was reared in that city, and had the benefit of a high school course as he grew up. He early began to learn the drug business, and was for three years in the Louisville Chemical Works, and was afterwards with George H. Cary, druggist, for seven years. While learning the business he also occupied his leisure with study, so that at the expiration of his experience in the drug and chemical houses mentioned above, he was justly regarded not only as a superior theoretic and practical pharmacist, but also as an experienced chemist. Mr. Llewellyn is a man of singular unpretentiousness, but as little as he says about it himself, it is a fact, nevertheless, that he is one of the most capable men in his line of business in the interior of the State. He came here in 1869, and engaged in the drug business, which he has since followed. His sterling qualities as a man, as well as his pleasant agreeable manners, and personal popularity, not less than his thorough knowledge of pharmacy and close attention to business, have had the result that was to have been expected, that is, he has become the leading druggist of Mexico. He keeps an unusually fine stock of goods, always fresh and well selected, for he will not sell stale and deteriorated drugs to his customers, and, being a man of good taste, he keeps his store always in presentable and attractive shape. In fact, in this respect he shows rare taste, for his store is so handsomely arranged that it almost approaches in appearance an art study. It is without question one of the neatest and handsomest kept drug stores in this section of the country. Of course Mr. Llewellyn commands a large trade; among the physicians, especially, he is relied on for the careful compounding of prescriptions, his superior qualifications in this respect being well understood. Mr. Llewellyn takes an intelligent and public-spirited interest in the general affairs of Mexico and vicinity, and always manifests a commendable zeal for the advance-

ment of the prosperity of the place. None are more ready to contribute of their time and means for the benefit of the city and surrounding country than he. On the 2d of October, 1879, Mr. Llewellyn was married to Miss Sallie C. Duncan, of this county. They have two children, Henry and Frederick. Mr. L. is a member of the Episcopal Church.

### BENJAMIN L. LOCKE,

clerk of the county court. In January, last, Mr. Locke had served twenty-one consecutive years in the office he now holds, with the exception of a short time during the years 1865-6, when the ordinance of the State convention ousted him without a shadow of just cause from his position. But no sooner could the lawful voice of the people be heard again than he was returned to the office, and has held it ever since. In comparison with this record as an officer, carrying with it as it does, the evidence of the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has lived for so many years, what can be said worthy of his character, high standing and long and faithful services? He has gone forward in the even tenor of his way, faithfully performing his duties as they have appeared before him, not from motives of vanity and ambition, but because they were his duties, and it was right that he should perform them. Tides in the affairs of men carry some on to fortune, while others of equal merit are left in shallows and in obscurity. Mr. Locke has led a worthy and useful life, and has ever held the confidence and esteem of those who have known him the longest and best — and is not this a past that any honest man may well afford to look back over with satisfaction and a pardonable degree of pride? Identified with the county for a generation as one of its faithful public officials, the history of the county would be incomplete which should not include his name. Benjamin L. Locke was born near Louisville, Kentucky, on the 23d of January, 1826, and acquired his elementary education in the schools of the county, and after a preparatory course, entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, in which he continued until his graduation in 1847. Believing there were better opportunities further West than were to be found in Kentucky for young men of education and spirit to establish themselves in life, he came to Missouri soon after his graduation, and cast his fortunes with the future of this State. The same fall, on the 28th of October, 1847, he was married to Miss Emily A. Moore of Callaway county, in which county he at once settled and



engaged in farming. He remained there successfully engaged in the honest pursuits of a tiller of the soil until 1858, when he crossed over into Audrain county and settled in this county. He here followed farming until 1862, when he was elected county clerk, as stated above. Mrs. Locke is a worthy member of the Christian Church, as is also Mr. Locke.

REV. CHARLES E. McCLINTOCK,

pastor of the M. E. Church South, Mexico. Emerson says that, "Versatility of mind is one of the highest marks of genius." And in looking over the field of men who have become distinguished in life, and noting their varied abilities and attitudes, it must be confessed that the truth of the remark, of perhaps the wisest of New Englanders, is fully confirmed. He who has a capacity for one great work may not be qualified for all important undertakings; but he is invariably capable of achieving success in more than a single calling. Those who have become the most distinguished in the various departments of life have generally been led into their respective pursuits by some casual circumstance, and oftentimes a most trifling one. It is unnecessary to take space here for instances of the truth of this fact. It is well known to every man of general information. Any one of superior mind has the natural qualities for the achievement of success in almost any occupation; and he will not fail to do so, if he but apply himself to the work which it imposes with the energy and perseverance characteristic of the lives of all successful men. These remarks are induced by casting a retrospective glance over the life-record of the subject of the present sketch. Mr. McClintock has shown the ability and versatility of mind to rise to prominence, from circumstances by no means the most favorable, and by his own exertions and strength of character, in more than a single calling in life. A popular and eloquent minister of the M. E. Church South, to-day, he is at the same time one of the most energetic and enterprising business men in this county; and in the past his voice has been heard at the bar as that of an eloquent and successful pleader. Mr. McClintock is a native of Illinois and was born at Mt. Carmel, Wabash county, on the 3d of December, 1841. In youth he received a good common school education and also had the benefit of a course in commercial school. His early aspiration was to become a lawyer, and after qualifying himself to enter upon the study for that profession, he became a student under Hon. W. M. Harmon, a prominent lawyer of Wabash county. In due time, in 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and was highly complimented on his proficiency in the



curriculum of studies required for admission. About this time he was married at Decatur, Illinois, to Miss Josephine Brockway of that city. Locating at Decatur, he remained there some years, and then went to Newcomb, Illinois, where he resided for about ten years. Prior to this Mr. McClintock had become a member of the Methodist Church, and being earnest and sincere in his faith, he felt that it was his duty to exert his energies in the ministry of his church. Having accordingly studied for the ministry before going to Newcomb, and having been duly ordained, he was installed as minister of his church at that place. As a minister, Mr. McClintock was, and is, very popular in his church, and he was so much liked at Newcomb that he was made their local pastor, and continued to serve the congregation at that place for over ten years. This is a marked evidence of the high appreciation in which he was held by those who knew him so long and well. He was very successful in his ministry at Newcomb, and under his charge the church was greatly strengthened and enlarged. It became one of the most prosperous and worthy congregations throughout the surrounding country. In the spring of 1883, Mr. McClintock located at Mexico, and has since had charge of the M. E. Church South of this city. Although he has been here but a short time, the impression he has made is an unusually favorable one, and his work in the pulpit is not only highly prized and appreciated by his own congregation, but has commanded the attention and respect of the community at large. A man of far more than ordinary natural ability, he has been a constant student not only of theology but of other branches of knowledge, and has stored his mind with an inexhaustible fund of information, both theological and general, so that when he rises to address a congregation, he is never at a loss for an idea of pith and force, and of circumstances and incidents from the whole field of letters with which to illustrate what he says. A ready, smooth, even speaker, he is always agreeable and entertaining, and oftentimes when he becomes wrought up with the interest and importance of his subject, he is truly and irresistibly eloquent. We have spoken of Mr. McClintock's qualities as a successful business man. For some time past he has been engaged in the real estate abstract record business, and of this he has made a marked success. His records have a wide and enviable reputation, and are extensively used, not only in this State, but elsewhere. He is also interested in the abstract business himself, and has an interest in the abstracts of titles at Fulton, Fayette, Columbia, Warrensburg, etc. Mr. McClintock also has charge of the Bell Telephone Office at this city, which he has conducted with great ability and enterprise. Under his

management the business has rapidly increased, and he has proved himself one of the most capable and energetic local managers in the service of the company. Mr. McClintock's parents were David and Catherine (Gould) McClintock, his father originally of Virginia, but his mother a native of Ohio. Both are now deceased. Mr. McClintock's married life has been blessed with a worthy family of children. Six of his family are living: Charles, Eddie, Reed, Benlah, Paul and Hattie. Mr. McClintock has long been a member of the Masonic order, and he is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

### DAVID B. MCCLURE,

an old and respected citizen of Audrain county, and one of its substantial farmers and stock raisers, was born in Clark county, Ky., at Winchester, the county seat, on the 9th of October, 1821. When he was a lad ten years of age his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Callaway county, about three miles north of Fulton, where both the parents lived until their death, and where one son, Henry C., and a daughter, Sallie, are still living. The father, Samuel McClure, was, like David B., a native of Clark county, of the Blue Grass State, but the mother was of Barren county, of that State. David B. McClure, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood on the farm in Callaway county, and continued there until 1849, when he was attracted to the Pacific coast by the California gold excitement. He spent three years in the Midas-land beyond the Cordilleras, engaged in mining, and with satisfactory success, returning to Missouri in 1852. Soon after his return Mr. McClure bought a tract of 140 acres of land in Audrain county and entered about 600 acres, on which he improved his present farm. While on the Pacific coast he learned the art of living as a celibate, or keeping bachelor's hall, and he spent about seven years in this maledicine state on his farm in this county. But it was no use—it was too lonesome—and he couldn't stand it any longer; and accordingly, on the 13th of October, 1859, he was married to Miss Elizabeth McIlroy, of Pike county, a young lady singularly calculated to brighten his home and make his life one of comfort and domestic happiness. She was a daughter of Daniel McIlroy and wife, *nee* Jane Wiseley, who resided on the Louisiana plank road, near Bowling Green. Mr. and Mrs. McClure have four children: William E., Robert L., Frank H. and Henry Clay. William was educated at Westminster College, graduating in June, 1882. He was married September 30, of the same year, to Mrs. Venie Cow-



herd, widow of Jacob Cowherd, and a daughter of Frank Hall, now of Barton county. Her husband died a few months after their marriage. Mr. McClure and son are carrying on the farm together, and are very successful as farmers and stock raisers. Mr. and Mrs. McC. are members of the Presbyterian church at Fulton, and Mr. McC. is a member of the Masonic order at Mexico.

W. W. MACFARLANE, M. D.,

of Macfarlane & Rhodes, physicians and surgeons. Dr. Macfarlane, who was engaged in the practice of his profession in Callaway county for nearly ten years prior to coming to Mexico nine years ago, for nearly three years of which time he was assistant physician at the State Insane Asylum, was born and reared in that county, and was a son of George Macfarlane, now deceased, and long known as the Nestor of the teacher's profession in the county. George Macfarlane was a native of Scotland, born at Stewarton, in Ayrshire, and came from that country early in life. He was married to Miss Catherine Bennett, of Madison county, Kentucky, and removed to Callaway county in an early day. He taught school until he was sixty years of age, after which he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1867. Every one who knows anything about the institutions of the different countries, knows that Scotland, a generation or two ago, had the reputation, which it perhaps still has, of having the best schools of any country on the globe. The first people to inaugurate a system of general education, and at a time when all other countries were enveloped in a cloud of ignorance, they built up schools that provided teachers to go forth to all lands and instruct the young. George Macfarlane was one of those thoroughly educated, old-time, and successful teachers, a teacher who looked more to substance than to form, and who saw to it that those who went out from his school were well grounded in the essentials of a good, common English education. He was, without doubt, one of the best common school educators who ever presided over a school in this section of the State; and such was his popularity as a teacher, that after he had become an old man, white-haired and bent in form, he was preferred to the young men who had grown up under the new order of things. He was a man of fine mind, great strength of character, and as upright in all he did as any who ever honored the county with their residence. He died universally regretted, and his memory is still cherished by those who knew him as that of a true man and



valuable citizen. Dr. Macfarlane was born in Callaway county February 23, 1834. His education was largely received under the instruction of his father, and was completed at Richland Academy and Westminster College. After this he began the study of medicine, and read under Dr. Howard, of Fulton. Subsequently, entering the St. Louis Medical College, he took a regular course there and graduated with distinction in 1866. He now located at Concord, in Callaway county, where he was successfully engaged in the practice for a number of years. Such were his recognized qualifications and his success as a physician, that while in Callaway county he was appointed assistant physician to the Insane Asylum, a position he filled with great satisfaction to the board of managers and the public generally. Dr. Macfarlane came to Mexico in 1875, where he has since resided. Dr. Rhodes is now his partner in the practice, and their firm has a large and lucrative practice, numbering among their patients many of the best families of Mexico and the surrounding country. Both are physicians of superior qualifications and long experience, and are devoted to the practice of medicine with more than ordinary zeal and pride, being even more attached to it as a science than as an industrial calling. On the 5th of November, 1867, Dr. Macfarlane was married to Miss Mary E. Thurmond,<sup>1</sup> a daughter of Philip Thurmond. The Dr. and Mrs. M. have four children: Wallace S., Clade T., Irnie M. and Paul. The Doctor is a leading Mason, having taken the highest degree in that order, and is also a Knight of Honor and a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a member of both the District and State Medical Societies. He and wife are identified with the Baptist Church. He was appointed one of the managers of the Insane Asylum by Gov. Woodson, and afterwards, also, by Gov. Phelps.

#### DANIEL A. McMILLAN, A. M.,

superintendent of public schools at Mexico, Mo. Missouri has had a system of public schools of more or less value and efficiency from its organization as a State, but not a great deal can be said for its success and importance prior to the Civil War. The State suffered greatly by that unhappy conflict, but of the few blessings that have resulted from it, by far the greatest is the improvement in our public school system. The old idea of every father seeing personally to the education of his children gave way in a marked extent to the new

<sup>1</sup> Since the above was written Mrs. Macfarlane has died, having departed this life on the 18th of February, 1884.

one of the State's caring for their education. If it is a correct doctrine that governments should be founded on the consent of the governed, and that that consent is intelligent and wise according to the education of the people, then certainly the highest duty of the State is to see to it that its young are afforded ample opportunities for the acquisition of the knowledge necessary to the intelligent discharge of the duties of citizenship. This is the philosophy of the public school system—a philosophy as true as the axiom that but one straight line can be drawn between two given points. Since the war, the public school system of Missouri has steadily improved, and has increased in popularity so much that he who would raise his hand to-day to strike it down would be palsied in the effort (so far as his success in public life is concerned), as surely as the pillar of salt marked the fatal mistake of the wife of Lot. The great value of this system of education had been fully tested in other States before its adoption in its full extent in Missouri, so that we had the benefit of the long and successful experience of others to guide us in our efforts to perfect the system in this State. The people soon coming to realize the great benefits which flow from it, every encouragement was given to legislators and school officers to carry it forward to completion. Hence, in this State to-day we find a school system that will compare favorably with the systems of States oldest in experience with public schools. The original plan of our system was taken from the public school system of Ohio, conceded to be one of the finest and most successful in the Union. And many of our best teachers have been drawn from that State. Immediately after the war there was a heavy influx of teachers from Ohio, and it was largely due to their practical knowledge of the work before them, and to their zeal, that the system proved successful so early in this State; and now, although nearly twenty years have elapsed since public schools have been in constant and active operation in Missouri, we still get many of our best teachers from the great Empire State of the West. True, many excellent teachers have been sent out from our own district, central and normal schools, and from our colleges, but such is the reputation of the teachers and educators of Ohio that on coming to this State they find no difficulty in securing satisfactory and enviable positions at the start. Among the examples verifying this fact is that of the subject of the present sketch, Prof. McMillan, a young gentleman of thorough education and born and reared in Ohio. He came to this State in 1874, and located at Boonville, in Cooper county, a county that would be expected to be a very South Carolina against Northern



ideas, institutions and men. Yet at Boonville such was the change that had been wrought in the complexion of public opinion since the war, and such were young McMillan's qualifications and recommendations, that he was appointed principal of the public schools of that city, and he held the position with marked success and distinction for nine years, consecutively. Prof. McMillan was born in Preble county, Ohio, October 20, 1848, and was a son of Rev. Gavin McMillan and wife, whose maiden name was Rosanna Ronalds. She was formerly of Vermont, and was a lady of superior mind and culture. Prof. McMillan's father was originally from South Carolina, and went to Ohio when young. He became a popular and valued Presbyterian minister in Ohio, and did service in the pulpit of that State until his death. He was quite prominent in his church, and was looked upon as one of its ablest and best ministers in his section of the State. Daniel A. completed his education at Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated with distinction in 1868, at the age of twenty years. He subsequently taught school in his native State until his removal to Missouri. A man of advanced and thorough education and a professional teacher, Prof. McMillan has proved one of the most successful educators among the younger class of teachers in this section of the State. A cultured and refined gentleman, urbane and agreeable in manners, he makes a most favorable impression wherever he goes, and has become very popular in this county. In 1882 he was chosen superintendent of the city schools at Mexico, a position which he occupies at this date.

#### JAMES F. McWILLIAMS,

dentist, Mexico. Even middle-aged men of this State can remember the time when a dentist was not to be seen outside of a large city, unless, perhaps, on a trip to attend a special call in his profession at some interior point. Indeed, dentistry itself was at that time, so far as its general practice was concerned, in its infancy. But now a vast change is wrought, and there is scarcely a town of any consequence in Missouri or any of the States without its skilled and educated dentists. Dental colleges have sprung up in all the cities, and the day is not far distant when the rules of practice in dentistry will be as strict, so far as requiring a high order of qualification is concerned, if, in fact, they are not already so, as are the rules for the practice of medicine or surgery. The standard of attainments in this profession are being steadily advanced. Here and there a dentist becomes



prominent by virtue of his thorough knowledge of his calling, and this begets a spirit of emulation in others which spurs them on to higher efforts. Among the more prominent dentists in North-east Missouri is the subject of the present sketch. Dr. McWilliams, to commence with, had a thorough general education, graduating with distinction at the State University in 1866. He subsequently entered upon a regular course of study for his profession, and at the same time was occupied with the practical work of the laboratory, as well as in assisting at the patient's chair. His preceptor was that distinguished dentist of this State, Dr. J. W. Reed, now president of the State Dental Association. Dr. McWilliams, although practicing some time before this, completed his regular course in dentistry, or his dental education, in 1880. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Thomas Flint, at Mexico, and they carried on the practice together until finally Dr. McWilliams bought his partner's interest, and continued the practice alone. Dr. McWilliams has had marked success in his profession and is one of the most prominent dentists of Mexico and throughout the surrounding country. He has a large practice which is steadily increasing. Dr. McWilliams is a member in good standing of the State Dental Association. Dr. McWilliams was born in Warren county, Missouri, in 1846, and was a son of George McWilliams, of that county, for many years sheriff and one of its most prominent citizens. The Doctor's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Levisa B. McKinney. The Doctor was reared in that county and received his higher education as stated above, at the State University. On the 18th of December, 1878, he was married to Miss Nellie Pearson, of Audrain county. She was a daughter of R. S. Pearson, of this county, and was born August 10, 1855. The Dr. and Mrs. McWilliams are members of the M. E. Church South, and the Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F.

#### JUDGE THOMAS JEFFERSON MARSHALL,

retired; residence, Mexico. On this page of the "History of Audrain County," the reader will find the life-record of a man, briefly and but poorly written indeed, whose earthly career, now closely approaching its completion, has been as honorable in the honesty of manhood, as worthy in so far as duty well and faithfully performed goes, and as untarnished by reproach as that of any man mentioned in the history of the county or of the State. Judge Marshall was born and reared in the Old Dominion, a State whose fame is unap-

proached for the good men it has produced ; and in his character are combined many of the stronger and better qualities that distinguish the typical old Virginian. His place of birth was near Culpeper court-house, in the county of Culpeper, and on the 2d of June, 1812, the year of the outbreak of the Second War with Great Britain, he first looked upon the light of day. His parents were John W. and Parmelia (Moore) Marshall, both of old and respected Virginia families. They were in comfortable circumstances and belonged to the better class of Virginians. Judge Marshall, or Thomas J., as he was then called, was given a good education in the local schools and academies. In 1831 he came to Missouri, and located in Warren county in 1834, then being a young man about twenty-one years of age. The father died in Virginia five years afterwards, but the mother survived him until 1865. Judge Marshall taught school in Warren county for about six years, and became known as one of the most capable and popular teachers in that county. So enviable was his standing, indeed, that he was elected clerk of the county by an almost unanimous vote, and he subsequently filled the office by continued re-elections for eighteen consecutive years. When he was clerk, the duties of county clerk, circuit clerk and recorder all devolved upon one officer, which he discharged with singular efficiency, and to the great satisfaction of the public. In 1865 Judge Marshall removed to Audrain county and made his home at Mexico. The qualities that had made him esteemed by his fellow-citizens in Warren county, were not less appreciated by his new neighbors and acquaintances. Two years after his removal to this county he was elected a member of the county court, and after his service on the county bench, he was appointed treasurer of the county to fill a vacancy in that office. He was subsequently elected to that position for four terms in succession, and at last retired at his own pleasure in obedience to the demands of old age for rest from the laborious activities of life. During much of all this time Judge Marshall was engaged in merchandising, and as a merchant was entirely successful. Yet, now two years passed the allotted age of three-score and ten, and having lived an industrious, economical and well directed life, he is not a rich man. Indeed, his old age is hardly blessed with a competence of this world's goods to keep him in ease and comfort until the fading evening of this life shall be illuminated by the approaching dawn of the life beyond the grave. As has been said, Judge Marshall has ever been known among his fellow-men as a good man. This quality, so much esteemed



by all men, is often abused by not a few. And here follows a fact or two, that brings out in bold relief the nobility of the mind and heart of the man whose sketch we are now giving. Honorable and honest himself, and of a liberal and generous disposition, he assumed, as is often the case with good and unsuspecting men, that others are equally honest and honorable with themselves. He became surety on the paper of friends, who used their friendship with him to their own advantage. The result was that he had their debts to pay; and in his old age, broken down with rheumatism and paralysis, he saw the honest accumulations of a life time of industry swept away to pay for what he, himself, had never enjoyed or even seen. In these circumstances how few men are there who would not have availed themselves of the benefit invocable under our benign homestead and exemption laws, and thus saved for themselves a pillow whereon to rest their aged and weary heads? But this Judge Marshall did not and would not do; but, rather, chose to see his property born away and his home sold, than to permit his word of promise to go unfulfilled. Thus, on the books of this life his name stands clear and without a charge, and who can doubt that on the books of the life beyond, no charge will stand against his name? To be left poor in old age after a long and well-spent life, is hard; but to live in the possession of property to which others have a claim, and to die at last with debts unrequited is harder. When Judge Marshall is born to his grave, all who stand around its threshold will say in their hearts, "Here sinks to his final rest a good and true man." And after all, is not this the highest and best reward of a worthy life? Judge Marshall has reared a worthy family of children, those who have inherited his name and character and will perpetuate both untarnished. On the 9th of August, 1838, Judge Marshall was married to Miss Martha A. Wyatt, originally of Kentucky. She lived to a good old age, and died in 1875, a beloved companion, a devoted mother, and an esteemed neighbor and acquaintance, strong and buoyant through life and on the last day, that this world is not all there is of living, but that there is a certain and glorious immortality beyond the grave. Six of her children are living: Mary E., Anna E., Ada P., John A., Thomas H., and Charles A. Judge Marshall was made a member of the Masonic order away back in 1839, and has long been a Knight Templar. He has also been a member of M. E. Church South, as his beloved wife was, for many years.



## JOHN M. MENEFEE,

dealer in furniture, glasses, brackets, coffins, and other undertaker's goods, and manufacturer of parlor furniture, mattresses, lounges, etc., Mexico. Mr. Menefee, one of the most enterprising and successful of the young business men of Audrain county — for he is still under middle-age — is a native Missourian, and comes of one of the pioneer families in this section of the State. His parents, Alfred and Mary Menefee, removed to this State from Kentucky in 1830, and settled in Callaway county. Later along, in 1848, they went over into Monroe county, where they still reside, a venerated and respected old couple, both now closely approaching eighty years of age. Though far advanced into the twilight of life, they are still in the possession of all their faculties and in the enjoyment of comparatively good health. They reared a family of ten children, and all of them are still living, now residents of various States, and in almost every section of the Union. The father was a farmer by occupation and was satisfactorily successful, accumulating, during the harvest of life, a comfortable competency for old age. There is a beauty in the spectacle of such lives as this venerable old couple have lived, so useful, so happy and so blessed in old age — the past unclouded, and fading away as a calm and serene twilight, the future almost beginning to dawn before the past is hidden, like the yellow waves of approaching morning. John M. Menefee, the subject of the present sketch, was born in Callaway county, September 4, 1843, but was principally reared in Monroe county. Coming up on the farm and under his father, a sterling, sincere man, he learned those habits of industry and inherited that strength and worth of character so indispensable to successful and useful citizenship. He received a good common school education as he grew up, and before reaching his majority started out in life for himself and began its business activities. In 1863, he went to Portland, in Callaway county, and engaged in the general merchandising business, in which he continued at that place with increasing success for some thirteen years. A man of energy, close attention to business, and a good manager, his career from the beginning has been one of steady and substantial success, achieved by what some would call slow methods, but, nevertheless, the sure method of honesty and industry. In 1876, Mr. Menefee came to Mexico and engaged in his present line of business. Two years later he had prospered so satisfactorily that he felt able to erect

himself a fine new business house. He accordingly built his present handsome structure on the court-house square, which is a fine building, three stories high, now all filled with goods, and was the first large modern style business house built on the square. It is needless to say that Mr. Menefee has one of the finest and largest stocks of goods in this section of the State. His business, considering the size of Mexico and the population of the tributary country, has grown to colossal proportions, and like a giant oak in the midst of a forest of dwarf trees, overshadows all competitors, and stands out unrivaled, a monument to the energy, industry and high character of the man who built it up. No business man in Audrain county stands higher in general esteem, and justly so, than the subject of this sketch. On the 23d of April, 1868, Mr. Menefee was married to Miss Virginia Davis, of Callaway county. They have six children: Ida, Clarence, John, Bettie, Charles and an infant. Mrs. Menefee is a member of the Christian church, and Mr. Menefee is a Sir Knight in the Masonic Order.

#### CHARLES W. MITCHELL,

farmer and nurseryman. Mr. Mitchell is one of the many newcomers in Audrain county who are doing so much to develop the material resources of this county and to promote its prosperity. He is a native of New Jersey, born July 17, 1826. His father, Michael Mitchell, was a native of Germany, and belonged to one of the better classes of the untitled people of that country. He came to America when young, and was afterwards married here to Miss Abigail Woodruff, a grand-daughter of General Woodruff of Revolutionary fame. Of this same ancestor came Hons. George C. and John Woodruff, distinguished members of Congress from New England before and during the late war. Mr. Mitchell's mother was a lady of fine and superior culture, and was devotedly attached to the church, of which she was an earnest and faithful member. Mr. Mitchell, when a young man, went to Juniata county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his removal to this county in 1881. However, for fifteen years after going to Pennsylvania he was a soldier in the United States army. Aside from this, he has been almost continuously engaged in either farming or the nursery business, or both, up to the present time. He is one of the most capable and experienced nurserymen in the county, and will doubtless take a leading position in this industry in this section of the State. He resides in the city of Mexico and has valuable



nursery property in the vicinity. In 1862 Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Sarah E. McKinney, daughter of Charles E. McKinney, of Columbiana county, Ohio. She was a granddaughter of Major Charles Edgar McKinney, of Revolutionary fame, he being a native of Ireland. Mrs. Mitchell, after the death of her mother, was adopted by Mr. Isaac Kipp, Judge of the Court of Lewistown, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children: Abraham L., and Ella V. Mr. Mitchell takes an earnest interest in the promotion of the cause of temperance, and is a worthy member of the Sons of Temperance.

### JOSEPH E. MOORE,

of Bickley & Moore, dealers in groceries, queen's-ware, glass-ware, wood and willow-ware, tin-ware, earthenware, etc., Mexico. Mr. Moore, one of the stirring and successful business men of this city, like so many of the better class of citizens of Audrain county, is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Rappahannock county, May 12, 1842. His father was Lewis Moore, and came of an old and respected Virginia family. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Rickets, was of the well known family of Virginia of that name. The father was a farmer and trader by occupation, and was quite successful in the affairs of life. He died there in 1866. Joseph E. Moore was reared in his native county, his early youth being spent on the farm, but later along he followed clerking in various mercantile houses until the beginning of the war. He then enlisted in Company K, 17th Virginia Infantry, and served under Captain John Q. Marr. Subsequently he was detailed as private secretary to Gen. Longstreet, with whom he served until Longstreet was wounded in March, 1863, when, upon his recovery and return to his command, Mr. Moore was again detailed and served until the surrender of the army at Appomattox C. H. Mr. Moore came to Mexico in 1868, and engaged in the dry goods business here for about four years. His partner dying in 1872, he was occupied for some time afterwards in settling up their business. In 1875 he engaged in his present business with Mr. Bickley. These gentlemen have one of the leading houses in their line in Mexico and do a large and steadily increasing business. They have among their patrons some of the best families in the city and surrounding country, and hold their customers by selling only the better class of groceries and other goods when called for at prices which cannot be objected to, for they buy largely for cash, indeed almost exclusively so, and in considerable quantities, so that



they can mark their goods down to the lowest possible figures, consistent with sound business management. Both are gentlemen of fine business qualifications and are personally highly esteemed. On the 21st of December, 1871, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Nannie Wade, originally from Kentucky. They have three children: Rosa Lee, Lewis and Joseph B. Mr. Moore is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the Chapter degree in that fraternity.

### JOSEPH D. MORRIS,

dealer in dry goods, clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, etc., Mexico. Over twenty-five years, consecutively, except for one year during the war, Mr. Morris has been engaged in merchandising at this city, and his career has been one of steady, substantial and unbroken success. He now has one of the neat, well arranged and well constructed dry goods stores of Mexico, as he has had for years, and he has customers who have been trading with him continuously for nearly a generation. This fact is one of the strongest evidences of his high character as a citizen and reliability as a business man. Mr. Morris was born in Callaway county, November 5, 1833. When three years of age his parents removed to Audrain county, and here he grew to manhood, or rather up to the age of sixteen, when he went to California, where he was engaged in mining and other employments for some six years. Returning in 1856, having had some success on the Pacific coast, the following year he engaged in merchandising, which he has since followed. On the 4th of November, 1858, Mr. Morris was married to Miss Martha L. Cauthorn of this county. They have six children: Landon, Mary, Luke, Julia, Emma and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. M. is an elder in the congregation in Mexico. He is a Master Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. The name of Mr. Morris' father, Judge John B. Morris, is familiar to every old resident of Audrain county. He was originally from Kentucky but came out to Callaway in an early day, and removing to Audrain in 1826, he subsequently became one of the prominent farmers and leading citizens of this county. He was county clerk for a number of years, and was also judge of the county court. He was a man of fine intelligence, wide general information, and superior business qualifications, and was as upright in all he said and did as he was true to his friends and unfaltering in the discharge of his duties as an officer and citizen, and in every relation of life.

The biographical annals of Audrain county are honored with the names of few men whose character and services hold a place in the esteem of the people equal to the estimation in which he was held. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was a Miss Julia A. Shumate, of the old Virginia family of that name.

THOMAS S. MURDOCK, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Mexico. Dr. Murdock came to this city in 1880, and has since been successfully engaged here in the practice of medicine. He was brought up in the East, and in early life had the best of advantages for both a general and professional education. Union College, at Schenectady, New York, is his *Alma Mater* in the branch of his general education. After completing his course at that well known institution, he began the regular study of medicine, and while pursuing this, before entering a medical college, was under the preceptorate of Dr. Asa Pitch, of Delhi, New York, an eminent physician of that State. Dr. Murdock also studied under Dr. Voorhees, a prominent physician of Ann Arbor, Michigan. After a regular course of preparatory study, he entered the Medical College at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took a course of lectures, and subsequently matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, where he continued for two years, graduating with distinction in 1863. Following his graduation, Dr. Murdock came West, where, indeed, he has already studied and attended medical college, and engaged on this side of the Alleghanies in the practice of his profession, locating at first in Michigan. He subsequently removed to Indianapolis, where he practiced with success until his location in this city in 1880. Dr. Murdock possesses, to a marked degree, the qualities of mind and heart, as well as the acquirements of a successful and popular physician. A man of refined sensibilities and generous, tender impulses, he enters at once into sympathy with the patient at whose bedside he is called, and makes the unfortunate feel that it is really the desire of the physician to do something for his relief, while the thorough knowledge of medicine which Dr. Murdock possesses, as well as his long experience in the practice, enables him at a moment, almost, to diagnose the disease and prescribe for the relief of the patient. Personally, Dr. Murdock is a gentleman of suave, agreeable manners, pleasant and entertaining in conversation, and justly very popular. He can hardly fail to take an advanced position among the leading physicians of this section of the State. On the 18th



of April, 1866, Dr. Murdock was married at Ypsilanti, Michigan, to Miss Ella L. Yost, originally of New York State. The Dr. and Mrs. Murdock have two interesting children: Willie and Thomas. Dr. Murdock and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and the Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, being a Sir Knight, as well as of the Knights of Honor and of the Sons of Temperance. Dr. Murdock's parents were Samuel and Sarah (Lawson) Murdock, both originally of Vermont, but both now deceased. The father was a farmer by occupation, and the Doctor was born on his father's homestead in Delaware county, New York, April 23, 1839. At Port Huron, Dr. Murdock was hospital surgeon and was assistant surgeon of the 2d Michigan Cavalry.

### BENJAMIN F. OREAR,

farmer. The Orear family is an old one in the history of the country. John Orear, the grandfather of Benjamin F., was a gallant soldier in the War of the Revolution, and John D., his son (Benjamin F. Orear's father), was also a brave soldier of his country, serving in the American army throughout the War of 1812. The Orears early settled in Kentucky, and there John D. married Miss Mariam B. Calbreath. She was of Montgomery county and they lived in that county until their death. Benjamin F. was born there on the 2d of May, 1829. His family was rather a well-to-do and prominent one, and he was given more than an average general English education. After becoming old enough, he taught school in Montgomery county, and became very successful and popular as a teacher. In 1859, however, desiring to engage in farming for himself and to get a comfortable start in life, for he had married the year before, he came West where lands were cheap, and settled in Audrain county. A short time after coming here he taught school and then engaged in farming, which he has since followed. Mr. Orear has been satisfactorily successful as a farmer and owns two good places. His homestead contains 260 acres, all fenced, and a large portion in active cultivation. He also has good pastures and meadows in this farm and it is otherwise well improved. His other farm is situated a short distance from this one, and it is also substantially improved. It was on the 14th of July, 1858, that Mr. Orear was married. His wife's maiden name was Margaret C. Bartlett. She was a daughter of Rev. Francis Bartlett, formerly of Massachusetts, who was born in sight of Plymouth Rock. He afterwards settled in Ohio and remained there until his death.



Mrs. Orear is a lady of fine intelligence and superior culture. She was educated at South Headley, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. O. have seven children: Margaret M., wife of M. L. Everett, a teacher of Audrain county; Benjamin F., Lucy B., Emily D., John D., David B., and James L. Mr. Orear has held several local offices, and has been district clerk for about twelve years. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Mexico.

ROBERT J. PATTERSON (DECEASED),

late proprietor of the West End Bakery, and General Grocery Store, Mexico. Mr. Patterson, who died in Mexico on the 13th of January, 1883, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Washington county, March 30, 1832. Left an orphan at an early age by the death of both parents, his opportunities for an education were very limited. Of an inquiring and aspiring mind, however, he overcame his disadvantages in this particular, and by his own industry and economy obtained means to take a course at college, thus becoming well fitted, so far as the knowledge of books was concerned, for the ordinary business activities of life. While still young, he learned the baker's trade, and the business of conducting a bakery and grocery store became his permanent occupation. In an early day he went to Jacksonport, Arkansas, where he carried on a bakery and grocery store for a short time, and then removed to Fulton, Missouri. He there, also, carried on a bakery with which he combined an ice-cream saloon, and continued the business for a number of years. While at St. Louis he was married to Miss Mary E. McDonald, of that city, a daughter of Edward McDonald. That was on the 25th of September, 1855. Mr. Patterson continued at Fulton until the summer of 1882, when he came to Mexico and established the West End bakery and grocery store mentioned above, which he conducted with success until he was stricken down with his last illness. He built the business house where he established his store and bakery, and indeed, had accumulated a substantial start in life. Mr. Patterson was a member of the Catholic Church, and also an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and was an active member of the local temperance society. He was a man of industry and honesty, and was well respected. He was a kind husband, affectionate father and good man, and his loss was deeply mourned, not only in his own family but by his neighbors and acquaintances. His death left a vacancy in the temperance cause that it will be hard to fill. The bakery and grocery

store is now being carried on by his eldest son, Robert, a young man of good character, excellent business qualifications and bright promise. Besides Robert, there are these children: Mary, Margaret, Charles, Emma, and William. Two are deceased, Lulu and Andrew. Mrs. Patterson survives her husband, a lady much esteemed by those among whom she lives. She was born in St. Louis, July 16, 1837, and while she was still young her parents removed to Fulton. She was educated in the schools of Fulton and at the St. Louis Catholic Convent. She is a lady of intelligence and much personal worth.

#### WILLIAM C. PIPINO, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Mexico. Dr. Pipino, one of the most thoroughly educated and experienced young practitioners in his profession in North-east Missouri, is a native of Maryland, born in the city of Baltimore, September 4, 1852. He was educated with the view to the medical profession, and at a comparatively early age began the study of medicine. After a course in the University of Maryland, he entered Bellevue Hospital, New York, where he continued until his graduation in 1873. Dr. Pipino then came West to engage in the practice of his profession, and located at Quincy, Illinois. Becoming acquainted with the physicians of that city and with the better classes of its citizens generally, his qualifications and aptitude for the successful practice of his profession soon became known and recognized, and in a few months after his location there he was recommended for, and appointed, to the responsible position of physician and surgeon in the Jacksonville Surgical Infirmary, a position he held for two years and with marked success and distinction. The following five years he was engaged in the general practice at Quincy, having returned to that city from Jacksonville. During this time he was also appointed surgeon of the Blessing Hospital and physician to the Orphan's Woodland Home. Dr. Pipino resigned these positions in the summer of 1880 to remove to Missouri, for the purpose of devoting his whole time and attention to the general practice in this State. He located at Mexico and has since been a resident of this city. Dr. Pipino's skill and ability in his profession are well recognized at this city, and he has a large and increasing practice, his *clientele* including many of the best families of Mexico. Professionally, he is highly esteemed, and socially is welcomed by the best people of this city. A gentleman of culture and refinement, as well as of rare attainments in his profession, he is justly very popular, and exercises



a marked, though quiet influence in the community. On the 12th of April, 1877, Dr. Pipino was married to Miss Katie Gwin, a daughter of W. C. Gwin, a prominent citizen of Winchester, Illinois. Mrs. Pipino was born in that city on the 16th of July, 1856. The Dr. and Mrs. P. have two interesting children: Will. T. and George Berry. The Doctor is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and of the A. O. U. W. His residence is at the corner of Liberty and Calhoun Streets.

### WILLIAM POLLOCK,

of William Pollock & Co., proprietors of the Mexico City Mills, dealers in grain, and manufacturers of flour, meal, feed, etc., Mexico. Among the better class of Northern men who have come to this country since the war, those of intelligence, enterprise and means, who have linked their lives and fortunes with this county, to its great benefit and prosperity, the subject of the present sketch justly occupies an enviable position. Mr. Pollock came to this country in the spring of 1870. He was from Indiana to Missouri, but was originally from Pennsylvania. Mr. Pollock is a miller and mill-wright by lifelong experience, and has achieved his abundant success in life in that occupation. He is now one of the large mill operators of the country, and is not only interested in this county in this industry, but has important interests in the same line elsewhere. Mr. Pollock was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., September 23, 1831. His father was David Pollock, a miller by occupation, and also a successful farmer; and his mother was, before her marriage, a Miss Elizabeth Day, of an old and respected Pennsylvania family. William Pollock, the subject of this sketch, was brought up to mill building and the miller's business, and following it up to 1864 in his native State. He and his brother Joseph then came to Vincennes, Ind., and built a large mill at that place with a capacity of 200 barrels every twenty-four hours, which was afterwards increased to 325 barrels. Prior to this, however, he had built several fine mills in Pennsylvania. As stated above, Mr. Pollock came to Missouri in 1870. Since then he has run his present mill, which during that year he built. This is well known as one of the best mills in this section of the State. Besides this, he also has a mill at Slater, Mo. There is also an elevator run in connection with it. Mr. Pollock has justly always held a high place in the esteem of the public wherever he has lived, and not less so in this county than elsewhere. In 1879 he was elected mayor of the city, a position he held until 1882. He subsequently represented the fifth



ward in the city council for three terms. In 1851 Mr. Pollock was married to Miss Nancy Bell, of Pennsylvania, but she was taken from him by death some ten or twelve years afterwards. In 1865 he was married to his present wife, who was previously a Miss Sarah Elizabeth Walker. By this marriage there are two children: William Walker and Sarah M. Mr. Pollock is a member of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. O. F.

### GRANVILLE READ,

for nearly half a century a worthy and respected citizen of Audrain county, like so many of the early settlers of this county, came from that fairest and proudest daughter of the Old Dominion—the Blue Grass State of Kentucky. He was born in Scott county, Kentucky, on Cane Run (famous in the early history of that State as the scene of many Indian outrages), on the 3d of October, 1813. Mr. Read comes of an honored old Revolutionary ancestry. His grandfather, Samuel Read, was a native of Scotland, but came to America prior to the war for Independence, and took a gallant part in that long and terrible struggle. Samuel Read's brother was the famous John Read referred to in Bancroft's "History of the United States" for the distinguished services he rendered under the command of Gen. Washington. Mr. Read's father, whose name was also Samuel, became a pioneer settler of Kentucky, and was married there to Miss Nancy Baldwin. In 1831 they came on out to Missonri and settled in Boone county, where both parents lived until their death, Samuel dying in about 1846, and his wife, Nancy, the following year. Granville Read, the second of their family of children, was in his eighteenth year when his parents came to Missouri, and on the 21st of February, six years following, he was married to Miss Nancy Black, a daughter of Isaac Black of Callaway county. She was born in that county August 5, 1821. After his marriage Mr. Read settled on Cedar River in Callaway county, and the following year came to Audrain county, entering land on which he improved a farm. As a farmer Mr. Read has prospered with his advancing years, and now has a fine place of half a section of land, and is otherwise comfortably situated. Prior to the war he was an extensive stock dealer and handled a great many mules and horses. By the Emancipation Proclamation he lost about \$16,000 worth of slaves. He also grew tobacco quite extensively before the war. Mr. Read has been absent from home but very little, a trip to California in 1865, which occupied

a year, being his longest absence from the county. He and his good wife have reared eleven children: Samuel, now of Nevada, Sarah A., now Mrs. A. C. Morehead, of California; John T., also of Nevada; William J., a twin with the last named, and now deceased, having died at the age of twenty-two; Mary E., now Mrs. David L. Jesse, of Benton county, Arkansas; Nancy B. died whilst the wife of William Brown; Isaac B., Minerva, now Mrs. John S. Jesse, of Wheatland, California; Granville, Eliza, now Mrs. Benjamin Brown. Mr. Read has never taken any active part in politics and has had no aspirations for official preferment. However, he has served as deputy sheriff and in some other minor positions.

### WILLIAM F. REED,

dealer in dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, millinery goods, boots, shoes, gents' furnishing goods, carpets, trunks, valises, etc., Mexico. The true history of the rise of this city in population and wealth, and its progress in prosperity, is to be found more accurately and clearly written in the history of the lives of its leading business men who came here years ago when it was but a prairie village, and by their energy and enterprise in carving out their own fortunes have built the city up to its present importance as a trade center, and have thus attracted to it increased population and multiplying wealth. A populous and prosperous city is a fair sight to look upon, but when we contemplate it we should never forget that behind the picture which it presents are to be found the causes which produced it, the steady, silent, earnest workers, striving from day to day through the months, the seasons and the years to bring it to its position of prominence in the trade affairs of the country. It is well to look upon the place with pride, but it is better to honor the men and bear witness to their services who made it. No worthy history of Mexico can ever be written which does not accord to the name that heads this sketch a conspicuous and honorable place. Over twenty years ago William F. Reed came to Mexico a young man of humble means and a stranger, one who had made his little all by his own exertions and worth. He engaged here in general merchandising, cast his fortunes with the fortunes of this place, neither of which then seemed any too bright; but he was young then and the future was written all over with bright letters, his courage was unfaltering and his hope as radiant as the early morn. His faith was fixed on the future of Mexico, he believed in it, and he went to work with all his energies to contribute the full



measure of his duty towards making it what he felt in his prophetic soul it was destined to be. The years came and went, the great ocean-tides of fortune ebbed and flowed, the sky darkened with the storm clouds of war, and again brightened with the serene light of peace, and amidst all changes and vicissitudes William F. Reed kept his faith, fading misfortune with fortitude and equanimity, and improving to the best advantage the seasons of prosperity as they came and went. His business steadily grew in importance and his trade continued to extend itself out over the surrounding country. Year by year he increased his stock, and from time to time enlarged his building accommodations. Thus, from a handful of goods in a small frame shanty, which was rented at that twenty-odd years ago, his store has grown to the dimensions of one of the first establishments in his line in North-east Missouri. From a youth with but little or no means, he, himself, has risen to the position of one of the principal merchants in reputation, means and influence in this section of the State. If it is asked what has produced this change so honorable to him and of so much advantage to the city, the answer comes involuntarily to every intelligent man, — business capacity, integrity, enterprise and a determination to succeed. Such men succeed everywhere and anywhere; and such men will build up any country and make it great and prosperous. Let us now take a glance at the colossal establishment which the brain and energy of one man have built up. It is divided into seven large and independent departments, a capable and experienced manager being at the head of each department: (1) the clothing and furnishing goods department, including also trunks, valises, etc., is in charge of Messrs. Frank R. Turner and James W. Pledge, both efficient and successful managers in these lines of goods; (2) the boot and shoe department is in the charge of Mr. Frank Tucker, well known as one of the most capable and popular salesmen in this line in the city; (3) Mr. Shelton Insley has charge of the dress goods department, and he is so popular among the ladies that they hardly know whether most to admire him or the lovely goods he so much delights to show: any afternoon one would easily mistake the scene his department presents for a ladies' grand toilet-room, from which, after the ladies give themselves the finishing touches, they enter the ball-room, so many handsomely dressed and beautiful ladies are there always present admiring Mr. Insley's goods and casting occasional but illy concealed glances of admiration at the manager: it is not too much to say that this is the most popular center of the dress goods trade in Mexico; (4) the cloak department is in charge of Mr. Mounce, and this fairly rivals in



every particular the department of Mr. Insley; (5) then comes the staple goods department, under the charge of Mr. Pearl Glenn; this department is conducted with marked success and is very popular with the custom in this line, in Mexico and the surrounding country; (6) Mrs. Davis and Miss Mollie Harrison have charge of the dress-making department: a specialty is made in dress-making, and these ladies are known to be the most thorough and accomplished *modistes* in this section of the State; when dresses are required for special occasions, the public ladies invariably rely on this department for their work, while it also has a very large run of general custom; (7) the notion department, the last, but by no means the least, in this great bazaar of stores, is presided over by a Mr. Charles Hoblitzel; here may be found everything in the notion line, and it is but truth to say that it contains a perfect confusion almost, of articles, so numerous and varied are the goods to be met with on its shelves, yet everything is kept in the best of order, and customers are waited on with expedition and the utmost politeness. Taking this large business establishment as a whole, it is a monument to the man to whose character and business ability it owes its existence more eloquent than any testimony that could be engraved on brass or cut in stone. A sketch of the life of such a man is well worthy a place in this volume. He makes a motto of low prices and cash,—*cash always*, both as a *seller* and a *buyer*, for this he conceives is the true basis of successful business enterprise. Mr. Reed was born in Boone county, Missouri, on the 5th of April, 1839. His early educational advantages were very poor; indeed, he may be said to have educated himself. He continued on the farm until 1862, when, ambitious to rise something above his surroundings, he came to Mexico and established in a small way the nucleus of his present business. From that time forward the threads of his life have been interwoven so intimately with those of his business that the history of one is the history of the other. In the month of October, 1861, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Mary A. Williams of this county. They have two children: Henry and Bessie. Mr. Reed's father, John Reed, is still living, and is now a resident of Boone county. Mr. W. F. Reed owns and is successfully conducting one of the largest dairy farms in this section of the State. His place contains 925 acres of land adjoining Mexico, and he milks regularly over 100 head of cows, having on his place, however, over 200 head. Mr. Reed's mother is now deceased. Mr. Reed is justly regarded as one of the public-spirited citizens of Mexico, and wields a potent influence in its business affairs.

## W. L. REED, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Mexico. Dr. Reed, who has been engaged in the active practice of his profession for nearly twenty years, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Washington county, April 5, 1837. He was a son of Rev. Samuel Reed, a well known and eminent Presbyterian divine of the Keystone State, a graduate of both Jefferson College and Princeton Theological College. He moved from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, to Beallsville, Monroe county, Ohio. Dr. Reed was reared in Monroe county, Ohio, on a farm, and at a comparatively early age began the study of medicine (in the year 1855), studying during the summer months and teaching school during winter months. He studied with Drs. Grier and Armstrong, at Beallsville, Ohio. Afterwards he attended the Detroit Medical College of Michigan, from which he was duly graduated, and he also attended the Rush Medical College of Chicago. Dr. Reed began the practice of medicine at Cerre Gordo, Piatt county, Illinois, in 1864. Subsequently Dr. Reed removed to Kansas City, and after remaining there for about two years came to Mexico in 1882, where he has since resided. Dr. Reed makes a specialty of eye and ear diseases, in which he had remarkable success; but he also, of course, attends to the general practice. By his long experience in the practice, as well as his thorough medical and general education, Dr. Reed has become a more than ordinarily skillful and successful physician. Indeed, in the line of his specialty he has effected some cures which have given him a very wide and enviable reputation. On the 17th of October, 1865, Dr. Reed was married in Jackson county, Iowa, to Miss Mary Sartwell, originally of Niagara, New York. The Dr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the M. E. Church South. The Doctor is also a member of the Masonic order, as well of the Linten District Medical Society. He is president of the Audrain County Medical Society, and also a member of the Illinois State Medical Society. Three of Dr. Reed's uncles, on his father's side, were prominent ministers in the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor's mother was a Miss Margaret Thompson before her marriage, and was born and reared in Pennsylvania. His father survived to a ripe old age, dying when 78 years old.

## JOSEPH RENIE,

farmer and stock raiser, and blacksmith. Mr. Renie, a self-made man and substantial property holder of Salt River township, is of French



parentage, and was a son of Bartholomew Renie, of Paris, and wife, *nee* Miss Marie A. Buchey, also of the Land of Vines. They came to America in about 1816, and met each other for the first time on the ship which bore them across the blue waters of the Atlantic. They were married the same year after landing at New Orleans, and subsequently came West to Dearborn county, Indiana, locating at Lawrenceburg, where Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 25th of April, 1827. As he grew up, Joseph Renie learned the blacksmith trade, serving his apprenticeship at Vernon, Indiana, where he worked, in all about seven or eight years. On the 17th of April, 1854, he was married in Jennings county, of that State, to Miss Lydia Griffith, and two years afterwards he removed to Missouri, locating at Mexico, where he became blacksmith to the North Missouri Railroad, which was building at that time. Subsequently he located on Richland creek, and ran a shop there for about four years. In 1863 Mr. Renie removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he carried on a shop with success for seven years. He then, in 1870, returned to Audrain county and settled on a tract of 80 acres of land, which he had bought in 1858, where he opened a shop, made a farm and has since resided. Industry and good management have prospered him abundantly, and his former small place has expanded into a handsome landed estate of nearly 480 acres. He is engaged also in stock raising, and has about fifty head of good cattle, besides a number of mules, horses, hogs, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Renie have a family of seven children: Augustus A., Albert A., Josephine E. (now Mrs. Lew Payne, of Wellsville, Missonri), Edward H., William R., John S. and Charles A. Mrs. Renie is a member of the Methodist Church.

#### JOSEPH A. RINGO,

of Ringo Bros., dealers in hardware, stoves, tin-ware, farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc., Mexico. Their present business was established in March, 1883, and from the beginning, the establishment of these gentlemen has been one of the leading houses in their line in this city. They come of one of the old and prominent families of Audrain, and therefore have an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout the surrounding country — and being men of thorough business qualifications and of popular address, it was but natural to expect that they would assume a leading position in business. Besides having a more than an ordinarily good trade in the several branches of their business, mentioned above, they make specialties of



the "Old Hickory Wagon," "The Columbus Buggy," and the "Betze Washing Machine" and those of "The Steam Cookers." These goods are well known to the public, and even where they are not known they need no higher recommendation than their use gives them. A heavy demand is constantly pouring in for them, and the trade is steadily increasing. It is not too much to say that the "Old Hickory Wagon," and the "Columbus Buggy" are two of the best vehicles ever introduced into general use in Audrain county. As has been said, the Ringo family is one of the old and respected families of Audrain county. Mr. Ringo's parents came to this county from Illinois in 1854, and the father followed farming here for a number of years. Mr. Burt Ringo, one of the above firm, subsequently ran the Ringo House at Mexico, well known throughout this State and all over the West as one of the best hotels in the smaller cities of the country. The family was originally from Kentucky, from which they emigrated to Illinois in about 1851. Joseph A. Ringo was born May 15, 1857, and was reared on a farm. His education was received in the common schools, and on the 17th of March, 1874, he was married to Miss Sadie White of Monroe county. They have one child, James Alvin. Mr. Ringo's mother was a Miss Mary J. Clark before her marriage, and was of the well known Clark family of Kentucky. His father, Alvin Ringo, was also of an old Kentucky family. Mr. Ringo and wife are members of the Christian Church.

#### CHARLES D. RODGERS,

county surveyor and road and bridge commissioner. Mr. Rodgers, a young man of more than ordinary prominence in Audrain county, and one of its most popular public officials, is a native Missourian, and has resided in Audrain county since he was one year old, except while attending school or teaching. His primary education was acquired in the school of the district where he was raised, until 1874, when he entered the select male high school, taught by Prof. H. M. Hamill, in Mexico, Missouri, and afterwards he attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, in 1875; the State University in 1877-78, and graduated in 1878 in the Normal department of the University. He attended the Normal at Kirksville again in 1879, and subsequently, in 1880, he took a special surveyor's course at the State University, and the same year was elected surveyor of this county. Mr. Rodgers was reared on a farm, and prior to his election to his present office followed farming and school teaching for some

years. Having made a special study of surveying, as well as being a young man of irreproachable habits and good business qualifications, it is but saying what is known to all the county that he has made one of the most capable and efficient surveyors the county ever had. Personally he is very popular, and will doubtless hold other positions in the gift of the people aside from the one he now occupies. His parents, Andrew J. Rodgers and Jane M., *nee* Dunlap, were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. They came out to Calaway county from the Blue Grass State in an early day. The father became a successful farmer of that county, and one of its most highly respected citizens.

#### CHARLES A. ROLLING,

of Ogle & Rolling, dealers in boots and shoes, Mexico. On his father's side Mr. Rolling is of French parentage, but on his mother's, of German origin. Both parents came to this country when young, the father from Paris, France, where he was born August 19, 1837, and the mother from Kurhessen, Germany, where she was born May 10, 1839. They were married in St. Louis, in 1863, and the father, whose name was Adolphus Rolling, followed coopering, of which trade he was a master at that city for many years. Charles A. was born in St. Louis, February 1, 1864, and learned the boot and shoe business as he grew up. He subsequently followed the business from 1876 for seven years in his native city, four years at Wm. Ogle's, 1028 Broadway, and the three following years at J. G. Brandt's, 504 and 506 Franklin avenue, one of the most prominent shoe houses in the country. In the fall of 1883 he came to Mexico. He and Mr. Ogle then formed a partnership and have since been carrying on the boot and shoe business at this city together. Although they have been here only a short time, they will doubtless become a leading firm in this line, for both understand their business thoroughly, are men of perfect reliability, and have opened a good stock of goods. They keep the best qualities and latest styles of boots and shoes, ladies, gents, children's and infants'. Courteous and polite to all who enter their store, they show by their actions that it is no bore to show goods, and this makes every one feel at ease and welcome in their house. In a word, they possess every quality and qualification to build up a large custom, and this they are rapidly doing. Close attention to business, fair dealing and politeness will win, and these three qualities they are determined to show at all times and under all cir-

cumstances. A prosperous future may be safely predicted for this thorough-going and enterprising firm.

### CLEMENT F. ROSENBURY,

plasterer and contractor, Mexico. Mr. Rosenbury, the leading business man of Mexico in his line, and an artisan of life-long experience in his trade, has been engaged in this business at Mexico since 1872, and, although coming here a young man and a stranger, he has risen to the foremost position in his line at this city. For the year 1883 every business house of any importance constructed at Mexico was plastered by him or under him as contractor, as were most of the dwellings worthy of mention. He has been very successful, as these facts show, and as a citizen he is well respected. Untiring industry and close attention to business, as well as good management, have brought to him, as they almost invariably do, entire success. Mr. Rosenbury is a native of Ohio, born on the 25th of June, 1864, in the county of Tuscarawas. When he was a mere lad, in 1853, his parents removed to Plymouth, Indiana, where he grew up and learned the plasterer's trade. His father, George Rosenbury, was a regular plasterer and a contractor in that line, and Clement F. thus had exceptional advantages to learn the business. In 1864 he enlisted in the 13th Ind. Cavalry and served from February of that year until the latter part of November, 1865, being mustered out of the service at Vicksburg, Mississippi. After the war he returned to Indiana and followed plastering at various points in that State until 1872 when he came to Mexico, where he has since resided. Mr. Rosenbury's success here since that time has already been spoken of. On the 7th of January, 1875, Mr. R. was married to Miss Mary C. Dearing, a daughter of J. W. Dearing, whose sketch precedes this. Mr. and Mrs. R. have two children: Frank L. and Alice D. Mrs. R. is a member of the Christian Church.

### THOMAS P. ROTHWELL, A. M., M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Mexico. Dr. Rothwell, a physician who has risen to a position of prominence in his profession in North-east Missouri, comes of one of the oldest and best families in this section of the State. He was the third in the family of six children of that old citizen and eminent physician of Callaway county, Dr. John Rothwell, a sketch of whose life occupies a deservedly conspicuous place



in the history of that county recently published. In Dr. Rothwell's, Sr's. family there were two other sons, both of whom have risen to prominence in life: William R. Rothwell, A. M., D. D., is professor of theology and moral philosophy in William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri; and Hon. Gideon F. Rothwell, of Moberly, was a member of the 46th Congress from the Moberly district, and is a leading lawyer of Randolph county. Dr. Rothwell's, Jr's., mother was of the well-known Rentro family, of Virginia. She is still living (her husband being deceased) and is a lady of great strength of mind and character. Dr. Rothwell, Jr., was born in Callaway county, September 14, 1833, and was reared in his native county. As he grew up circumstances were no more favorable for him to secure an advanced education than they were for other young men of the vicinity. But his life illustrates again the truth of the old adage "that men make circumstances, not circumstances men." Dr. Rothwell rose superior to his surroundings, and almost alone, by his exertions and strength of character, succeeded in acquiring a higher education. Qualifying himself in the home schools, by private study, and as teacher in the district school, to enter college, he matriculated at the State University and continued a student there until his graduation in 1857. Prior to entering the University, however, he had studied under his father, and after completing his course at Columbia, he resumed the study and attended his first course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, session of 1860 and 1861. By this time, and also having the exceptional advantage of constant instruction from his father, as well as having a marked aptitude for the profession, he was amply qualified to engage in the practice. On the coming on of the war Dr. Rothwell, being of Southern ancestry and sympathies, as well as sincerely believing that the South was right on the question of protecting her institutions from overthrow by outside influences, enlisted in the State Guard, under Gov. Jackson's call for troops, and was appointed assistant surgeon of Maj. Robinson's battalion — was finally taken prisoner but was afterwards released under bond. He then again entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1863. Following this, Dr. Rothwell located at Mexico in the practice of his profession, where he has since resided. He is therefore one of the oldest practicing physicians in duration of residence in this city. For over twenty years he has been visiting the sick and administering to the suffering, going wherever duty called, at all times, and in all circumstances; and thus he has steadily risen, being thoroughly qualified, capable and faithful, to the position of one of the leading

practitioners in his profession in Audrain county, and to that of one of the leading physicians in North-east Missouri. Dr. Rothwell's career in his profession has been one of uninterrupted success. In the meanwhile he has not failed to accumulate some of the substantial evidences of prosperity. However, he has not made the acquisition of wealth his controlling object in life, and what he has accumulated has come to him more as a result of long and well directed industry than as an object of special solicitude. As a citizen, no man in Audrain county stands higher in public esteem than he. On the 10th of May, 1865, Dr. Rothwell was married to Miss Carrie Adams, a daughter of the late Judge Increase Adams, an old and prominent citizen of this county. The Doctor is a member of the County and District Medical Societies, and is one of the leading physicians in these organizations.

### JACOB RULOFF,

of Clacher & Ruloff, dealers in hardware, stoves, tin-ware and cutlery, also in the leading manufacture of farm and spring wagons, carriages and buggies, repairing and mowing machinery and farm implements of all kinds; also, manufacturers of tin and copper-ware, etc., etc., Mexico. Mr. Ruloff is a native of Germany, born in Prussia, August 25, 1822, and was a son of Jacob, Sr., and Anna (Gallo) Ruloff, the father also a native of Germany, but the mother born and reared across in France. Mr. Ruloff's early youth was spent in his native country, where he attended the native parochial schools. In 1834, however, his parents came to America, and located at Winchester, Va. Jacob grew up at that place, and when nineteen years of age came to St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in different lines of employment up to 1860. After this he began farming in Callaway county, and followed it with success for fifteen years. In 1875 Mr. Ruloff came to Mexico, Audrain county, and the following year commenced the hardware business at Mexico, by associating himself with Mr. Clacher, his present partner, and they established their present business. Both are energetic, thorough-going business men, and keep a good stock of goods constantly on hand in the lines indicated above. They make it a motto to deal fairly with their customers, and thus secure and retain the confidence of the public. They have a good trade, which is steadily increasing. In 1844 Mr. Ruloff was married to Miss Anna M. Andries, of St. Louis, but originally of Germany. They have seven children: John M., George A., Barbara, Ellen, Katie, Emma and Fannie. John, the eldest, is engaged in busi-



ness in St. Louis ; Katie and Emma are married, and reside in that city ; but Barbara is married to a commercial traveler, and lives in Chicago. Mrs. Ruloff was principally reared in this country, and is a lady of many estimable qualities. She has shown herself a faithful wife and devoted mother, and is much esteemed by her neighbors and acquaintances.

### J. H. RUNKEL,

proprietor of Runkel's meat market, Mexico. Mr. Runkel is one of those industrious, energetic Pennsylvanians whose names are almost invariably synonyms of success wherever they are, and in whatever line of business they are engaged. Mr. Runkel has been in business in Mexico less than four years, yet such is the character of man he is, that in that short time he has gone to the front in the meat trade of this city, and is now its leading business man in this line. He first began business in a frame building, located where his present spacious establishment now stands, but the former was burned down by accident in December, 1882. Besides attending to the general retail trade, he supplies a number of other butchers in the city with their stocks. Mr. Runkel was born in Lebanon county, Pa., September 10, 1829. His parents, Henry and Christian (Mark) Runkel, were both also natives of that State, and were both of Swiss descent, their ancestors having, respectively, come over from that country during the early history of the Keystone State. They both lived in Pennsylvania until their death. J. H. was reared on a farm, and learned the butcher's trade, working desultorily at that trade while on the farm. In 1873 he located at Port Royal, in Pennsylvania, and established a butcher shop of his own, which he carried on with success until he came to Missouri. On the 10th of November, 1850, he was married to Miss Rosanna Miller, of that State. She died in 1869, leaving a family of two children : George C. and Christiana E. In January, 1872, Mr. Runkel was married to his present wife. She was formerly a Miss Elizabeth Foreman, of Palmyra, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. R. have one child : Annie R. Mrs. R. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her husband contributes liberally to the support of that denomination.

### JAMES RUSE,

one of the substantial men of Audrain county, is a native of England, and was born in Suffolkshire, May 15, 1830. He was reared there by his parents, James and Ether (Walker) Ruse, and in 1848, with his



brother, David, came to the United States, landing first at New York. James, the subject of this sketch, located in Connecticut where he remained for thirteen years, and was married there April 7, 1863, to Miss Augusta Simms, of Norwalk, Conn., but of English parentage. Following his marriage, Mr. Ruse came West, stopping first at Monmouth, Ill., where he lived for three years, and then, in 1866, came to Missouri, settling in Audrain county. Here Mr. Ruse engaged in farming, and three years afterwards settled on his homestead near Mexico. That is an excellent farm of 240 acres, one of the better homesteads of Salt River township. Mr. Ruse has followed farming and stock raising exclusively during his residence in this county, and he is still carrying on these interests. His farm is well stocked with a good class of cattle, hogs, etc., and he annually puts on the market large numbers of each. Besides his homestead, Mr. R. has another place of 80 acres, which is on the Littleby, and is well improved. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Ruse removed to Mexico, where he is now residing, for the purpose of educating his children, but he still carries on his farming and stock industries. A man in comfortable circumstances, he has erected a substantial and neat residence in this city, which he occupies with his family. Mr. and Mrs. R. have five children: Carrie E., Annie F., Franklin, Hattie and Minnie. All are attending school in this city. He and wife are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Ruse's brother also came out to Illinois and is now a resident of that State.

#### FRANCIS M. SALLEE

comes of French ancestry on both sides. Both the Sallees and Moseleys are old Virginia families, and branches of these families early settled in Kentucky as well as in other States. Mr. Sallee, the subject of this sketch, comes of the Kentucky branch of his ancestry. His father was Edward Sallee, who came out to Kentucky in the pioneer days of the country, and afterwards, having grown up and married, removed to Missouri, and settled in Callaway county in 1829. Mr. Sallee's mother was, before her marriage, a Miss Magdaline Moseley. She reared a large family of children, there having been thirteen in all, but six of whom, however, are now living: John P., still adjoining the old Sallee homestead in Callaway county; Thomas, in Henry county; Francis M., the subject of this sketch; Robert, Martha A., widow of Sanford Jameson now of this county; and Keren, a maiden lady also of this county. On first coming to Callaway county the family settled on what is now the site of the State Insane

Asylum, but afterwards removed to Richland, where the parents died years afterwards; the father, August 18, 1851, aged seventy-five, and the mother, August 15, 1855, aged sixty-five. The father was an industrious, successful farmer, and well respected as a citizen. He left a comfortable estate. Francis M. Sallee, our subject, was six years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, having been born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, December 21, 1823. Growing up on his father's farm, he attended the schools of the neighborhood, and early acquired an average education among the young men of the vicinity. Fond of adventure, he fell an easy victim to the California gold excitement, and joined that innumerable caravan which moved on to the mysterious land of the far-off Pacific Coast. He returned to old Callaway in 1851, a wiser, if not a happier man, fully persuaded that about the surest way after all to win success in life is by the steady methods of persevering industry. Mr. Sallee then engaged in teaching school in Callaway county. In 1855 he entered a body of land near Benton City, in Audrain county, where he improved a place and farmed until 1857, and also carried on carpentering. On the 9th of May, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary C. Sampson, a daughter of John and Mildred (Tinsley) Sampson. After his marriage Mr. Sallee carried on a farm near Mexico, and has since been farming in this county. Mr. Sallee lives three miles south-west of Mexico. Mrs. Sallee died November 8, 1874. She left a family of five children: Martha M., Rachel T., Elizabeth, Catherine A. and Millie Buford, the last two twins. Mrs. Jameson at present makes her home with her brother, Francis M., her husband having died in 1866. She is a lady of charitable impulses and has reared several orphan children.

#### JAMES H. SALLEE,

of Sallee & Brooks, dealers in books, stationery, wall paper, fancy goods, newspapers, periodicals, school supplies, chromos, fine pictures, notions, etc., Mexico. Mr. Sallee, who has had a long business experience, began in his present business at Mexico, some fifteen years ago, at which time Mr. Thos. V. McConnell was his partner. Mr. Sallee has continued in the same business from that time up to the present. His large trade and established business success are therefore not the work of a day, nor of a year, but of nearly half a generation of unceasing industry, good management, and close attention to business. Mr. McConnell, his first partner, subsequently sold to Mr. N. M. Roberts, and the latter sold to Mr. Henry F.



Brooks, thus forming the present firm. Well established as this business is, it is of course one of the permanent institutions in their line in Mexico, and is so thoroughly grounded in the confidence of the public that it justly holds an influential position among the business houses of this city. Messrs. Sallee & Brooks carry a stock of goods in their respective lines that would do credit to a place much larger than Mexico, for they have not only a heavy custom in this city, but their trade extends out over the surrounding country, even beyond the ordinary limits of the business patronage of this place. They have built up a reputation for low prices and good goods, surpassed by no store in this part of the State. Mr. Sallee is a native Missourian, born in Palmyra, October 9, 1843. His education was acquired in the common schools, but having a natural inclination for business pursuits, he early turned his attention to the acquisition of that knowledge of mercantile life which would enable him ultimately to successfully establish himself as a business man. He began as a clerk in a business house, and having come to Mexico, he became deputy postmaster under Enoch Hooton at this place in 1858. He afterwards clerked and was otherwise busily occupied until 1869, when he had accumulated sufficient means to start in business on his own account. He and Mr. McConnell then formed a partnership in the present business, already mentioned. On the 30th of June, 1868, Mr. Sallee was married to Miss Dee Robards, formerly of Boone county, of this State. She was born in that county November 18, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Sallee have five children: Katie, Elizabeth, John, Lella and Doreas. Mr. Sallee is a member of the Masonic Order. Mr. Sallee's parents, John H. and Elizabeth R. (Chandler) Sallee, were from Kentucky. They came to this State in 1830. The father was a mill-wright by trade, and followed that occupation for many years. He died at Mexico in 1864. The mother survived her husband some ten years.

#### HEZEKIAH SHAFER,

a successful farmer and stock raiser of Audrain county, is of German-Irish parentage, his father, Michael Shafer, having been a descendant of the historic land of the Nibelungen Lied, and his mother, whose maiden name was Naney Ireland, having come of an ancient ancestry native to the Emerald Isle, whose name she bore. They were married, and reared their family in the Empire State of the West — Ohio, where both lived until their death. Hezekiah Shafer was



the eldest in their family of eleven children, and was born in Knox county, Ohio, near Mt. Vernon, on the 31st of March, 1820. Later along the family removed to Hancock county, where Hezekiah was reared, and received an ordinary common school education. About the time of completing his majority he obtained a situation as clerk in a store, and continued in the same position for nearly five years, and under the same proprietor. He then obtained a clerkship in another house at greatly advanced wages, and after clerking two years in this position became a partner in the house, continuing in it thus for six years. On the 10th of November, 1846, he was married to Miss Cynthia A. Wiseman, of Hancock, Fairfield county, Ohio, born November 20, 1827, and a daughter of Benjamin and Alma Wiseman, her father formerly of Virginia, but her mother originally of Connecticut. At the end of his six years' partnership, Mr. Shafer continued the business on his own account, until 1856, when he came to Illinois and engaged in hotel keeping and farming and handling stock. He was located at what is now called the Ten-mile House, near Chicago. He remained there until 1863, and then removed to Will county, Illinois, where he continued the stock business and farming for about nine years. In 1872 Mr. Shafer came to Missouri and bought a farm in Callaway county, near McCredie, where he carried on farming and handling stock for some seven years, coming thence to his present place, the William Day farm, in Audrain county. This place contains 400 acres of good land, and is one of the best stock farms in the vicinity. Mr. Shafer makes a specialty of raising short-horn cattle, and has a good breed of that class of stock. He also has a cattle ranch in Kansas, and for a number of years past has dealt in Kansas and in Indian cattle as well as in horses, etc. Mr. Shafer has been quite successful as a stock man and is one of the substantial property holders of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have but one child, a daughter, Mary C., now grown and the wife of William Telfair, of Chicago. They have two adopted children that they are rearing, Maud and Ralph. Mrs. Shafer is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Shafer is a member of the Masonic Order.

#### MAJOR D. E. SHEA,

real estate, insurance and loan agent, Mexico. Major Shea has been a resident of Mexico since 1873, and is, by nativity, of Ireland, having been born near Ennis, in the County Clare, of the Emerald Isle, on the 23d of May, 1838. He was reared in his native county

up to the age of sixteen, and by this time had received the elements of an ordinary English education in the local schools. In 1854 Major Shea emigrated to the United States, and on reaching this country, located first in Fulton county, New York, where he was engaged in cheese-making for about a year. He was then employed in a paper mill until his removal to Wisconsin. In the Badger state, Major Shea located at Racine, where he learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, and worked at it until the war was well under headway. However, he was not constantly engaged in his trade, for during this time he attended normal school, and afterwards took a course at commercial college. Making his home in the North on coming to this country, and becoming identified with its people and interested on the Union side, he naturally espoused the cause of the Government when the rebellion broke out, and early in the war enlisted in the Federal service. He was first a private in Company A, First U. S. Mechanic Fusiliers, in which he served a term of three months. He then enlisted in Company K, of the 33d Wisconsin, of which he was made second lieutenant, and served with conspicuous gallantry until the close of the war. He participated in no less than twenty-one regular engagements, and although he always led his men wherever duty called and without a fear, he was wounded but once during the entire war, and then only slightly. At the battle or siege of Vicksburg he was promoted to the first lieutenancy of his company. After the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, in July, 1864, between General A. J. Smith and General Forrest, he was placed in command of Company M, First Missouri Light Artillery, on detached service, and after about six months' service with the battery, joined his regiment in time to take part in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, where he was made adjutant of his regiment. Such an army record any soldier might be proud to boast, and although it is one of great credit, Mr. Shea is not the man to plume himself on his own exploits. No man speaks of his services in the army with more modesty than he. He was honorably discharged after the close of the war, and returned to Wisconsin. Prior to this, on the 15th of November, 1863, Miss Mary Rowan, of Racine, Wisconsin, had become his wife. This union has proved one of much domestic happiness. The Major and Mrs. S. have had nine children: Martha C., Sarah F., Alice, J., Edward L., Daniel Emmet, Nellie (deceased), Kate R., George F. and Mary B. After the war (in October, 1865), Major Shea moved to Audrain county, Missouri, and followed farming for about eight years. He then moved to Mexico, and engaged in his present business. Major Shea



was public administrator for some twelve years, and is at present a member of the school board of this city. In 1882, with some other gentlemen, he organized a military company at Mexico, of which he was elected captain, Mr. D. T. Gentry being first lieutenant, and Mr. Houston, second lieutenant; and upon the organization of the Sixth Regiment National Guards of Missouri, he was commissioned Major, his commission bearing date January 3d, 1884. Major Shea, as the above facts show, has been engaged in his present business for a number of years, and being a man of high character, marked influence and thorough business qualifications, he has taken a position among the foremost men in the real estate, insurance and loan business in Mexico. He has a large and steadily increasing business. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

#### JUDGE JAMES H. SHELL,

a veteran of two wars, and an old and esteemed citizen of Audrain county, is by nativity from the old Rhomboid State, the home of the iron-willed President, Gen. Jackson, and was born in Sullivan county, August 6, 1818. Growing up in East Tennessee, in 1836 he enlisted in the Florida War, and was made sergeant of his company. He followed the flag of his country for fourteen long months through the everglades and morasses of the Flowery Peninsula, and until the expiration of his term of service, or rather, until the conclusion of the war. Returning then to his native State, like Andrew Johnson he learned the tailor's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and becoming a thorough master of the *art adapter*; and on the 5th of July, 1840, he was married to Miss Aneret T. Payne, originally of Virginia, born October 11, 1818. Judge Shell continued to work at his trade in Tennessee until 1843 when he came to Missouri, and located at New London, in Ralls county, where he carried on the merchant-tailoring business for several years, and until the outbreak of the Mexican war. An old soldier, when the clash of arms was heard in the far-off Land of the Cactus, like a race-horse at the tap of the drum, he was off again, and was soon found keeping step to the music of the Union as the Stars and Stripes floated above him. He was under the command of Gen. Price, then Col. Price, and unknown to fame as a grand old *Pater Patræ* of Missouri, the noble title he afterwards gloriously won. Judge Shell served for eleven months in the gallant ranks of the Missouri soldiery, but unfortunately was attacked by a malignant fever then proving more fatal to our troops



than the death-dealing musketry of the dark-visaged Mexican. He was confined to the hospital for some three months; and his malady proved so serious that he was forced to accept a discharge for disability. The effect of the fever settled in his right leg and hip, and to this day he is affected with lameness, and is a great sufferer from ulceration of his leg. Returning to Missouri after his discharge, he resumed working at his trade at New London following his recovery; and also began farming, to a certain extent. He continued these in Ralls county until 1856, when he came to Audrain county, and settled on Lick creek. The following year Judge Shell located on his present place, where he has since resided, and has been occupied exclusively with farming. Judge Shell has been fairly successful as a farmer and has a good place of nearly 200 acres. A man of superior intelligence and high character, and having always taken an intelligent interest in the affairs of his county, he has long held the position by common consent of one of the leading men of his vicinity. Judge Shell has served as treasurer of his township for fourteen years, and has been warmly urged from different parts of the county to become a candidate for county judge, but preferring the quiet and comforts of home life to the annoyances and distractions incident to prominent official position, he has steadily declined to accept the position sought to be thrust upon him. His friends, however, have insisted upon conferring upon him the title, even if he would not undertake the duties of the office, and he is everywhere called "Judge" Shell, a compliment sincerely bestowed, and which Judge Shell is not the man to despise. Judge Shell is quite extensively engaged in the stock business, and also runs a large hay press, having most of his place in meadow. He ships about \$2,000 to \$3,000 worth of hay annually. The Judge and Mrs. Shell have been abundantly blessed in their family, and have nine children: Malissa, now Mrs. Canterbury; James Richard, who lives near Laddonia, in Audrain county; Susan, now Mrs. Milton Hurley, of Ralls county; Virginia, now the widow of A. J. Gardner; Emma, now Mrs. J. P. Gass, of Pike county; Alice, now Mrs. Howard Gass; William, residing near Mexico; and Frank M., now one of the professors of the college at Paynesville. One, besides, is deceased, Charles, who shot himself accidentally, dying at the age of seventeen. The Judge and Mrs. S. are both members of the church, the Judge of the Christian, and his wife of the M. E. South. The Judge is a member of the I. O. O. F.

## JAMES M. SIMS

comes of ancestry of pioneer settlers, his grandfather, William Sims, having been one of the first settlers of Madison county, Kentucky, and his father, Elias, having been one of the first of Boone county, Missouri. His grandfather was from North Carolina, and the family, residents of that State, can be traced back to the time of Lord Raleigh, the founder of the old North State Colony. Mr. Sims' mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Elizabeth Martin, also of a pioneer family of the Blue Grass State. The parents came to Missouri in about 1825, and located in Boone county, where the mother died in 1832. The father, Elias Sims, was married a second time, Miss Cynthia Pemberton, originally of Virginia, becoming his last wife. James M. was the fifth of his father's first family of children, the others being William M., of Mexico, this county; Winifred J., who died while the wife of Jacob Mosely; Garland M., of this county; Lucy A. and Minerva, now Mrs. Yount, of Callaway county. In the second family there were three children: — John G., who died leaving a family; Robert, now of Saline county; and Sallie, now the wife of James Boone, of California. James M. Sims was fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death, which occurred in 1842, having been born in Boone county, April 11, 1828, and being left at that age with his own way to make in the world, he went over into Howard county, where he had a married sister residing, with whom he made his home until eighteen years of age. He then came to Audrain county and entered upon his career as a farmer and citizen of this county. A young man of industry and good habits, he steadily prospered in life, and soon entered a fine tract of about 240 acres of land on Schullick, where he improved a farm. He subsequently entered 500 acres near by, and as the years rolled around became one of the solid farmers and substantial citizens of the county. He sold that place in 1861 and removed to his present farm. Here he has an excellent stock farm of several hundred acres, and is comfortably situated. On the 1st of February, 1849, Mr. Sims was married to Miss Louisa Goatly, a daughter of John and Nellie (Marshall) Goatly, early settlers of Boone county, but later along residents of this county. Mrs. Sims has two sisters, both married, Elizabeth, the wife of Gideon P. Williams, and Sarah, wife of Thomas J. Martin. She also has one brother, Armistead, now of California, where Mr. Martin and family also reside. Mr. and Mrs. S. have



eleven children, eight of whom are now living: Lucy A., now Mrs. William Hensley, of Jackson county; Nellie, now Mrs. Charles Dingle, of California; Mary E., now Mrs. Charles Lewis; Minerva E., now Mrs. James A. Lewis; Winifred J., who died while the wife of Charles House; Elias W., Jefferson D., Louisa and James D., all at home.

#### DANIEL PIERCE SINNOTT,

baggage-master of the Chicago and Alton and the Wabash Railroads, Mexico. Mr. Sinnott, one of the most efficient and popular baggage-masters in the railroad service in this section of the State, is a native of Ireland, born in Wexton, June 10, 1837, where he remained until he was fifteen years of age. He then came to America and landed at Quebec, locating, however, at Montreal, where he worked for two years in a machine shop. He then did farm work in Canada for several years and in 1856 came to St. Louis. Mr. Sinnott was employed in the Missouri Railroad shops for three years, and then went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, working for the Jackson Railroad at that place for two years. In 1861 he left Mississippi for St. Louis and afterwards went to Chicago and then to Cincinnati. At Cincinnati Mr. Sinnott enlisted in the gunboat service, and served afterwards under Admiral Porter for three years. During this time he was severely wounded in the face by a piece of a bomb-shell. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Sinnott came to St. Louis county, and followed farming in that county for some five years, but in 1871 he was employed by the North Missouri Railroad and worked at Moberly for six years, coming to Mexico in 1877, where he has since resided. In 1868 Mr. Sinnott was married to Miss Johanna Sheahan, of St. Louis county, and a native of St. Louis. They have three children, Mary, Anna and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Sinnott are members of the Catholic Church.

#### OLIVER P. SMITH,

a highly respected business man of Mexico, was a son of Capt. William Smith, of Boone county, and was born in that county February 2, 1835. Mr. Smith's father was a native of Madison county, Kentucky, and came out to Missouri in 1819. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed that calling in Boone county until his death. He became quite successful and left a comfortable estate. Mr. Smith's mother before her marriage was a Miss Martha McMichael, a native of this State. She was married in Boone county. Capt. Smith commanded



a company of militiamen in an early day under the old muster laws. They reared a family of seven children, most of whom are still residents of this State. Oliver P. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Boone county, and besides the ordinary advantages for an education had the benefit of a term at the State University. On the 18th of February, 1862, he was married to Miss Martha Barnes, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Burckhardt) Barnes, formerly of Randolph county. Mrs. S. was born in that county June 10, 1841. Her father came to this State in 1810, and was married at Fort Hempstead, in Howard county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Ella, Mattie and Leona. They are both members of the Church, he of the Presbyterian and she of the Methodist. Mr. Smith followed farming and stock dealing in Boone county with success until his removal to Mexico in 1881. Here he has since followed various lines of business, including the drug business for about nine months. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and also of the A. O. U. W.

#### J. ADD. SMITH,

farmer, and although a mere youth during the progress of the civil war, bravely cast his life into the balance for the sunny southern Southland, and became a plighted soldier of the three-barred but ill-starred banner of the Confederacy. It was in 1862, when a veritable cataclysm of internecine strife was sweeping over the State, that he enlisted in the army under the command of Col. Porter, being at the time only nineteen years of age. He bore a gallant part in Porter's raid of that year in North Missouri, and was severely wounded at Kirksville, and taken prisoner. Kept at the St. Louis and Alton prisons for about six months, he was then sent to Johnson's Island, at Little Rock Arkansas, then exchanged, and thus restored to the ranks of his brave comrades to follow the banner of the South until it was furled to float no more in the heavens for ever. He surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865, having participated in many a hard-fought battle, where the mysterious death-river moaned and all else was mute. During the latter part of the war he was under Gen. Parsons, serving in Capt. Bowles' company of the 9th Missouri infantry, and one year in Vonpool's Battery, and participated in the whole of Banks' campaign. Mr. Smith was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, near Somerset, July 2, 1842, and was a son of James C. and Sarah (Suber) Smith, who came to Missouri with their family in 1844 and settled in Audrain county, two miles north-west

of Mexico, where J. Add. grew to manhood. His father is now a resident of Vernon county, having removed to that county from Audrain in 1874. On the 6th of November, 1866, Mr. S. was married to Miss Emma Smith, a daughter of John R. Smith (no relative of his, however). Prior to this, Mr. Smith, the subject of this sketch, had been constantly engaged in farming in the county, and he now settled on his present place. Here he has a neat, excellent farm of over 100 acres, and has it comfortably improved. Mr. Smith is an industrious and well respected citizen, and is steadily coming to the front in the industrial affairs of life, as well as otherwise. He and his good wife have a family of three children: Eddie, May and Rolla.

### LOWRIE C. SMITH,

one of the most stirring and energetic farmers and stock men of Audrain county, was born at Paris, in Monroe county, October 2, 1853, and was reared at that place, Hannibal, and in this county, principally in the latter, however. His father, John R. Smith, was a merchant tailor by occupation, and followed that business at the places named during Lowrie C.'s youth. He is still in the business and is now at Belton, Tex., to which he removed in 1883. For a number of years in this county, however, he was engaged in farming and had a comfortable place on Lick creek. He was originally from Virginia, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Lucy Allen. They came to Missouri in 1838. They had a family of five children: Thomas E., now of Belton, Texas; Oliver P., now of Temple, the same State; John, of this county; Emma, now the wife of James A. Smith, of this county, and Lowrie C. Lowrie C., after he grew up, engaged in farming and handling stock for himself, but almost exclusively the latter. He first fed stock on a large scale in Pike county, this State, and in 1875 went to San Antonio and engaged in the sheep business in partnership with Dunlap Sims, the firm buying about 1,200 head. The summer of that year Mr. Smith sold his interest to his partner and returned to Missouri. His partner, who remained in Texas, continued the sheep business, and is now worth \$75,000. On his return to Missouri, Mr. Smith resumed dealing in stock, buying, feeding, shipping, etc., and continued it with success until 1881, when he and Mr. K. Mournay formed a partnership in the sheep business and bought 1,200 head, which they took to Texas, where they established a sheep ranche. Mr. Mournay now has charge of the ranche, and they are still in the business together. Mr. Smith came back to Missouri in January, 1882,



and was married the 15th of the following February, to Miss Callie Ellis, a daughter of Squire John Ellis, of Young's creek. Mrs. Smith was born in this county May 15, 1861. Immediately following his marriage, Mr. Smith bought his father's old homestead on which he settled and still resides. Besides carrying on his farm, he is engaged in handling stock quite extensively, buying and shipping cattle and hogs to the wholesale markets and also buying and shipping sheep to Texas. Last year he shipped about 1,600 head of the latter to that State. Mr. Smith's farm is situated about two miles and a half northwest of Mexico, and has a neat and well improved place. He has also had good success in shipping fine blooded short-horn cattle to Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a little daughter, Pearl. He and wife are much esteemed by their neighbors and acquaintances.

### NICHOLAS SNEED

is a farmer and stock raiser, and resides five miles north of Mexico, the county seat of Audrain county. The early settlement of Audrain county was composed very largely of Virginians, but later along the Kentuckians became more numerous, and since the war the Northern States have perhaps furnished a larger quota of immigrants to this county than either of the two States just mentioned. But that Virginians have not ceased to regard this as a very desirable part of the country to settle in, is shown by the large number who have come here in recent years. And indeed it begins to look like they are soon to become the largest class of our new settlers. Prominent among the more substantial Virginians who have settled in this county since the war is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Sneed came to this county in 1876, and is one of our leading farmers. He has a fine farm of 360 acres of land, all of which he has fenced and otherwise improved. Mr. Sneed is making something of a specialty of stock and hay farming. He has over 200 acres in tame grass which he finds to be one of the most profitable crops he can grow. His farm is well stocked with cattle, hogs, horses, etc. His buildings are commodious, neat and comfortable, and all in all, his place is recognized as one of the choice farms of the county. Mr. Sneed was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, October 25, 1822. His father was Richard A. Sneed, formerly of Hanover county, the same State. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda Bick. She was of English descent. He was married on the 18th of April, 1848, in Augusta county, to Miss Frances J. Koogler, a daughter of George Koogler, formerly of Rockingham county. She



survived her marriage only about a year, however, dying February 28, 1849. She left one child, George R. In the fall of 1850, November 28, Mr. Sneed was married to Miss Mary J., a daughter of David Hupman, of Augusta county. Thirteen children were born at this union, which has proved a long and happy one, as follows: David A., Frances J., Jacob A., Eliza A., Mary E., Nicholas T., Thomas W., Diana E., John H., Benjamin F., James W., Arthur L. and Joseph, the latter of whom died in infancy. Mr. Sneed followed farming successfully in Augusta county until his removal to Missouri in 1876. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he has been a member for over thirty years. He is justly regarded as one of the best citizens of the county.

### ARTHUR SOLES,

manager of the Mexico Foundry and Machine Shops. As the days of the stick chimneys pass away and the era of railroads and telegraphs dawns, manufactories appear, and soon the busy hum of machinery is heard and the red fires of furnaces are seen to light up the darkness like the lurid flames that issued from the vats of purgatory as described by Dante in his immortal *Inferno*. The appearance of manufactories in a country marks a signal step in its progress and development, and nothing adds more to its prosperity and its advancement in wealth and intelligence. If Ohio and Indiana, indeed if Illinois, can become leading manufacturing States, there is no reason why Missouri may not become equally so. Here we have all the advantages for manufactures they have there, and many more besides. All that are needed in addition to these and the wealth and enterprise of our people are the men with a practical knowledge of the various lines of industry to come here and establish and carry on the factories. Those, it is gratifying to note, are rapidly coming on, and evidently the day is not far distant when Missouri will occupy as high a place in the manufacturing affairs of the country as Ohio does at this time. Among those practical manufacturers who have come into this State in recent years is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Arthur Soles. He is a thorough molder and machinist. Mr. Soles came to this country a year or two ago, and largely at his instance a company was formed for the establishment of a large foundry and machine shop at Mexico. With the characteristic enterprise and liberality of the citizens of this city, they readily subscribed the necessary capital; and the large and substantial structure which we now see in this city with the machinery

and apparatus with which it is furnished, used in connection with the foundry and machine industry, was provided. Mr. Soles was placed at the head of this establishment, and the regular manufacture of house and bridge castings and stove repairs was begun. This will doubtless prove a successful enterprise, and if it does others will soon follow, so that at no distant day we may fairly expect to see Mexico one of the prominent manufacturing centers of the interior of the State. In this event the name of Mr. Soles will always be honorably associated with one of the leading material interests of Mexico. Mr. Soles is a native of England, born September 24, 1847, and was educated in the common schools of Woolwich, eight miles from London. Before reaching his majority he came to America in 1853, and learned the foundry and machinist's trades in this country. He first worked at Philadelphia for a year and then at Pittsburg for five years. From Pittsburg Mr. Soles went to Nashville, and from there to New Orleans, coming thence to St. Louis in 1870. After working a year in that city he came to Moberly and worked there seven years, and came on to Mexico in 1883. In 1874 Mr. Soles was married in St. Louis to Miss Ellen Tiplin. They have two children, Arthur and Maggie. Mr. Soles is a member of the Molder's Union, and of the Episcopal church.

#### JOHN J. STEELE,

circuit clerk of Audrain county, and one of its most popular citizens and efficient officers, is a native Missourian, born in Monroe county, May 11, 1838. Mr. Steele was reared principally in town and received a good common school education. While a youth he had considerable experience in the official affairs of the county by being clerk in the offices about the court-house, and a young man of good address and irreproachable character, as his acquaintance extended he became quite popular — indeed, so much so, that as early as 1858 he was elected assessor of this county. The following year, however, like many young men of spirit, he became seized of a desire to see something of the world, and he thought he could better his fortunes by going to California. Accordingly, resigning his position in 1859, he crossed the plains, and for the following five or six years made his home on the Pacific coast. Mr. Steele returned from California in 1865, and has since been a resident of this county. Here, in 1872, he was elected to the responsible office of sheriff, and was re-elected in 1874. At the expiration of his term of sheriff, he was elected county collector, and in 1882 was appointed circuit clerk by the Gov-



ernor on the death of Mr. Carroll, his predecessor in that office. Since then he has held the office and has discharged its duties with marked efficiency and with entire satisfaction to the public. Having a long experience in county affairs, and being a thoroughly qualified officer as well as of unquestioned integrity, he brings to the discharge of the duties of his position those qualities and qualifications which could not fail to make him an efficient clerk and popular officer. On the 6th of September, 1859, Mr. Steele was married to Miss Mollie Lander, a daughter of Israel Lander, of this county, but formerly of Christian county, Kentucky. Mrs. Steele was born in that county, herself, the date being June 6, 1840. She survived her marriage, however, only about six years, dying on the 13th of November, 1865. She left him three children: Frank L., Lina L. (Linnie) and George E. On the 24th of October, 1872, Mr. Steele was married to his present wife. She was formerly Miss Sallie Lowry, a daughter of James Lowry, of this county. They have two children, Charles F. and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic order — a Knight Templar, and also a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Steele's parents were William J. and Margaret J. Steele, his father originally of Kentucky, as was also his mother. His father is dead, but his mother is living in this county.

### JUDGE WILLIAM H. STEWART

has for over thirty years been a respected and worthy citizen of Audrain county, and has served his people with efficiency and fidelity on the bench of the county court. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, September 3, 1821, and was there reared to manhood. He was a son of James Stewart and wife, *nee* Henrietta Hensley, both natives of the Blue Grass State, but his father's family was originally of Pennsylvania, and his mother's formerly of Virginia. Both families, however, were among the early settlers of Kentucky. The father died there in May, 1849, and the mother followed him to the grave in 1872. Judge Stewart was brought up on his father's farm in Montgomery county, and when he reached his majority, he learned the carpenter's trade, but did not work much at it afterwards until he came to Missouri, being occupied in the meantime, with driving stock to the South Atlantic States and East. On the 17th of September, 1846, Judge Stewart was married in his native county, to Miss Julia A. Couchman, formerly of Cane Ridge, Bourbon county,



Kentucky, a daughter of Peter Couchman and wife, *nee* Frances Wilson. Her father's family were of German ancestry, but had long been settled in this country. Mr. Stewart was born on the 29th day of October, 1820. In 1853 Judge Stewart came to Missouri, and on Christmas eve of that year settled on the place where he has ever since resided. He then had but thirty-five acres of land, on which he made a small farm, but for ten or fifteen years followed carpentering mainly. Since then his farm interests have occupied his whole time and attention. He has a good piece of about a quarter section of land, which is handsomely located and is neatly and conveniently improved. Judge Stewart raises stock in a general way, and grain, etc., after the usual order of farmers of the county. In 1876 Judge Stewart was put up by his friends as a candidate for county judge, and was triumphantly elected. He served for two years on the bench, but since that time has not desired to continue his official experience, much preferring the comforts and quiet of home life to the annoyances and contentions incident to official position. On the 21st of November, 1880, Judge Stewart was subjected to the severest trial one can undergo in this life, the loss of his loving and devoted wife. She was borne to her grave amid the sorrow of all who knew her, for she was a lady of exceptional worth and much beloved by her neighbors and acquaintances. She had borne him two children: Sanford A. and Mary C., the former of whom is now at Dallas, Texas, but the latter is at home. The Judge also has an adopted son, whom he took in April, 1877—Bertie G., now a smart lad of 12 years. Another adopted son, Ollie S., whom he took in August, 1875, died November 25, 1876.

#### WILLIAM STUART,

President of the Mexico Savings Bank. Mr. Stuart has been a resident of Audrain county for over twenty-five years, having removed to this county from Clark county, Kentucky, in 1857. From the beginning, he has occupied an enviable position in the affairs of the county, material and otherwise. He was long a leading farmer and stock raiser, and still has important interests in these lines. He was one of the original board of directors of the bank of which he is now president, which was organized in 1867. This institution, by good management, soon came to be one of the most substantial and successful banking houses in the interior of the State, a reputation it has held for years. Its stockholders and officers include some of the best men of the county, and the high characters of those connected with

it have mainly contributed to the perfect confidence with which it is regarded by the public. The following are the present officers of the bank: William Stuart, president; J. M. Marmaduke, cashier; and S. M. Lock, assistant cashier. The board of directors are: J. N. Marmaduke, J. E. Ross, E. C. Cunningham, John Menefee, Thomas Harrison, Lewis Hord and William Stuart. The bank owns the handsome block in which it does business, which was erected in 1878. It does a general banking business and, financially, as well as otherwise, is one of the solid banking establishments of the State. Mr. Stuart was born in Clark county, Kentucky, near the city of Winchester, on the 19th of May, 1817. His father was a farmer of that county in well-to-do circumstances, and was one of its most respectable citizens. Roy Stuart, the name of his father, was familiar less than a generation ago in North-central Kentucky, for he was quite prominent in the agricultural affairs of that section of the State. He married Miss Elizabeth Williams, a daughter of U. S. Senator Williams, of Kentucky, who so greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Cerro Gordo during the Mexican War, while leading the gallant 4th Kentucky in the historic charge of the American army at that battle, that he was ever afterwards called Cerro Gordo Williams, and is known by that title to-day throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Gen. Williams was afterwards a distinguished division commander in the Confederate army, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1878, and took his seat in March of the following year. Mr. Stuart, the subject of the present sketch, was reared on his father's farm in Clark county, and received an excellent general education. Brought up to a farm life, on reaching the age that it was proper for him to begin in the world on his own account, farming naturally became his regular occupation. He followed that in Kentucky with success until his removal to Missouri, and in the meantime, in 1840, was married to Miss Elizabeth Judy, a young lady of marked intelligence and culture, born and reared in the Blue Grass State. There are two children, the fruit of this union: George and Louisa, the latter the wife of Mr. Davis, of Monroe county, Missouri. During the war Mr. Stuart, having removed to this State in the meantime, lost a great deal of property by depredations of lawless parties, and, indeed, by some who claimed to represent lawful authority, but who disgraced the authority they represented. He also lost largely in slave property as a result of the Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Stuart's life has been one of continued activity and industry, directed by sound business judgment,



and characterized by untarnished integrity from the beginning. He has of course been successful, and has accumulated a handsome estate. But well-to-do in this world's goods as he is, he has so lived and so borne himself among those with whom most of his life has been spent, that there are none to think him ill or wish him evil. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, the highest reward that can come of a useful and upright life. He and his wife are both church members, and exercise a potent and worthy influence in their respective church organizations, the Baptist and Christian.

### JUDGE DUKE W. SUMNER.

Judge Sumner, an old and highly respected citizen of Audrain county, now living in retirement at Mexico, on a competency accumulated by honest industry and good management through a long and well-spent life, is a native Missourian, born in St. Charles county, April 5, 1823, and comes of one of the pioneer families of this State. His father, 'Squire Joseph Sumner, was born in 1773, and was from North Carolina, and in 1800 was married to Miss Elizabeth Sumner, a cousin of his. The following year they removed to Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1814 came to Missouri, locating in St. Charles county. This was seven years before this State was admitted into the Union, and but two years after it was organized into a Territory. The only settlements in the Territory at that time of any consequence were at St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, and a small colony in each of Cooper, Howard, Boone, Pike, and two or three other of the older counties. In a word, the State then was practically an unexplored wilderness, still inhabited by savages and wild beasts, hardly disturbed by the approach of white men. 'Squire Sumner was a county magistrate of St. Charles for many years, and indeed for a number of years before he came to that county. He died there in 1835. He was a man of strong character, general intelligence and great personal worth, and stood very high in the esteem of his pioneer fellow-citizens. It is sadly to be regretted that a diary was not kept by some such old pioneer resident as he for the information of subsequent generations. What a treasure it would now be regarded by the Missouri Historical Society, and, indeed, by all lovers of history, and intelligent people. Judge Sumner, the son, and the subject of this sketch, though quite a youth at his father's death, took charge of the homestead farm in St. Charles county and conducted it with commendable industry and success. Of course in that early day his



school advantages were very limited and his opportunities to attend school, on account of his duties at home, were even less. What little instruction he received in the school-room, he had to go four miles to attend, and then it was of the kind that pronounced fatigue "fatty-gew" and bigamy "bigmary." Still he improved his leisure to the best advantage, and succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of ordinary farm and business life. And in after years, as books multiplied and avenues of knowledge opened up, Judge Sumner, being a great reader, became a man of wide and varied information, and justly took a prominent position among his neighbors for intelligence and general and thorough knowledge of the current events of the times and of the history, political and otherwise, of the country. Minds are not made by education, they are only improved. There are as many fools, and probably more, among college graduates, numbers considered, than among the so-called "plebeian non-alumni." Where a man is gifted with a good mind and the spirit to rise in the world, he soon overcomes the drawbacks resulting from the absence of early educational advantages. Our history is filled with the examples of such men. Judge Sumner, though a plain, quiet, unassuming man, is one of this class. By the strength of his own character and the force of his own intelligence and exertions he has made a success of life in the face of all obstacles. To be sure, he has not become President, nor anything of that sort; nor is any such thing necessary. The height that a monkey climbs a pole is not always considered a true criterion of his wisdom. There are not a few who have occupied the Presidential office, that would have shown to better advantage in an humbler sphere of life; while there are those, on the contrary, who have never aspired to that exalted office, whose native good sense and soberness of mind would have become the position with much greater grace. Be that as it may, we pass on to the thread of Judge Sumner's life. On the 19th of August, 1844, he was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Chawning, originally of Tennessee; and the following year they removed to Monroe county, where Judge Sumner sold goods for three years, his store being located at Santa Fe. He then removed to Audrain county, and opened a farm in Prairie township, where he remained pursuing the even tenor of his way, as a quiet, industrious citizen, for thirty-five years. Of course he prospered, and prospered abundantly. He became one of the prominent and substantial men of his section of the county. He was a large slave holder before the war, and besides a fine landed estate, had an abundance of other property. But the

war came—the reign of the robbers and vandals; the era when indolent scoundrels thrived by plundering honest men, the great carnival of robbery, when the people of one section of the country swooped down upon those of the other, and by dint of superior numbers enriched themselves from the accumulations of ages of toil of their unfortunate victims. The second great cataclysm of thievery came, and silver spoons, and Brussels carpets, and fine horses, and everything that could be carried away were taken. Men guilty of no crime but defending their property and firesides, were murdered; and the whole land was made a scene of desolation with smoked chimneys standing here, and there, and everywhere, the black monuments of ruined homes, a veritable reproduction of the scenes produced by the desolation of the Roman Empire by Northern barbarians—the old story, in fact, re-told, with only changes in the details to suit the difference of times and places. Judge Sumner's property was all swept away except his land, and that would have gone, too, if it could have been carried off. Ever since the war he has been working hard to recover his, and to pay the pensions of the men who robbed him in the form of taxes. He has succeeded fairly well, and a year ago retired on a comfortable competency. Judge Sumner, being a man of high character and general intelligence, has always stood high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He has sat on the county bench and has held other positions of public trust. Though a modest, unassuming man, he has ever wielded a marked influence where he has lived, and always for the best interests of the public. Judge Sumner and wife have three children: Joseph C., Elizabeth A. and James R., all married and with families of their own. William, the third son, died in Texas about five years ago. Judge and Mrs. Sumner are old and earnest members of the Presbyterian Church, and the Judge is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

### JOSEPH C. SUMNER,

stock dealer, Mexico. Mr. Sumner, who has been very successful as a farmer, and is now a resident of Mexico, occupied at present not alone in dealing in stock, was a son of Duke W. and Elizabeth C. (Chawning) Sumner, of Monroe county, an old and respected resident of that county. He was born on his father's farm, in Monroe county, October 22, 1846, and was educated at Westminster College, in Fulton, Mo. Reared on a farm, he began farming on his own account when a young man, and soon afterwards also engaged in raising



and handling stock. The latter, indeed, became his principal line of industry, and it is to the stock business mainly that he owes his success. Prior to coming to Mexico in 1883, he fed stock on his farm for the wholesale markets quite extensively, and did a large shipping business. Having come to this city, it is Mr. Sumner's purpose to deal in stock on a large scale. On the 31st of May, 1877, he was married to Miss Anna Cauthorn, of Audrain county. Of their family of three children, but one, an infant, is now living. Mr. Sumner is a man of stirring industry and full of enterprise, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the citizenship of Mexico. By those who know him best, he is regarded as one of the best judges of stock in the county. Keeping thoroughly posted on the state of the market, and having a large business acquaintance at the leading wholesale points, he is enabled to buy with intelligence and safety, and at the same time to give sellers the best prices the daily market quotations allow. Being a careful buyer, and selling only when his judgment justifies him in putting his stock on the markets, he is thus a dealer who avoids those doubtful transactions that often prove so disastrous to less cautious stock men. Although Mr. Sumner has been in Mexico but a short time, he has made a very favorable impression upon the business men of this place, and is much esteemed by those with whom he has become acquainted.

#### MRS. ELIZA THRELKELD,

widow of Marcellus Threlkeld, deceased, was born in Orange county, Virginia, June 10, 1831, and came out to Missouri with her parents, Tartan and Lucy (Mallory) Smith, when she was still in tender years, in 1834. The family settled in Callaway county, where Mrs. Threlkeld was reared, and where her parents lived until their death. On the 16th of August, 1857, she was married to Marcellus Threlkeld, who was of a pioneer family of that county. His father was a man in well-to-do circumstances, and besides, being a substantial farmer, once owned large tracts of land. Mrs. Threlkeld's husband was born in Kentucky, November 28, 1839. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Threlkeld settled on the place in Audrain county where they now reside. Here she has since lived, and here her husband spent the remainder of his life. He died on the 15th of September, 1865. He had succeeded in making a good farm, and was well on the way of becoming a prominent agriculturist. He was a man who was well liked by all his neighbors and acquaintances, and throughout



his whole life no tarnish ever clouded his fair name. There are four children in the family: Edgar, Hiram, Thaddeus and Annie Marcella. The oldest is married, and all are still on the old family homestead. They have a fine place of 520 acres of land. Mrs. Threlkeld is a member of the Beaver Dam Baptist Church.

### RICHARD TERRILL THROCKMORTON,

farmer, and a respected old gentleman, whose whole life from boyhood has been identified with the history of Audrain county since its earlier times, comes from that historical and imperial old Mother of States, Virginia, where he was born on the 30th of March, 1824. His parents were Henry and Mary B. (Terrill) Throckmorton, his father of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother, through a long line of ancestry, from the Green Isle beyond the sea. The father died while Richard T. was still quite young, and in 1834 the family took the road for this then boundless *Terra Incognita*, the Great West. Coming on to the land of the Cis-Mississippi, they stopped for a time in Indiana, but came on to Missouri, landing in Audrain county in the spring of 1835, in which they settled, and on Salt river. Here Richard T., who was then eleven years of age, grew to manhood, and in 1848 he improved the farm where he now resides. Of an adventurous, enterprising disposition, when a young man he took great delight in hunting and fishing, and was one of the finest "shots," in those days, in the country. During the Mexican War he enlisted in the army for five years, and was sent to Santa Fe, N. M., but before he had seen any actual service the war was brought to a close. Returning home then, he located again on his farm, but in 1850 went to California during the gold excitement, returning, however, the following year. He now settled on his farm, and four years afterwards, becoming tired of the lonely, heavy-hearted life of a maledictive celibate, he was married on the 18th of April, 1855, to Miss Rebecca J. Bomer, a daughter of George and Nancy (Burns) Bomer, who settled in this county in 1831. Mrs. Throckmorton was born in Illinois, February 14, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. T. have had nine children: Annie E., now deceased; Mary C., now the wife of Joseph T. Crews; George H., Aliee, Robert T., Noah, now deceased; Naney J., Sarah B. and Vannie. Mr. Throckmorton has led an active and industrious life, and has a good farm as the reward of his labors on which to spend his old age in ease and comfort. His place contains 244 acres and is substantially and conveniently improved. He was the seventh of a

family of eight children, most of whom are now deceased. He and his good wife are members of the Baptist Church.

### BENJAMIN F. TOMLINSON,

city clerk and recorder, Mexico, and an old Kentuckian by birth and bringing up, has been a resident of this State for over twenty-five years, and has contributed his full share as a man and citizen toward its growth, prosperity and greatness. He was less than thirty years of age when he came to Missouri in 1858, at which time he located at Perry, in Ralls county, where he engaged in selling goods. He had of course accumulated a comfortable start in life by this time, for he was always a good business man, and he continued to prosper in business afterwards until the war was well under headway. Before the war most people were considered honest in this part of the country, and it was a common thing for merchants to sell their goods on credit, giving several month's and often a year's time, or more. Mr. Tomlinson did as the other's did in this respect, and when the soldiers marched off to the war they left as his creditors, that is, those in his vicinity did, not, however, with the intention of defrauding him. Many of them never came back, and the few that did were not in a situation to pay old debts, so that he was badly crippled by these circumstances in his business. But to complete his ruin, the loyal militia stepped in, those valiant soldiers when smoke houses were to be rifled, wardrobes gutted, stables robbed and stores plundered. True to their instincts of patriotism, they took possession of his store and left only after it was as empty as a last year's bird's nest. The long and the short of it was, that Mr. Tomlinson was broken up, and after the war he had to begin again at the ground rail, and without any rail either. He began farming, and followed that until 1877, accumulating another start by bouncing over the clods for twelve or fifteen long and weary years. He now came to Mexico and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed for several years. Subsequently he was elected city clerk and recorder, and has since made one of the most faithful and efficient officers the city ever had. This position he still holds and will probably continue to hold it as long as he desires to occupy it, for he is unusually popular with all classes of his fellow-citizens. While in Ralls county 'Squire Tomlinson held the office of justice of the peace for four years. He was born in Bath county, Kentucky, April 19, 1819, and was reared on a farm up to his seventeenth year, when he engaged in selling goods first at Gill's



Mill, in that county, and then at Owensville. Following this he came to Missouri in 1858. 'Squire Tomlinson's father was Archibald Tomlinson, originally of Cumberland's Gap, Virginia; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Briggs, and she was formerly of North Carolina. On the 29th of December, 1849, 'Squire Tomlinson was married to Miss Mary J. Langsdow, formerly of Kentucky. They have four children: Richard M., now in business at Slater, Missouri; Jewett, now a drummer for a St. Louis house; Eugene is now in business at Mexico. A remarkable fact about his family is that his four sons aggregate in weight nearly 800 pounds, one tipping the beam at considerably above 200, and another falling something below that figure.

### J. WOOD TRIMBLE,

of Houston & Trimble, dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, lime, cement, plaster, etc., Mexico. Like many of the younger business men of Missouri, Mr. Trimble was born and reared in this State. He was brought up on a farm in Monroe county, and is a son of James W. and Isabel (Sterretts) Trimble, both originally of Virginia. Mr. Trimble, the subject of the present sketch, was educated in the common schools, and after quitting the farm, his first employment was clerking in the dry goods store of Mr. J. D. Morris. He engaged in his present business in July, 1882, and has since carried it on in connection with his partner, Mr. Houston. The rapidity of the improvement of Mexico and surrounding country has made this business one of exceptional prosperity, and these gentlemen, both being good business men and dealing fairly with the public, have built up a large trade. Their motto has always been, "Once a customer, always a customer;" for they conduct their business so as to give satisfaction to their patrons, both as to the character of goods they sell and the prices they charge. They buy in large quantities and almost exclusively for cash, so that they are able to sell at figures which place them beyond the danger limit of hurtful competition. Thus they have gone steadily forward, extending and increasing their trade and enlarging their stock, until they now have one of the leading establishments in this line in the county. Mr. Trimble is still quite a young man, having been born in Monroe county, July 4, 1859. Considering the start that he has made and his business qualifications, his future seems one of more than ordinary promise. Mr. Trimble is a member of the Presbyterian Church.



## JASPER D. TUCKER,

of Bassford & Tucker, real estate, loan and insurance agents, Mexico. This firm and its business have already been spoken of in the sketch of Mr. J. C. Bassford, the senior partner, to be seen on a former page of the present work. As one of the leading agencies in the county, it has been given deserved prominence, and it would therefore be repetition to speak of it further, or in addition in this connection. Mr. Tucker, the junior partner, is a native of Illinois, and is one of those stirring, enterprising Northern men who have come to Audrain county since the war, and whose progressive ideas and public spirit, as well as his energy and industry, have done so much for the improvements of the City of Mexico and the material resources of the county, and for its advancement in prosperity and all the conditions that go to make up an enlightened, progressive community. He was born at Noble, in Richland county, of the great Prairie State, on the 29th of August, 1842. His youth was spent on his father's farm in Richland county, and his education was received in the excellent schools of that county. Indeed, he acquired by far more than an average general education, and while still a young man he became a very successful teacher of the county. He taught for about five years with increasing reputation and success, but becoming wearied of the monotony and confinement of the school-room, he engaged in the canvassing business for a large nursery, which he continued until his removal to Mexico after the war. By industry and good management Mr. Tucker has accumulated some little means with which to engage in business, and he started a grocery and produce store at Mexico, which he carried on for some eleven years, or until 1879. His house during this time had a good trade and his business was conducted with marked energy and intelligence. From 1879 until he engaged in his present business, Mr. Tucker was occupied mainly with attending to his property interests, and having a large acquaintance in Audrain county, as well as being a man of excellent business qualifications, he became a partner with Mr. Bassford in their present agency. The success of this is well known to every citizen of Mexico. On the 14th of February, 1867, Mr. Tucker was married to Miss Julia F. Dobyns, originally of Kentucky. They have three children: Pearl, Herbert E. C., and Tucia M. Mr. Tucker is a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar. As a citizen, he has always held an enviable posi-

tion in the esteem and respect of the community. For four years he held the office of city treasurer, and he has represented the Sixth and Third wards in the city council. He has also been president of the board of school directors for two years, and secretary of the board. While in Illinois, although quite a young man, he was township assessor. These facts show in what consideration he has ever been held where he has resided.

### ORANGE R. WAITE,

station agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Mexico. Mr. Waite has been engaged in the service of the Chicago and Alton road at Mexico since 1874, and has so faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of his position that he has justly taken a high place in the esteem of the general officers of the company, as well as of all who have had business relations with him. Mr. Waite is entitled to more than ordinary credit for the success with which he has made his way up in life. When a young man he learned the blacksmith's trade, and had but a limited education. But he was anxious to accomplish something in the way of rising in the world, and he saw that a good business education was the surest means of gratifying his ambition. His general education he may be said to have acquired himself. From 1864, for about two years, he served in Company K, of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, and the little means he saved up during this service enabled him to secure a business education. He accordingly entered Eastman's Business College of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1866. He then secured a position in a drug store and learned the business, and worked at it for seven years. In 1873 he was employed in selling goods for a Chicago house, and the following year began his career with the Chicago and Alton road at Mexico. Mr. Waite has made a very popular agent, and his politeness and accommodating disposition are recognized by all who have dealings with him. Thoroughly honest and attentive to business, he has the confidence of the company and the respect and esteem of the community. On the 28th of April, 1868, Mr. Waite was married to Miss Frances A. Jones, of Wisconsin. They have two children, Lena and Guy L. Mr. Waite's parents were Isaac N. and Harriet A. (Williams) Waite, both originally of New York. They early removed, however, to Wisconsin, and settled at Walworth, where Orange R. was born on the 24th of December, 1844.

## WILLIAM H. WAKEFIELD,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 26, 1835, and was a son of J. C. Wakefield and wife, Sarah D. Davis, his father originally of Pennsylvania, but his mother born and reared in Ohio. William H. was reared on his father's farm in his native county and received a good common school education. After he grew up he removed to West Virginia, and was married in Brook county, of that State, February 24, 1858, to Miss Sarah M., a daughter of Hugh D. and Rachel Neely. Mr. Wakefield continued to reside in West Virginia until 1866, when he sold his place in that State and came to Missouri, locating in this county. In the spring of 1869 he settled on his present farm; here he has a good place of about a quarter section of land, a part of which he has in tame grass and the balance in active cultivation. His improvements are good and he has a fine young orchard on his place. In 1872 Mr. Wakefield was so unfortunate as to lose his wife. She died the 20th of September of that year. She was a gentle-hearted woman, devotedly attached to her family. Her loss was a sad bereavement to her afflicted husband. She left six children: Rachel A., Hugh L., John J., Charles L., Joseph B. and Selina J. Mr. Wakefield is a member of the M. E. Church South.

## ALBERT WHITE,

farmer, and for thirty years a popular teacher and educator of Long Island, New York, was born at South Hampton, on Long Island, December 11, 1825. The White family is one of the oldest of Long Island, having been settled there for generations. Mr. White's father was Nathan White, who still lives at South Hampton, now in the ninety-fourth year of his age. His mother was a Miss Mary Bishop of another old New York family. They were married in 1820, and the mother is now deceased. Albert White, the third child in their family, was of course reared on Long Island, but received his higher education at Amherst College, not, however, graduating. At the age of eighteen he engaged in school teaching, and followed it in New York, principally on Long Island, for more than a quarter of a century. He was for years principal of the Hampton Academy of Long Island, and subsequently of the public schools of Long Harbor and other places, in New York. In 1848 Prof. White was married



to Miss Jane C. Morgan, originally of Pennsylvania, but at that time of New York. Prof. White continued to reside on Long Island until 1866, when he went West and purchased a farm in Audrain county of this State, on which he located and where he has since been farming. For about two years, however, since he came to Missouri, Prof. White has taught school. Prof. White's wife died in 1877. She left him four children: Robert M., Albert A., Annie May, now Mrs. Atkinson, and Nathan R., at home. On the 17th of March, 1881, Prof. White was married to Miss Hester Ware, of this county. There are no children by this union. Prof. White is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife is connected with the Baptist denomination. Prof. White's farm contains 134 acres, and is situated a mile south-east of Mexico. It is a neat farm and he is comfortably and conveniently situated on his place.

#### ROBERT MORGAN WHITE,

editor of the *Mexico Ledger*. Although still quite a young man, comparatively, Mr. White is well known in press circles throughout the State, and by a large portion of the public, as one of the terse, vigorous writers and clear-headed, independent journalists of North-east Missouri. A Democrat, and always true to the best interests of his party and country, he is nevertheless independent of all self-seeking cliques and combinations inside of his party and outside of it; and every schemer in Audrain county seeking his own advancement without merit and to the detriment of the general good, knows very well that in the *Ledger* he will find an uncompromising, fearless antagonist. While this paper, under Mr. White's management, has been of great service to the public in advocating just and salutary measures and the advancement of good and true men to the various positions of public trust to be filled, it has been of even more service in mercilessly exposing and denouncing shams, corrupt schemes, and designing tricksters. Himself with a record without reproach and with none but sincere and upright purposes to subserve, Mr. White has nothing to fear from the attacks of others on his character, and being thoroughly educated and well qualified for the work of an editor, he is the man to conduct a live, influential and valuable paper at a place like Mexico or in any other intelligent and worthy community. Under his management the *Ledger* has taken high rank among the interior journals of the State for ability, character and influence. Ever looked upon as a faithful, unswerving exponent of Democratic principles, it is

the more respected because it is known to be above being prostituted to base purposes either for unjustifiable party measures or for private gain. In the general management of his paper, Mr. White strives to give each week a condensed, intelligent conspectus of the latest news, political, business, and general, and nothing is admitted to his columns merely for the purpose of filling up, or of a hurtful character to public morals and decency. In short, so far as the news department of the *Ledger* is concerned, it is a live, reliable, and genteelly-conducted journal. Mr. White, being a man of extensive general information, and a close student of current events, is able to discuss with intelligence the leading questions of the times, and to keep his readers well up in the affairs of the country. His editorials are usually short, perspicacious and well written, and the ideas he has to present appear to have been well matured and clearly formed before his pencil was touched to give them to the public. Having already achieved an enviable reputation as a newspaper man and writer, his future seems to be one of not a little promise. Mr. White is a native of New York, born in South Hampton, Long Island, May 3, 1857. His father, Prof. Albert White, was also of South Hampton, and was a man of a high order of intelligence and of fine education. He was a graduate of Amherst College, Massachusetts, having the reputation of being one of the finest Greek and Latin scholars that ever emanated from that ancient and eminent institution, and was, himself, for many years a college professor. In 1867 (Robert M. then being ten years of age), Prof. White removed to Missouri, and settled in Audrain county. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising, which he has since followed, and with excellent success. His wife's maiden name was Miss Jane Catherine Morgan, and she was originally from Pennsylvania. In mental endowments and culture, as well as in qualities of heart, she was a worthy companion to her husband, for she was a lady admired only less for her charms of mind and conversation, than she was esteemed for her amiable, gentle disposition. Robert M. White is the oldest of the four living children of their family. The others are Albert, now of Mexico; Nathan, now of Mexico, and Anna May, now of Mexico. Robert M., the subject of this sketch, received his advanced education at Westminster College, of this State, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1875. While still a youth he showed marked partiality, and, indeed, more than ordinary ability for the work of an editor, or rather for composition. While at college, such was his recognized merit in this regard, that he was advanced to the position of editor of the college paper, and he



discharged the duties of that position with such energy and ability, that he was retained in it for two years, and up to the time of his graduation. This was an excellent schooling for the work he was soon to enter upon — that of the editorial sanctum. Soon after his graduation Mr. White bought the *Ledger* office, and from that time he has continued to edit and publish this paper. The success he has had is shown by the stability of the paper as a newspaper enterprise, and the character and influence his journal is known to have. On the 22d of July, 1879, Mr. White was married to Miss Belle Mitchell, formerly of Alton, Illinois, a young lady of rare qualities of mind and of superior accomplishments. They have one child, Leander Mitchell, an infant son of the brightest promise. Mrs. White is a member of the Episcopal Church. Personally, “Bob White,” as he is familiarly known to all his friends, is a genial, whole-souled, live companion, and is very popular among all with whom he associates, and hardly less so with the public generally. Public spirited and enterprising, he is for Audrain county and the Democratic party first after his family, and then he is for all the balance of the world, with the hope that the Lord will take the hindmost.

#### THOMAS M. WHITE.

farmer and stock man. Among the better class of citizens of Audrain county who have settled here since the war is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. White is one of the prominent farmers and stock men of Salt River township, and is from Illinois, having removed to this county in the fall of 1869. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 31, 1839, and was a son of Hon. J. M. White and wife, whose maiden name was Malinda George. The family removed to Illinois in 1852, and located in Ogle county. The father became a prominent farmer in that county, and also dealt largely in grain and stock. He was for many years one of the leading men of the county, and represented it several times in the State Legislature. He died there in July, 1881, at an advanced and honored old age. Thomas M. White was thirteen years of age when his parents removed to Illinois, and he therefore received the principal part of his education in the Prairie State, completing his course at school in the Mt. Morris Seminary. In the fall of 1862 he was married to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Dr. A. E. Hurd, of that county, which union has been blessed with six children: Walter H., Hiram E., Lewis M., Annie P., Julia R. and Eva, the latter the second in order of birth in the family.



Mr. White followed farming in Ogle county after his marriage a short time and then went to Iowa, where he lived for about three years. Returning to Ogle county, Illinois, he continued farming there until the fall of 1869, when he sold out and removed to Audrain county, Missouri. Here Mr. White bought land and improved a farm. He has been very successful in this county, and has one of the largest and best improved in this township. His place numbers over 400 acres, and is all in either active cultivation, meadow or blue grass pasturage. His residence is neat and comfortable, and is set off by a handsome yard, tastily ornamented with evergreens and a fine variety of flowering shrubbery, with now and then a large forest tree which adds greatly to the effect of the *tout ensemble*. He also has a large orchard, good barns, substantial fences and other improvements in first-class order. Mr. White makes a specialty of feeding and shipping stock. He ships about two car-loads of steers and one of hogs annually. He and wife are members of the M. E. church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

#### WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS,

a venerable old citizen of Audrain county, now past the allotted age of three score years and ten, has been a resident of this county for over half a century, and was still a youth when his parents settled here in 1832. They located on a place a mile and a half northwest of Mexico, but soon changed their location to half a mile south of this city. Their only neighbors at that time were John Kilgore and family. Mr. Williams' father died in a short time after coming to the county, and his grave was the fourth one made in the Salt River graveyard. His funeral was preached by Robert A. Younger, a Methodist minister of Boone county, and that sermon is believed to have been the first one ever preached in the county. William L. Williams was born in Rutherford county, North Carolina, on the 5th of March, 1814, from which his parents emigrated to Missouri 18 years afterwards. Both of them, however, were originally from Virginia. His father's Christian name was Caleb; his mother's maiden name was Patsey Brown. She died in this county in 1847. William L. Williams, after he grew to manhood in Audrain county, was married in 1837 to Miss Cordelia Kilgore, a daughter of Thomas Kilgore. She died in 1862, leaving but two children, William T., now of Mexico, and Gideon Tinsley, now of Bates county. To his present wife Mr. Williams was married in 1863. She was a Miss

Mary Evans, formerly of Pulaski county, Kentucky. There are five children by this union: Robert, Joseph, Lucy, John and Mary Evangeline. Mr. Williams has been residing on his present farm for the past 25 years. This is a good place near Mexico, and a comfortable home on which to spend in ease and amidst his family and friends the declining years of his long and well-spent life.

### WALTER W. WILSON,

farmer, and one of the public-spirited citizens of Salt River township, was born at Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, and while he was still quite young his father died, after which his mother removed to Missonri, with her family of children, locating at Columbia, in Boone county. There Walter W. grew up, and until he was eighteen years of age was clerk in the store of his brother and brother-in-law, but subsequently they sent him up Grand river to open a stock of goods in what is now Livingston county, where he carried on a store about a year. While there the county court appointed a commission to select a site for a county seat, which was chosen and called Chillicothe, and young Wilson bought the first lot and built the first house ever erected in that place. But his health failing, he returned to Columbia and formed a partnership with his brother in the mercantile business, which they carried on with success until the spring of 1850. The California gold excitement was now in its height and young Wilson, with thousands of others, was attracted to the Pacific coast. He crossed the plains and remained in California one year. Returning to Columbia, he subsequently engaged in business there and continued it for about five years, or until 1856. Mr. Wilson now removed to Monroe county, where he entered land and improved a large farm. He sold this soon afterwards, about the close of the war, and came over into Audrain county, settling where he now resides. Mr. Wilson has a splendid farm here, improved with all the conveniences of prosperous and comfortable farm life. He raises large quantities of grain and considerable stock for the general markets. Mr. Wilson is a man who takes an intelligent interest in the welfare of the community, and has been particularly zealous in his efforts for good schools. He has served for many years as school director and clerk of the school board, and to the public spirit of no man in the vicinity are the people so much indebted for the excellent schools they have in their midst to-day. Mr. Wilson has been married for over thirty years. It was in 1853 that he was married to Miss Carrie, an

amiable and cultured daughter of Theo. Jenkins, Esq., a prominent citizen of Boone county, and a sister to Gov. Hardin's wife, of Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. W. have six children: Josiah, James, Walter, Eliza, Carrie and Mary.

#### EDWIN S. WILSON,

ticket agent of the Chicago and Alton, and Wabash Railroads, Mexico. Mr. Wilson may be said to have been almost reared in the railroad service. After attending school from early boyhood up to the age of fifteen, he entered the station office of the Wabash at Moberly, this State, and from that time to this, has not been out of the service of that road for an hour. A young man of quick intelligence, ready aptitude and steady habits, he was soon as conversant with the duties of the office as a professor is with the labors of the school-room, and in a little while his services became regarded as indispensable by the company. He continued at Moberly until his transfer to Mexico, where he has since remained. Of course everybody in this city knows Ed. Wilson, and it is but the truth to say that his popularity is as extensive and general as is his acquaintance, not only here, but at Moberly, and wherever he is known. Mr. Wilson is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Cannonsburg, May 4, 1860, but he was principally reared in Missouri, and may therefore be said to be a Missouri boy. When he was nine years of age his parents, Thomas McK. and Elizabeth (Murdoch) Wilson, removed to Moberly, Missouri, where the father died about three years ago, and where the mother still lives. The father was a merchant, and was a highly respected and popular business man. Ed. is not married, but if a certain young lady in Mexico is not mistaken in the man, and she has no reason to think she is, he soon will be — at least that is the way she talks to the writer. Ed. is one of the "boys" and of course everybody likes him, the ladies, even, with greater warmth, than their brothers. He is a genial, popular, whole-souled young fellow, fully up to snuff, and appreciates a good, fly time as well as the next one. In a word, Ed. Wilson is a typical, popular ticket agent, honest as the days are long, and so accommodating that he will knock a man's hat off to get to pick it up. The company could hardly get along without him at Mexico.

#### JAMES J. WINSCOTT,

justice of the peace, Mexico. 'Squire Winscott comes of one of the pioneer families of Missouri. In 1816 his parents, Abraham Winscott



and wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Johnson, came to this State from Kentucky and settled on Salt creek, in Howard county. The father was a native of North Carolina, born in 1774, and when a small boy was taken to Kentucky by his parents, who removed to that State when Daniel Boone had hardly blazed a way for white men to enter it. Abraham Winscott lived to a ripe old age in Missouri, dying in 1859. His wife was originally of Virginia, born in 1784, and was also of a family of early settlers in Kentucky. She died here in 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-two. 'Squire Winscott was reared on his father's farm, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade. In 1872 he came to this city and followed his trade here with success for ten years. He was then elected justice of the peace, and is now an incumbent of that office. As a citizen 'Squire Winscott became quite popular at Mexico, and is respected and esteemed by all for his high character and general intelligence. Although his opportunities in early life were exceedingly limited, such was his energy and personal worth that he made up for those disadvantages by redoubled efforts to improve his mind and advance himself in the affairs of life. Hence it is that we now find him occupying the position he holds, a position of some prominence in a place like Mexico, and one highly creditable to his standing among his fellow-citizens. Although he has held the office but a short time, he has so discharged its duties that he is recognized as one of the most capable and efficient magistrates and fair-minded, discriminating justices in the determination of causes in the county. On the 18th of December, 1849, 'Squire Winscott was married to Miss Lucinda Roberts, formerly of Boone county. They have five children: William H., Silas A., James H., Andrew J. and 'Squire I. Two are deceased: Willie W. and John J. The 'Squire and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and the 'Squire is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Triple Alliance and the Sons of Temperance.

#### W. H. WOODWARD,

of W. H. Woodward & Son, real estate, loan and insurance agents and abstracters of titles, Mexico. Mr. Woodward, the senior member of the above named firm, is one of the prominent and experienced business men of Mexico, having been engaged in merchandising here for a number of years before establishing his present agency. He is well known to the people of this city and of Audrain county, as a man of high character and perfect reliability, and being attentive and energetic in carrying on his business, he naturally commands a very

liberal and lucrative patronage. In order the more thoroughly and expeditiously to conduct the real estate and abstract branch of his business, he prepared, or had prepared, a complete set of abstract books for the county, gotten up on the most approved plan, which he keeps closely up to date, so that in a few minutes he can tell his client or customer the exact condition, so far as the records go, of the title to any piece of land. In each of the several branches of their business, they are well prepared to attend to anything in their line. This firm is one of the most popular and prominent agencies in the county and has an extensive business. The son, Mr. H. F. Woodward, is a young man well educated and brought up to business life, and by his efficiency and close attention to work contributes very materially to the marked success their agency has achieved. Mr. Woodward is a native Missourian, born in Monroe county, in November, 1835. He was reared in that county and in 1853 began the dry goods business at Madison, which he continued for five years. He then went to Paris and opened a store which he carried on with success until 1865. During that year Mr. Woodward sold out at Paris and came to Mexico, where he has since resided, now for a period of nearly twenty years. He continued selling goods in this city up to 1876, when he engaged in his present business. On the 21st of November, 1860, Mr. Woodward was married to Miss Mary E. Masterson, originally of Kentucky, born May 6, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. W. have four children: Annie L., Henry F., William M. and Carrie B. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Woodward took no part in the late war, but suffered severe losses from the depredations of lawless men under the color of regular soldiery. Mr. Woodward's parents were Gabriel and Phœbe (Barby) Woodward, he a native of Virginia, and she of Tennessee. His father died in 1879 and his mother in the year 1869.

#### DANIEL D. WOODWARD,

sheriff of Audrain county. Mr. Woodward, one of the most popular officers and efficient sheriffs this county ever had, who is now serving his second term in that office, is a native Missourian, born in Monroe county, January 5, 1838. Mr. Woodward was reared on his father's farm in Monroe county, and in 1860, then a young man twenty-two years of age, went to California. Later along, in 1862, found him at Granada, Mississippi, where he enlisted in Co. G, 2d Missouri Infantry, C. S. A., then at that place, and under the command of Gen.

Cockerell. During the third year of the war Mr. Woodward was taken prisoner near Vicksburg, and was subsequently confined at various Federal prisons for about a year, including Camp Morton, Indiana, Fort Delaware, and Point Lookout, Maryland, after which he was released on oath to return home. He did so, but only remained long enough to say "How d' yo' do," and "Good-bye," and then joined Shelby, with whom he remained until the close of the war. After the war Mr. Woodward returned to Monroe county and engaged in farming. He subsequently removed to Audrain county. On the 6th of October, 1866, he was married to Miss Susan Rodman of Audrain county, but formerly of Callaway county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have three children: William D., Carroll C. and Andrew G. Fannie, their only daughter, died in infancy in 1871. Mr. Woodward possesses, in a marked degree, the qualities which make one popular with his fellow-citizens. Respected for his recognized character and integrity, and of genial manners and pleasant address, he is always the life of any social circle of which he may be a member, and is not only an entertaining conversationalist, but is one of the best story-tellers in the county. Possessed of fine business qualifications, fearless and incorruptible in the discharge of his duties, and neglecting nothing that requires attention, he makes a typical sheriff, not only in keeping the business of the office well attended to, but in performing his work in such a manner as to meet the hearty approbation of the officers of the court and of the public at large. His re-election by so handsome a majority is proof conclusive of all, and more than is here said of him, both as an officer and a man. Mr. Woodward and wife are both members of the Christian Church.

#### DR. H. C. McFALL,

homeopathic physican, Mexico, Mo. ; office, east-side public square; residence, Promade street. There is an instinctive desire on the part of nearly all to learn something of the personal and professional antecedents of the family physician, for no one will knowingly place his own life or the lives of those dependent upon him in the hands of a pretender or a quack. To meet this desire of the numerous patrons of Dr. McFall, the following brief sketch is given. The Doctor was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, and while yet a youth moved with his parents to Wisconsin, and received a liberal education at Plattville Academy, in the latter State. After leaving school he went to New York City, like many other young men, seeking his fortune. After



mature deliberation he adopted the medical profession as his life's work, and at once, with characteristic energy, determined to possess a thorough qualification for the practice of his art. With this end in view he entered the office of the celebrated homeopathic female physician, Dr. George M. Guernsey, whose success in the treatment of diseases of women has gained for him a world-wide reputation, and who wrote a volume of 900 pages on obstetrics and the treatment of diseases of women and children. While studying medicine, he sustained the relation of assistant in the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases of women to Dr. Guernsey. Thus he had the advantage of being present at actual surgical operations, which is what no medical institution in the land can give, for no college can furnish such cases for the practice of its pupils. Subsequently, the Doctor attended lectures in Cleveland, Ohio, and afterwards a private course on the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of women of Dr. R. Ludlam, of Chicago. Dr. Ludlam has been for years professor in the Hahnemann Medical College of that city, and has written a book of 500 pages, a work on the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases of women. The Doctor also attended lectures in St. Louis, and is a regular graduate of two homeopathic medical colleges, the diplomas of which grace the walls of his office. Thus, it will be seen, that Dr. McFall has spared neither means nor labor for an honorable position in his profession. Before coming to Mexico the Doctor spent nine years at Carrollton, Ill., in the practice of his profession, and his standing in the community is indicated by the following extract from the *Patriot* of that city: "Dr. H. C. McFall removed his family goods to Mexico, Mo., this week, where he is permanently established and reports a fine practice. Dr. McFall came to Carrollton about ten years ago, since which time, although a total stranger and the only homeopathic physician in the county, he has built up a very large practice. Very few country physicians after scores of years of labor can boast of as lucrative a practice as Dr. McFall has left to his successor. The Doctor is the personification of industry and indomitable will, and has scored a remarkable success in Greene county." The Doctor has been in Mexico about a year, and his genial, gentlemanly manner, combined with his professional success, have already secured him a large, lucrative and constantly increasing practice. In closing this biography it may be said that he is not only a genial gentleman, but a well-read and skillful member of the medical profession, and in the treatment of the diseases of women ranks second to none. Through adverse speculations and failures of parties formerly

occupying positions of wealth, Dr. McFall, in common with so many of our more energetic men who have maintained a proud struggle for wealth, found his gains swept away, as it were, in an instant. But his indomitable will and fine business tact will secure for him wealth again.

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## SALING TOWNSHIP.

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### RASMUS ANDERSON,

a thrifty farmer of West Saling township, is a native of Denmark, born in 1841. He was a son of Anders L. and Metta C. (Lason) Anderson, both life long residents of that country, and each of an old Denmark family. They had ten children: Neils L., Neils, Peter, Rasmus, Jorgen, Mary A., Mary Ann, Sidsie, Christine and Lawrence. Rasmus Anderson was reared in his native country up to the age of nineteen, and then came to America, landing at New York December 21, 1860. He came on out to Missouri and located in Audrain county, where he has since resided and been engaged in farming. On the 20th of March, 1866, he was married to Miss Sarah E., a daughter of Clinton and Caroline Turner, of Pettis county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Anderson had two brothers and six sisters: Annie E., Cyrus B., Elizabeth, James W., Sarah E., Mary J., Telitha A., Pernatha F. and Joe Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have eight children: Joan, Mary E., Ernest A., Eleanor C., Minnie C., Pernatha F., Christian F. and Lula M. Mr. Anderson is an industrious, enterprising farmer, and he has a good place of nearly a quarter section of land. He deals in stock to some extent and has some good graded cattle and fine hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Christian Church.

### WILLIAM A. BARNES,

farmer. Mr. Barnes' parents, Moses M. and Amelia P. (Wayne) Barnes, a venerable old couple, have been residents of Boone county for nearly sixty years, and are still living there in the enjoyment of comparative good health, both of mind and body. They were from Kentucky, and became the parents of fourteen children, namely:

Lucy, William A., James F., John W., Elizabeth, Benjamin, Sarah, Perry H., Martha, and Mildred and Julia, twins; three died in infancy. William A., the second in their family, was born on the old Barnes homestead in Boone county in April, 1834, and was brought up by his father to the occupation of a farmer. On the 31st of July, 1856, Mr. Barnes, the subject of the present sketch, was married to Miss Virginia A. Smith, a daughter of James Smith, who is referred to in the sketch of his son, Robert E., which appears on a subsequent page of this volume. After his marriage Mr. Barnes located on a farm with his family and began the career of his life-work, farming. This he has since followed with satisfactory success. Mr. Barnes has been a resident of Audrain county for many years, and has long held a worthy place among the respected farmers of West Saling township. He has a good farm of nearly a quarter section of land, fairly improved and well watered, on which is also an excellent orchard. His regular crops are mainly grain, but he also raises some hay. He has a good class of stock on his place, and deals to some extent in stock. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have been favored with a family of nine children, whose names and the dates of whose births are here given: Charles T., September 9, 1857; Ella H., September 15, 1860; James M., June 28, 1862; Robert L., November 27, 1865; Clayton K., November 3, 1867; Sallie M., December 2, 1870; Annette F., July 27, 1873; Willie W., June 27, 1876, and Lula Belle, February 25, 1879. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife was at the time of her death, which occurred on the 9th of February, 1882. She is buried at the McPisgah graveyard. Mr. Barnes' two eldest children are now attending the State Normal School at Kirksville.

#### JOHN H. AND JAMES W. BROCKMAN,

proprietors of Elmwood Farm. Such is the reputation of the people of the Blue Grass Regions of Kentucky for being successful and neat farmers and enterprising stockmen, that in this State, before the war, when one traveling through the country came in view of a place of unusual beauty and in a more than ordinarily advanced state of cultivation, he was almost sure to remark that "here lives a farmer from the Blue Grass Regions of Kentucky." And although there are many good farmers in Missouri now, from other States than Kentucky, as there were not a few before the war, still one can go through the country even at this day and pick out, with hardly a mistake, the places belonging to former citizens of the Blue Grass Regions. Elm-



wood Farm, the homestead of the subjects of the present sketch, is a striking proof of the advanced ideas the Blue Grass farmers have of carrying on and improving the appearance of a place. Its owners and proprietors coming from Clark county, Kentucky, the very heart of the Blue Grass Regions, it is not surprising, but is as should be expected, that it is one of the handsomest farms in Audrain county. It contains 600 acres of beautiful land, and is improved in a style to compare favorably with the natural beauty of its site. It is such a place, in a word, as Clark county (Kentucky) farmers would be expected to have. The Messrs. Brockman are largely engaged in grain raising and handling stock. They were the sons of Asa T. Brockman and his wife, whose maiden name was Susan A. Huguely. The parents were both of old and well respected Kentucky families. Asa T. Brockman was one of the prominent farmers and fine stock men of Clark county. But in 1877 he sold out in Kentucky and came to Missouri, locating first in Boone county, but afterwards settling in Saling township, of Audrain county, where he died three years subsequent to his removal to this State. His widow is still living, and finds a welcome and pleasant home with her sons on Elmwood Farm. Six of their family of ten children are living: John H., James W., Roger Lee, Rachel H., Asa T. and Maggie D. Four others are deceased: Mary E., the wife of Willis Green, of Kentucky; Flora, Alice and an infant, whose name was Willis. John H. was born in Clark county, Ky., May 27, 1854, and James W. in the same county, February 14, 1858. They were reared on their father's homestead in Kentucky, and there learned those methods of advanced farming and those ideas of carrying on a place of which they have since given such a marked proof in their career as farmers in Audrain county. They, of course, came to this county with their parents. At the time of their father's death the place contained but 280 acres. To this they have since added by their industry and good management until the farm has expanded into the large place which it is to-day. Both still young men, it is but the truth to say that they have shown a degree of enterprise and intelligence in carrying on their farming operations equaled by but few farmers, if any, in Audrain county. They deal to a considerable extent in stock, particularly in horses and mules. They also raise and buy cattle and hogs for shipment. They are expecting soon to turn their attention largely to wheat raising, and also to Southdown sheep. Both gentlemen are worthy members of the Christian Church. John H. Brockman, the eldest brother, on the 3d of October, 1882, was married to Miss Florena

Dawson, an amiable and accomplished daughter of Nathaniel Dawson, a prominent citizen of Monroe county. Asa Brockman, the father, had been once married before his marriage to the mother of his sons, John H. and James W., and the other children mentioned above; but the only two children born of his first marriage died before reaching maturity.

#### JOHN H. BROWN,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Brown, one of the enterprising young farmers of West Saling township, was born in Boone county, Missouri, January 8, 1857. He was one of a family of eleven children of Riley Brown and wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Winn. Her parents were old and respected residents of Boone county. The father died there in June, 1882. The mother is still living, and six of her younger children are with her on the old homestead. John H. Brown was reared on the farm in Boone county, and after he grew up was married, on the 8th of December, 1880, to Miss Julia Proctor, a daughter of Joseph E. and Hannah E. (Cunningham) Proctor, of Boone county. After his marriage Mr. Brown removed to Audrain county, and located on his present farm. Here he has a good place of 80 acres, 60 of which are in active cultivation. The balance is in pasturage. Mr. Brown is making a specialty of raising stock, and has some excellent graded cattle and fine hogs. He is a dealer in stock, and thus far has been very successful in this line of business. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have an interesting little daughter, born November 25, 1881. Mrs. Brown's father is now deceased, having died in January, 1879. His widow is still living with several of her children about three miles south-west of Sturgeon, on the old family homestead.

#### LOUIS BURKEY,

farmer. Mr. Burkey is a worthy representative of that industrious, thrifty class of farmers of German nativity of whom there are many in Audrain county. His parents, Peter and Magdaline (Sipp) Burkey, came to the United States in 1855, and when they landed here the father had but \$32 in the world. The father was a poor man when he married, and in Germany it is by no means as easy to get a start in life as it is in this country. His life-long hope was to be able to accumulate enough to bring himself and his family to America, believing that he could do well in this country. It took the savings of over twenty years of hard work and economical living in the Old



Country to bring them across to the New World. They came on out to Missouri and settled in Audrain county. Here the father worked out for a year, and then rented land for three years, by which time he had saved up enough to buy a place of his own. Such is the difference in the chances of rising in the world in Germany and in the United States. He died a few years ago and was well fixed in life. His children all have comfortable homes of their own. If these industrious Germans can thus succeed in this country, why cannot every other honest man succeed as well? Industry, economy and sober living will accomplish it for any man of good intelligence. Louis Burkey, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, August 12, 1837, and was brought up to the weaver's trade. Coming over with his father to this country in 1855, he worked on a farm here until he was able to get land of his own. He was married in 1866 to Miss Catherine Ess, a daughter of John Ess, formerly of Germany, but later and now of Audrain county. Mr. Burkey went to work with the energy and intelligence characteristic of his race, and now has a fine farm of nearly 300 acres. He has a good class of stock and deals to some extent in cattle and mules. There is an excellent measure or vein of coal on his place, which adds greatly to its value. Mr. Burkey is school director of his district, and is one of the solid, substantial men of the community. He and his wife have four children: Magdaline, Louisa, Minnie and Newton Frederick. He has three sisters, Barbara, Margaret and Catherine. His wife has five sisters and two brothers, Magdaline, Lizzie, Nellie, Louisa, Eleanora, John William and Henry Newton.

#### PETER BURKEY,

farmer, and a relation to Louis Burkey, whose sketch precedes this, was born in Germany on the 25th of January, 1825, and was a son of Peter, Sr., and Barbara (Wick) Burkey, who came to the United States and settled in Audrain county in 1844. The father became a successful farmer of this county, and lived here until his death. His wife is also now deceased. They had ten children: Jacob, Peter, Andrew, Anthony, Margaret, Kitty, Sibbilla, Magdalina, and three died in infancy. Peter Burkey, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has since followed. In 1857 he was married to Miss Margaret Burkey, a daughter of Peter Burkey and Magdalina (Sipp) Burkey, the parents of Louis Burkey, mentioned in the preceding sketch. Mr. Burkey and wife



have eight children: Mary M., Louis, Sibbilla, Jacob, Laura, John P., Charles H. and Nora May. Mr. Burkey has been very successful as a farmer, and has an excellent place of nearly a quarter section of land. Like all German-American farmers, he is industrious, frugal, and a good manager: and still hardly a middle-aged man, he will doubtless become, in the twenty years or more of activity yet before him, one of the substantial property holders of West Saling township. During the war Mr. Burkey did valiant service in the Enrolled Militia for the old Flag. He is a worthy citizen, and is well respected.

#### JOHN WASHINGTON BUSH,

farmer, and a man whose life has been one of more than ordinary activity and travel, was born in Kentucky, near Lexington, November 9, 1826. Reared in his native State, he acquired a good education, better than the average of young men of his part of the country at the time, but having a desire to see something of the world, he started out from home at an early age and soon obtained employment on a steamer plying between Louisville and New Orleans, on which he continued in the capacity of clerk for some time. He then engaged in school teaching at different points, traveling a great deal from the time he started out from home up to the time he married and settled down in life. It was in 1866 that he came to Missouri. Here he first made his home in Randolph county, but soon afterwards crossed over into Audrain where he has since resided. On the 19th of July, 1866, he was married to Miss Isabella Brown, of Boone county, born August 8, 1843, and a daughter of Thomas F. and Frances (Parks) Brown, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Bush has been farming since he has been a resident of this county, and is well known as one of the thorough-going, intelligent and enterprising farmers of West Saling township. Years of industry and good management have fixed him comfortably in life. His farm contains over a quarter section of land and although not one of the largest, it is one of the finest places in the township, both in the fertility of the soil and in its other natural advantages, and in the superior character of its improvements. It is, indeed, one of the choice grain and stock farms of the township. Mr. Bush has been in bad health for some time and has been advised by his physician to make his home in Florida, where it is thought the climate will restore the former vigor and strength of his constitution. He is therefore anxious to dispose of his place here if he could do so on fair terms. This offers an exceptional opportunity for some worthy farmer

to obtain a choice place on reasonable terms. Mr. and Mrs. Bush have but one child, Florence A., born July 31, 1869. Mr. Bush's parents were Daniel and Frances (Sears) Bush, both natives of Kentucky. The father died in the State of Mississippi, of which he was then a resident, in 1843; the mother died in Tennessee during the late war. There were seven children in the family: Jacob, Newton, Mary, Lizzie, Martha, John W. and George. Mrs. Bush was one, the second in her parents' family of ten children: Mary E., Isabella, George W., Amanda T., Sarah T., John W., Josie A., Almeda F., Nettie, James R. Mr. Bush and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is also a member of the Masonic order and of the I.O.O. F.

### ROBERT CROSWHITE,

farmer. Mr. Croswite's father, William Croswite, was one of the early settlers of Audrain county. He was previously a wealthy farmer of Clark county, Kentucky, but as his children began to grow up around him he wanted to get land for them to establish themselves on when they came to start out in life, and he therefore came to Missouri, where lands were cheap. It was in 1839 that he removed to this State. He came directly to Audrain county, where he bought and entered land, on a part of which he made a farm and lived here until his death. He became a well-to-do farmer and respected citizen of this county, and died at a green old age in 1859. Mr. Croswite's father was twice married. His first wife, who died in Kentucky, bore him four children: John, Thomas, Patsey and Betsy. Subsequently he married Miss Mary Hagerty, originally of Virginia. She preceded him to the grave about a year. There were nine children by this union, including Robert, the subject of the present sketch, viz.: James, William, David, Nancy, Margaret, Robert, Frances, Susan and Jacob. Robert Croswite was born before his parents left Kentucky, in Clark county, in 1826. He was therefore 13 years of age when his parents came to Audrain county. Completing his adolescence in this county he was soon after married here to Miss Emily Croswite, in 1847, a daughter of James Croswite, a distant relative of his, formerly of Kentucky. She, however, survived her marriage only a short time, having been the mother of two children at her death, both of whom died in infancy. After her death, the California gold excitement having broken out, Mr. Croswite went overland to the Pacific coast to better his fortunes in digging the Pactolian sands of California. He remained there, however, only about a year, with not much gold to show for his toil, but



like the Christian who went in partnership with the Jew, with a great deal of experience. Returning to his old home in Audrain county by the Isthmus route, he resumed ploughing for gold, which he was now satisfied was a more certain way of getting it than by the chance work of mining. Soon afterwards he was married, Miss Mary Palmer, a daughter of Martellus and Nancy (Mosely) Palmer, becoming his wife. In agricultural and in domestic life Mr. Croswite has been fairly blessed. His labors have brought him a good home, a place that he can call his own, on which to spend the remainder of his days in quiet and in comparative ease and comfort. His farm is a neat and convenient one and is fairly improved. Mr. and Mrs. Croswite have had eight children: George, John, William, Mary, Lucy, Sarah, Robert and Frank. During the war Mr. Croswite served a short time in the enrolled State militia. Otherwise his whole life, thus far since he returned from California, has been spent on a farm. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church, as are also four of their children.

#### THOMAS DOWNEY,

farmer. Mr. Downey has been a resident of Missouri for about thirty years. He was born and reared in Kentucky where he was married, in 1847, to Miss Sallie Inman. She was a native of Marion county, of that State. Mr. Downey, himself, was born in Washington county, of the Blue Grass Commonwealth, February 6, 1831. Some seven years after his marriage he emigrated to Missouri and settled in Randolph county. In 1861, he removed to Audrain county and located in West Saling township, but ten years afterwards he bought a tract of 160 acres of land in East Saling township, of this county, which he subsequently improved and on which he has since resided. Mr. Downey has a good farm and is fairly well fixed on his place. He is a man of industry and is well respected. Mr. Downey's first wife died in 1864. She left him five children: Margath E., now Mrs. James Villett, of Hannibal (married); Joseph (married), John and Beauregard. Subsequently Mr. Downey was married to Miss Sophronia Wilson, of Scott county, Illinois. She was spared to brighten his home for over sixteen years, but at last the finger of death touched her and she was no more. She died in 1882. Two sons were left to her husband: Sidney J. and Walter S. To his present wife Mr. Downey was married a few months ago. She was a Miss Paulina E. Roberts of Boone county, and is an excellent lady. Mr.



Downey is a member of the Christian Church. His parents were William C. and Margaret (Trent) Downey, both born and reared in Kentucky. They were married in about 1826. Mr. D.'s mother died in 1834. His father was married a second time. There were five children by the first marriage. The father died at the residence of his son, Thomas, in this county, in 1883.

### SAMUEL W. DOWNING,

farmer and stock man. Mr. Downing, for a number of years one of the substantial farmers of the eastern part of the county, and a man who by his high character as a citizen and his activity in agricultural affairs has won, as he deserves, the respect and consideration of the community, is a native Missourian, born in Cooper county, on the 3d of June, 1839. His parents were both from Virginia, his father, Robert E. Downing, of Northumberland county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Bell, of Westmoreland county. They were married in about 1832 and emigrated to Cooper county, Missouri, settling at Boonville some seven years afterwards. In 1850 the father went to California, where he was engaged in mining for about three years. On his return he died on shipboard, September 23, 1853. His wife survived him until 1876. They left three children: Lucinda E., wife of William Harness, and Robert E., both residents of Cooper county, and Samuel W., the subject of the present sketch. Samuel W. Downing, after he grew up, was married to Miss Sallie F., a daughter of Benjamin and Susan Hardin, of Randolph county. Mrs. Downing was born in that county September 9, 1838; and she was married to Mr. Downing October 10, 1860. Mr. Downing has followed farming from early manhood and has been entirely successful. He settled on his present place in the spring of 1872. This farm contains 400 acres of fine land, about 250 acres of which are devoted to grain and hay: the balance is in pasturage. He is somewhat extensively engaged in stock raising, particularly cattle, hogs and mules, of each of which he ships to the wholesale market annually large numbers. In fact, he is one of the leading farmers and stock men of this section of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Downing have a family of five children: Benjamin H., Robert E., Mollie E., Eliza B. and Samuel W. Mr. and Mrs. Downing are members of the Christian Church. For raising horses and mules Mr. Downing has some of the finest blooded stock in North-east Missouri.

## MRS. PARMELIA EARSOM,

widow of Samuel H. Earsom, late of this county, was a daughter of Robert D. and Elizabeth Schooler, who settled in this county from Kentucky, in 1839. Her father died here May 23, 1840; her mother, January 27, 1845. He was born July 15, 1788, in the Old Dominion; his wife December 8, 1784, also in that State. Robert D. Schooler's father was an early settler in Clark county, Kentucky. He became a very wealthy planter in that county and at one time owned over forty negroes. He lived to the advanced age of ninety. Mrs. Earsom, the subject of the present sketch, was reared in Clark county, Kentucky, where she was born December 16, 1816, and was married in 1844. Her husband, Samuel H. Earsom, had previously been married twice. His first wife's maiden name was Mary Louisa Reynolds, who left him a daughter, Mary L. His second wife before her marriage was a Miss Susan Johnson, who left him a son, John W. By his third marriage (the subject of the present sketch) were born seven children: Simon P., Robert D., Martha J., James H., George W. and Francis M. (the last two twins), and Jacob H. and Rayborn H. The father of these, Samuel H. Earsom, was a son of John W. and Jane (Hanes) Earsom, formerly of Virginia. Samuel H. was the eldest of a family of nine children, the others being Simon, Nancy, James, William, Sarah, Mary, Harriet A. and Sidney E. Samuel H. Earsom was an early settler in Audrain county, and became one of the successful farmers and well known citizens of the county. He died July 12, 1857. Mrs. Earsom, his widow, still resides on the homestead where he died. This is a good farm of 200 acres, most of which is under fence and otherwise improved. One of her sons is carrying on the farm, and is to some extent engaged in handling stock. Mrs. Earsom has been a member of the Christian Church for many years. She has in her possession an ancient heirloom of the family in the shape of a hymn book, entitled "Gospel Sonnets," which was the property of her grandfather, Whorton Schooler, referred to above as having lived to an advanced age, in Clark county, Ky. He was an earnest member of the old-line Baptist Church.

## JOHN A. FAWVER,

farmer. The Fawver family is of German descent, though they have been long settled in this country. Mr. Fawver's parents, Jacob and

Mary A. (Guess) Fawver, were both natives of Virginia, and John A., himself, was a native of and was reared in that State. He was born in Shenandoah county, of the Old Dominion, January 20, 1847, and was reared on his father's farm in that county. During the war his father's people took the Union side and John A., although still a youth, enlisted under the broad and bright folds of the Stars and Stripes in 1863. He served until the last shot of the rebellion had been fired, and was honorably discharged in August, 1865. He served under Burnside at the battle of Knoxville, under Grant at Lookont Mountain, and under Thomas at Nashville. In 1869 Mr. Fawver came to Missonri and located in Audrain county, and the following year he was married to Miss Malvina Mallory, a daughter of Elberton B. Mallory, whose sketch appears on a subsequent page of this work. Mr. Fawver went to work in this county with that energy and resolution that never fail to produce favorable results. By his industry and good management he has made himself a comfortable home and has one of the best farms of West Saling township. He and his good wife have a family of seven children: James W. (deceased), Mary A., George L., Maude E., John A., Nora Belle and Lillie May. Mr. and Mrs. Fawver are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Fawver's place contains an excellent coal measure which adds greatly to its value.

#### ARCHIBALD B. FICKLIN,

farmer, one of the substantial and well respected citizens of Saling township, is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Ficklin was a son of William Ficklin and wife, whose maiden name was Fannie Walker, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother originally from Virginia. There were nine children in the family of Mr. Ficklin's parents, six sons and three daughters, of whom seven are still living: Alexander, late of Montgomery county, Kentucky, who fell at the battle of Stone River, gallantly fighting under the broad folds of the Stars and Stripes; Jarret, now of Montgomery county, Ky.; Ellen, now Mrs. Moses Thomas, of the same county; William, of Montgomery county, Ky.; Mary, relict of Edward Hines, of the same county; Archibald, the subject of the present sketch; Margaret, the wife of John Cleveland, now of Audrain county; Charles, deceased, and Richard, of Montgomery county, Ky. The father of these died in Kentucky in 1838; the mother died in 1864. Archibald Ficklin was born in Montgomery county, Ky., May 5, 1825, and was reared on his



father's farm. On the 1st of January, 1852, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Hugh and Sarah Johnson, of Powell county, Kentucky. She was born in Montgomery county, Ky., September 20, 1829. Mr. Ficklin lived in Kentucky for a number of years after his marriage, but finally decided to cast his fortunes with the fertile territory drained by the waters of the mighty Missouri; and accordingly, he removed to this State and settled in Audrain county. Here he has since made his home. He settled on his present place in the spring of 1883. Here he has a good farm of about a quarter of a section of land. He devotes his place mainly to grain growing, but raises considerable hay and also has good pastures. Mr. Ficklin is engaged to a certain extent in stock raising and is one of the respected farmers of the township. He and his good wife have a family of seven children: Sarah E., now the wife of James Eison; Millard F., now of New Mexico; Henrietta, now the wife of James Owings; George, Grant, Lizzie E. The eldest, William N., died in 1854.

#### JOHN B. FREEMAN,

blacksmith. Among all the better races of mankind there is a wide diversity of genius and aptitudes. One is fitted and has a taste for a certain line of employment, another for a different line, and so on to the end. And it is always considered proper that one should devote himself to whatever calling for which he may have a natural inclination. Mr. Freeman early displayed a preference for mechanical work, and having an opportunity to learn blacksmithing, he apprenticed himself to that trade. Learning the trade, he has since followed it, and has become one of the capable blacksmiths of this part of the county. He was born in Illinois, August 28, 1849, and was reared in his native county. After learning the blacksmith's trade he was married, January 25, 1871, to Miss Cornelia Ellen Walker, a daughter of James G. and Harriet (Stephenson) Walker, of Illinois, but formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are blessed with six children: Walter B., Nellie Lee, William W., Maggie May, Thomas C. and Harry. Harry, the youngest, was born November 7, 1883, and if he is never distinguished by any greater event, he will at least go down in history (the "History of Audrain County"), as the youngest child mentioned in the present work. At the time the reporter took the data for this sketch his eyes for the first time beheld the light of day, and the reporter had the honor and pleasure of being present at his christening. Mr. Freeman has a good shop and commands a good

business. His parents were both natives of Kentucky. His father, William Freeman, died in Illinois. The mother, whose maiden name was Ruthie Lee, still resides in that State.

COLBY C. GENTRY, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, section 3. Dr. Gentry is a worthy representative of one of the old and prominent families of Audrain county. His father is the Rev. Pleasant T. Gentry, of this county, who has been engaged in the ministry of the Missionary Baptist Church for nearly half a century. The Doctor's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Mary M. Quisenberry. They were from Clark county, Kentucky, where they were married in 1830. In 1856 they came to this county, where they have since resided. Eight of their family of ten children are living: Andrew J., a merchant in Boone county; Rev. Benjamin P., a Baptist minister at Kirksville and professor of Latin in the State Normal School of that city; Dr. Colby C., the subject of this sketch; David T., a prominent attorney at Mexico; Dr. Enoch N., a leading physician of Boone county; Flavel V., a citizen of Mexico; Orma Z., the wife of George Vance, of Los Angeles county, California; and Lucy A., the wife of Dr. T. B. Toalson, of this county. Dr. Colby C. Gentry, the fifth in this family, was born in Kentucky, August 18, 1850, and was therefore a lad but six years of age when his parents removed to this county. Reared in the county, he was given an excellent general education. At the age of 22, on the 24th of December, 1872, he was married to Miss Annie L., a refined and attractive daughter of Thomas Upton and Veturia M. Cobbs, of Monroe county, but originally of Virginia. Mrs. Gentry was born in the latter State July 27, 1854. During the earlier years of his manhood Dr. Gentry was principally occupied with agricultural pursuits. However, in 1879, he began the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. Enoch Gentry, and pursued it with energy and diligence until he was prepared to enter medical college. He matriculated at the Missouri Medical College in 1880, and graduated with honor in the class of 1883. Returning to Audrain county, he at once entered actively upon the practice of his profession, keeping his office at his residence as given above. Dr. Gentry is a man of superior natural ability, and well educated, both generally and in his profession, as well as having a wide experience with men and affairs; he thus brings to bear in the practice of his profession qualities and qualifica-

tions which cannot fail of ultimate success. Indeed, his success is already assured from the large *clientele* which he even now commands. He is a man of pleasant address, generous impulses and kindly disposition, and will doubtless become as popular as a physician as he is as a citizen. He has a neat farm where he resides of 160 acres, which he superintends and conducts. His place is devoted to general farming and to stock raising in the ordinary way. It is well improved and is a comfortable homestead. The Doctor and Mrs. Gentry have one child, Tandy E. The second Veturia M., died in 1874, at the age of two. The Dr. and Mrs. Gentry are members of the Baptist Church.

### STEPHEN E. GREEN,

farmer. For 66 years Mr. Green's parents, Squire Green and wife, whose maiden name was Emily Evans, have been residents of Missouri. They came here from Madison county, Kentucky, in 1818, and are now among the oldest residents of Randolph county. They had a family of nine children: Nancy A., John W., Stephen E., James M., Sallie E., Matilda J., Squire C., Emily E. and Jemima C. Stephen E. Green, the second in their family of children, was born in Randolph county, August 9, 1842. Brought up on a farm, he learned thoroughly the practical minutiae of farming, and during the winter months attended the neighboring schools, thus acquiring a fair elementary education. A young man during the war, he served for a time in the enrolled militia on the Union side. While not in the service he was engaged in farming, and has been occupied in this occupation ever since the war. On the 19th of February, 1867, Mr. Green was married to Miss Sallie C. Harris, of Randolph county, a daughter of William H. and Millie A. (Ellington) Harris, formerly of Madison county, Kentucky. Her parents came to Missouri in 1822. They had ten children: Annie E., William H., Alexander, Elizabeth R., James T., Sarah C., Joseph H., Eduma, Mary F. and Lenora. Mr. Green settled on his present farm in 18—. He has a neat place and is doing fairly well as a farmer. He raises some stock and also considerable grain for sale. His place contains a fine vein of coal which has been worked with success. Mr. and Mrs. Green have four children, whose natal days are: Mary A., November 18, 1867; Carrie E., July 21, 1869; Harry, February 22, 1871; Millie N., February 9, 1881.



## WILLIAM H. GUINN,

farmer and stock raiser. Audrain county is largely settled up by sturdy Virginians and Kentuckians, and among the former class Mr. Guinn, the subject of the present sketch, occupies a worthy position. He was born in the Old Dominion on the 18th of May, 1836, and came out to this State with his parents in 1858. His parents were David and Virginia Guinn. They had a family of four children: James F., Sarah E., Nancy N. and William H. The family settled in Audrain county, where the parents lived until their death. William H. was reared in Virginia, and married the year before coming to this State. Cynthia A. Tinder was the maiden name of his wife. She was a daughter of Ephraim Tinder, who married a lady by the name of Morris. Mr. Guinn on coming to Audrain county engaged in farming here, and has since followed it and with satisfactory success. He has succeeded in making himself a comfortable home, and has a good place of over a quarter section of land. He is to some extent engaged in stock raising, and has some good grade cattle and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Guinn have a family of three children: Virginia A., Nancy N. and James F. He and wife are both members of the church, he of the M. E. Church South, and she of the Christian Church.

## JOHN S. HANNA,

farmer. The Hanna family is an old and prominent one in the history of the country. They came originally from the South, and branches of the family are now to be found in Virginia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and doubtless other States. The founders of the family in this country came over prior to the Revolution, and some of their descendants claim that theirs is one of oldest families in history. It is asserted that they can trace their lineage back through the records of the past to Hanno, the distinguished African explorer and the author of the "Periplus of Hanno," who flourished during the sixth century B. C. However that may be, Mr. John S. Hanna, the subject of this sketch, comes of the branch of the family which was long settled in Kentucky. His grandfather, Andrew J., became an early settler in Boone county, where he lived to an advanced age, closely approaching his hundredth year. He survived all his children, some of whom lived to old age. He was one of the constituent members of the O. S. Presbyterian Church at

Columbia. Mr. Hanna's father, Samuel G. Hanna, was born in Kentucky in 1801, prior to his father's removal to Missouri. After he grew up he was married to Miss Jane Jonnson, also formerly of Kentucky. He became a successful farmer of Boone county and died in 1849. He left five children: Elizabeth, now deceased; Martha, now the wife of R. L. Keene, of Boone county; Andrew J., who died in that county, at the age of eighteen; Margaret J., now the wife of William Baker, at present residents of California, and John S. John S. Hanna was born in Boone county on the 23d of April, 1842. He was reared to a farm life and educated in the common schools. Brought up in the country and to farm labor, habits of industry became second nature to him, and he developed that integrity of character and that frugality and soberness of habits so essential to success in every walk of life. In a word, he grew up to be a worthy, sober, valued citizen. Farming naturally became his permanent occupation, and he followed it with substantial success. On the 14th of February, 1865, he was married to Miss Marian A., a daughter of Alexander and Mahala Keene, of Boone county. She was born December 4, 1847. Three children bless their married life: Lena, now the wife of William C. Rawlings of this county; Mattie and Alexander. In 1874 Mr. Hanna removed to California, where he resided for about five years. Returning in 1879, he bought his present farm, or rather the land of which it is composed, for he improved his farm "from the stump up." He has improved his place more than ordinarily well. His fences are substantial, and he has erected a fine barn, a neat residence and excellent other out-buildings. His place contains 200 acres. Mr. Hanna is still only a middle-aged man, yet he has shown the qualities that win success in life and is rapidly becoming comfortably fixed. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and is Master Workman of the Select Knights of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Hanna is distantly related to the Hannas of Indiana—Hon. Robert A., formerly United States Senator from that State, and Hon. John Hanna, lately a member of Congress from Indiana. He is also related to Hon. John Hanna, M. C. from Pennsylvania.

#### WILLIAM J. HARSHBERGER,

farmer. The Harshbergers, though of German descent, have for generations been settled in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and are known there as among the better class of people and respected

citizens of that section of the State. Mr. Harshberger's father was Samuel Harshberger. He was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, October 4, 1804, and after he grew up was married in 1823 to Miss Mary Zirkel, also a native of that county, born in 1809. Fifteen children followed this union, including William J., the subject of the present sketch. Eight others are still living, three brothers and five sisters. The mother of these died in Virginia, December 29, 1866. Her husband survived her until January 15, 1881, dying also in Virginia. William J. Harshberger was born on his father's homestead in Shenandoah county, of the Old Dominion, on the 1st of June, 1847, and was reared on the farm. He remained in Virginia until 1871, when he came out to Missouri in company with his brother, and located in Audrain county. Young Mr. Harshberger was attracted to this State mainly by the fertility of its soil and the cheapness of lands, for his purpose was early formed to devote himself to an agricultural life, believing that in this department of industry there is more of real independence, and, at the same time, substantial rewards, than in almost any other calling. He recognized the fact that he could much sooner establish himself comfortably in life here where all the advantages for farming were far superior to those in Virginia, than he could possibly do in his native state. Coming here, therefore, he went to work with a singleness of purpose and untiring industry to obtain a good start in life. Nor has the result disappointed his expectations. He has a good place of over a quarter section of land, a large portion of which is devoted to pasturage in connection with his stock interests, to which he expects ultimately to turn most of his attention. He also has a good meadow and raises a large corn crop every year. Mr. Harshberger is one of the thrifty, thorough-going farmers of his vicinity. On the 28th of December, 1875, he was married to Miss Alice P. Doling, a daughter of John H. Doling, of Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. Harshberger are blessed with three children: Myrtle K., Susan L. and Albert T. Mrs. H. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. H. and wife are much esteemed by their neighbors and acquaintances.

#### WILLIAM HARTLY,

farmer. Mr. Hartly is one of the many worthy Kentucky farmers who have settled in this county since the war. He came here in 1869, and since that time has held a respected position in West Saling township as one of its industrious farmers and law-abiding citizens. He



has a good place of 100 acres, and has it substantially and comfortably improved. Like most farmers in this part of the county, he gives some attention to stock raising, and also deals in stock to a certain extent. He has an excellent grade of cattle and hogs and some good horses. Mr. Hartly takes a commendable interest in the common-weal of the community, and especially is an earnest advocate of good roads. He has held the office of road overseer, and exerted himself faithfully while in that position to improve the condition of the roads in his district. Mr. Hartly was born in Kentucky in 1826, and was reared to the life of a farmer. His father was Daniel Hartly, and his mother's maiden name was Sallie Honel. Both were natives of the Blue Grass State. They had eight children: William, Thomas, Rachel, Matilda, Hiram, John, Sallie and Ely. All lived to reach maturity. William Hartly, after he grew up, was married in Ohio November 4, 1848, to Miss Mary Ann, a daughter of John Patten and Minerva (Randall) Patten. Her father was a native of Ohio, but her mother was from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hartly have had a family of nine children: Thomas R., Harriet F., Daniel, Sidney, Hiram, Sallie, Sabine and Lucy; one besides died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hartly are members of the Baptist Church.

#### ALLEN E. HICKERSON,

farmer. The old North State has given to Missouri many of its better citizens, for in every county in this State may be found among the substantial farmers and business men, and in every department of life, those who are either of North Carolina themselves or are the sons of natives of that gallant old State. Among the latter class of citizens of Audrain county is the subject of the present sketch, one of the industrious farmers of West Saling township. Mr. Hickerson is a son of John and Mary (Moore) Hickerson, his father by birth a North Carolinian. Allen E., however, was born in Kentucky, where the family lived at the time of his birth, April 27, 1842. When he was sixteen years of age the family came to Audrain county, this State, where the parents lived until their death, the father January 28, 1873, and the mother September 18, 1876. Their family consisted of six children: James S., John C., Isaac M., Elhanon, Allen E. and William H. This family of children came by the father's second marriage, his first wife having been a Miss Julie Moore, a sister to his second wife. There were three children by the former marriage: Mary H., Elizabeth A. and Minerva J. The mother of these died November

27, 1832. Allen E. Hickerson, like his brothers, was reared on the farm, and on reaching manhood made farming his permanent occupation. During the war he served in the enrolled militia for some time on the Union side. After the war, on the 27th of February, 1866, Mr. Hickerson was married to Miss Paulina Gruggin, a daughter of Thomas E. and Susana (Crews) Gruggin, formerly of Kentucky. There were twelve children in the family, of which Mrs. Hickerson was the third, viz.: Nancy E., Vienna, Paulina, Kezia, David T., Mary A., John W., Mevry P., Eliza P., Samuel T., James M. and an infant, deceased. After his marriage, Mr. Hickerson located on a farm with his family and went to work with that energy and resolution that could not fail of a measurable degree of success. The result is, he now has a neat place of his own, and is fairly well fixed. Mr. Hickerson has some good stock, and raises both grain and stock for the markets. He and his good wife have a family of three children: John F., Verbenia and William H. Mr. and Mrs. Hickerson are members of the Baptist Church.

#### JOHN HOFFMANN,

farmer and blacksmith Mr. Hoffmann is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, that populous principality of Germany which has furnished so many worthy and thrifty citizens to the United States. He was born February 3, 1823, and was reared in his native country. When a young man he became a soldier in the French army, and was for five years campaigning in Africa, seeing much hard service during that time. Returning to Germany after the expiration of his term of service in that far off *Terra Incognita*, he remained there until 1853, when he came to America with his parents, Jacob and Abelona (Fraugh) Hoffmann, and their family of children. There were seven children in their family: Elizabeth, Eva C., John, Jacob, Valentine, Abelona and Madelina, the latter of whom was the eldest. The family settled in Monroe county, Missouri, where the father lived for many years. He died, however, at the home of one of his daughters in Iowa, in 1860. His wife had preceded him to the grave by many years. John Hoffmann, the subject of the present sketch, had learned the blacksmith's trade in his native country before entering the French army, and after coming to the United States he worked at it for a time. But the war breaking out in 1861, he soon afterwards enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of the 49th Missouri Volunteer Infantry. During the war Mr. Hoffmann was under Sherman and

witnessed the fall of Mobile, and was also at Montgomery, Alabama, when that city surrendered. After the war, having married before it broke out, he returned to Missouri and engaged in farming. He soon came to Audrain county, where he has since resided. He has a neat farm here and is fairly situated in life. It was in 1858 that Mr. Hoffmann was married. His wife, Katie, was a daughter of Peter Burkey, the husband of Mary M. Sipp, mentioned in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann's family consists of seven children: Barbara, Jacob, Mary M., Louis F., Charles F., Anthony, Nora May. Three others, Bettie, John H. and Willie, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann are members of the Reformed Church.

### DAVID T. HUBBARD,

farmer. Mr. Hubbard's father, Fleming Hubbard, was one of the early settlers of Audrain county, having located in Saling township, of this county, from Kentucky, as early as 1826. He remained here until 1852, engaged in farming, and then removed to Randolph county, where he resided until 1870, when he settled at Sturgeon, Boone county, where he now lives. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 28, 1807, and was married in Randolph county, in 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Crews, who was born in Kentucky in 1817. There were four children by this union: George W., Annie E. (deceased), James F. and David T., the subject of the present sketch, who was the second in the family. The other two reside in Randolph county. The father has since been twice married, having lost his first and second wives. By his second marriage there was one child, Annie, now the wife of George Pickett, of this county. David T. was born in this county, January 30, 1837, and was reared to a farm life, which he has since followed. On the 19th of January, 1860, he was married to Miss Susan, a daughter of John S. and Lucinda Kimbrough, of Randolph county. Mrs. Hubbard was born in that county September 23, 1839. Mr. Hubbard has long been a resident of this county. He settled on his present farm in 1874, and has a place of 240 acres, besides another place which he owns, not far distant, of 120 acres. It is therefore apparent that his life has not been an idle or unsuccessful one. On the contrary, he has long been regarded as one of the most energetic and clear-headed farmers in that part of the county. And as a citizen and neighbor, he ranks with the best in his community. He follows farming generally on a rather large scale, and handles from 50 to 100 head of



steers annually and about two car loads of hogs. He is an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have a family of seven children: John F. (married), of this county; Arah, Henry E., Lula C., Allie M., Clara S. and Callic. Two are deceased, Mattie and Luther, both of whom died at tender ages. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Baptist Church.

### JOHN ISAAC LONG,

farmer. At the age of thirteen this young man, the eldest in his parents' family of children, was left, by the death of his father, the head of the family, and to take charge of and manage the farm. His father, Thomas P. Long, died January 26, 1879. The place he left consisted of 40 acres, and on this, with his own energy and good management, young Long was left to support the family. There are two others, sisters, younger than him, Emma E. and Sallie C. The mother also was spared to the family, but she turned everything over to the control and direction of her son; and well and worthily has he discharged the duties of his responsible position. By the sweat of his own brow the family have been supported, and they have been comfortably provided for. The sisters have been given the advantages afforded by the neighborhood schools, and the family has been in as comfortable circumstances as those of other farmers in the vicinity. Each year young Long has raised a good crop and a respectable number of stock; and producing more than was necessary for home consumption, he has annually sold enough to provide the family with all the necessities of life. A young man with such a record is certainly entitled to no ordinary degree of credit, and the pride of his mother in the worth of her son may well be pardoned, when she says that "John Isaac is as good a boy as a mother ever had." He is still only seventeen years of age, but, notwithstanding, is looked upon as one of the worthy, thrifty young farmers of the township. His father, Thomas P. Long, a son of Jacob and Maria (Parsons) Long, formerly of Virginia, was born in this State, Ralls county (to which the family removed in an early day), on the 6th of September, 1830. He had five brothers and five sisters: Elizabeth A., John W., George W., Mary E., Thomas, Rebecca, Stephen G., Harrison M. and Isaac P. Two others died in infancy. Thomas P. Long, after he grew up, was married, April 13, 1865, to Caroline Millikin, a daughter of James H. and Sarah (Welch) Millikin, formerly of Virginia, but later along of Audrain county, Mo. James H. Millikin and wife

had six children: Malinda A., Rhoda J., John W., Caroline, Sarah E. and James H. Thomas P. Long came to Audrain county after his marriage, and later along settled on the farm where he died, and where his widow and three children still live.

### STEPHEN G. LONG,

farmer, and a native Missourian, comes of a pioneer family of Ralls county, his parents, Jacob and Maria (Parsons) Long, having settled in that county from Virginia in 1824. The father, a venerable old octogenarian, still resides there, but the mother died nearly forty years ago. There were eight children in the family besides Stephen G., he being the seventh, as follows: Elizabeth A., Mary E., George, John, Thomas P., Rebecca, Stephen G., Harrison M. and Isaac. The father is now living with his second wife in Ralls county. Stephen G. Long was born on the family homestead in that county in 1834, and was brought up to the occupation of a farmer. In 1863 he was married to Miss Sidney Elizabeth Earsom, a daughter of Simon and Maria (Long) Earsom, also early settlers of Ralls county. Mrs. Long had three sisters and three brothers: Nancy M., Sarah J., John, Samuel, Harriet and James. Mr. Long some years after his marriage removed to Audrain county, where he has since resided. His farm in West Salting township contains 120 acres, and is a neat, comfortable homestead. He is one of the industrious farmers of the township, and is well respected as a citizen. He and wife are both members of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. Long is a worthy member of the Masonic order. Formerly he was a member of the Grange. He and wife have a family of seven children: Maria, Rosalee, Harriet, Belle, Ida, LeRoy and Ruth, and one died in infancy.

### FRANCIS McDONALD,

farmer. Where the church-spired city of Lexington, in Clark county, Kentucky, now stands, Mr. McDonald's grandfather, Samuel McDonald, generations ago, chased the wild game of the forest and saw on that spot, then so wild and primitive, the native bear of the country killed by his fellow pioneers. But how changed the scene to-day! The forest is gone; in the dim distance of the Western horizon the Indian has disappeared forever; the wild scream of the panther and the melancholy bark of the wolf are heard no more; all are gone, gone to join that "innumerable caravan which move on to that mysterious



realm," eternity. A new creation has taken their place. Nature herself has changed her face. Where formerly stood a mighty forest, a stranger to the woodman's ax, and ancient as the rock-ribbed hills, to-day shine the splendid temples and bloom the sunlit flower gardens of a gentle and god-like race of men; where formerly the shrill, murder-inspiring war whoop was heard, and throngs of savage men with naked arms and faces stained like blood, filled the green wilderness, to-day the sacred chimes of the Sabbath bells are heard, and bright-eyed children meet to learn the lessons of Christian love and universal peace; by the same brook where formerly the fleet-footed deer and the slow-paced bear came to slack their thirst, to-day the shouting school boy, let loose from school, comes to chase the bright-finned fishes glinting through its crystal waters. In short, where formerly all was an unknown, forbidding wilderness, in which the merciless savage waged his cruel war, and built his soul-revolting fire about his hapless foe; in which wild beasts dwelt and made earth and air hideous with their horrid cries, and feasted on each other and on human flesh and blood; in which all animate nature was at war with all living and moving beings — where all was a universal struggle and universal death; there, to-day, stands a splendid city, white-robed and beautiful, the fair queen of her own Blue Grass State, sparkling in the sun-light of heaven, the brightest gem in the diadem of the Kentucky Commonwealth.

Mr. McDonald's father, Francis McDonald, was a native of Scotland, and came over to this country prior to the Revolution. He was a gallant soldier in the army of the Colonies, and served through the entire War for Independence. Mr. McDonald's father was born and reared in Clark county, Kentucky, and was married there to Miss Sallie Robinson, also of that county, a daughter of Joseph Robinson. Hugh McDonald, the father of our subject, was a prominent citizen of Clark county, and reared a family of eleven children: Francis, Joseph, Lucinda, Catherine, Elizabeth, William R., Rebecca, Mary, Susan, Samuel G. and Sarah. Francis McDonald, the eldest of these, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, April 4, 1830. Reared in Kentucky, Francis McDonald, jr., was married there January 9, 1851, when Miss Caroline McDonald became his wife. She was a daughter of Samuel McDonald, a cousin to her husband's father. Her mother's maiden name was Mildred Schooler, of the well known Schooler family of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald came to Missouri in 1857 and settled in Audrain county, where they have since resided. Mr. McDonald has a good farm of 140 acres of land, all well im-



proved. He and his good wife have had a family of eleven children, the names and births of whom are as follows: Margaret A., November 22, 1851; Hugh G., January 1, 1853; Thomas H., January 9, 1856; William H., April 2, 1859; Radford L., March 31, 1861; John R., February 9, 1863; Mary M., September 30, 1864; Samuel H., December 25, 1866; Ella N., August 10, 1867; Joseph D., March 23, 1869; Alexander, November 26, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the Christian Church. Mr. McDonald has served as school director of the district, and was formerly a member of the Grange.

### PHINEAS H. McLAUGHLIN,

farmer. Mr. McLaughlin is a son by nativity of the Green Mountain State of Vermont. His father, Lewis McLaughlin, came originally from Massachusetts. Mr. McLaughlin's mother's maiden name was Sarah Hatch. She was of an old Vermont family, her father having been a native of that State. In 1854 Mr. McLaughlin's parents removed to Ohio and thence, two years afterwards, to Illinois. In 1864 they settled permanently in Minnesota, where they still reside. The father, now eighty-six years of age, is still active and vigorous. Phineas H. was born in Addison county, Vermont, December 25, 1837. Thirteen years of age when his parents removed West, he grew to manhood on this side of the Alleghanies. On the 30th of December, 1858, he was married to Miss Dorcas M., a daughter of Jonathan and Mary M. Hatch of Will county, Illinois. She was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, December 3, 1839. Mr. McLaughlin engaged in farming in Will county, Illinois, which he followed until 1869, when he removed to Missouri, locating first at Centralia, but the following year he settled on his present farm. His place contains 240 acres, and is near the line of Audrain and Boone counties. Mr. McLaughlin is an energetic farmer and a worthy citizen, and is looked upon as a good neighbor and upright man by all who know him. He and his excellent wife have a family of three children: Ransom E., born May 15, 1863, Gertrude M., born January 12, 1880, and Hiram Garfield, born August 10, 1881. One, the eldest, is deceased, Herbert J., born December 14, 1859, who died February 27, 1873, in his fourteenth year. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin are members of the M. E. Church at Centralia. Of four sisters and two brothers, Mr. McLaughlin has living three sisters and one brother: Jane, now of Will county, Illinois; Adelia, now Mrs. William Case of Minnesota; Emma, now Mrs. Stephen Davidson of Kansas; and William W., now of

Minnesota. Mrs. McLaughlin's father, Jonathan Hatch, born May 27, in Windsor, Vt., removed from Vermont to New York in 1838, and in 1847 he came West to Portage county, Ohio. Eight years afterwards he settled in Grundy county, Illinois, where he died May 4, 1857. In 1874 his widow married Henry Webster of Will county, Illinois, where she still resides. Her maiden name was Terry, and she was born November 28, 1810, in Canada East, — town of Eaton district of Three Rivers, now called County of Sherbroock. Her parents were from the New England States, the family consisting of six children, of whom only two survive, Mrs. McLaughlin, the daughter, and Columbus, the son. He was born June 24, 1843, in the town of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

#### JOHN C. MADISON,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Madison, a native of Denmark, has for nearly ten years had charge of the Sarles' farm in Saling township, perhaps the largest place in the eastern part of the county, on which he has been extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. Like the sturdy inhabitants of his country, Mr. Madison is a man of indefatigable industry, of level-headed enterprise, and of sterling character; and the acquisition of wealth by such men in this country is simply a matter of time. Honest toil, directed by intelligence, on the rich soils of the New World, cannot fail of ultimate success. He was born on the Island of Alster, off the coast of Denmark, on the 19th of June, 1847. He was the second of a family of eight children of Andrew and Annie Maria (Clawson) Madison, both natives of the same Island, the father born July 23, 1817, and the mother April 28, 1824. They were married July 25, 1845. The other seven of their children were as follows: Catherine M., who died at a tender age; Annie C., the wife of C. H. Palmos, now of Manistee, Michigan; James P., married to Annie C. Lawson, of Denmark, also residents of Manistee; Maria C., the wife of L. S. Johnson, originally of Denmark, but now of this county; Hans P., who died at an early age; Peter, who married Miss Christina M. Bendicson, of Denmark, now residents of Illinois; and Hans P., now of Manistee, Michigan. John C. and James P. came to this country in 1872 and settled in Iroquois county. The rest of the family came over in 1880 and located at Manistee, Michigan, where some of them still reside. The mother died at that place December 13, 1881. John C. Madison,

the subject of this sketch, was married August 23, 1873, to Miss Maria C. Jacobson. Mrs. Madison was born in Denmark in 1844. In 1876 Mr. Madison removed to Audrain county, and in March of the same year took charge of the Sarles' farm. This place consists of over 1300 acres. Mr. M. raises large quantities of grain and harvests annually over 200 acres of tame meadow. Most of the farm, however, is devoted to pasturage, stock raising being his principal business. He is at present devoting most of his attention to cattle and hogs, though some time back he handled about 500 head of fine Cotswold sheep. Mr. and Mrs. Madison are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Madison's father, after his wife's death, came to live with his son, where he still resides. Mr. Madison is one of the worthy citizens of the township, and comes of a class and race of people far more preferable as immigrants to Americans than many who are settling here from other countries. Some of the best blood of England and therefore of the United States came originally from Denmark.

#### ELBERTON B. MALLORY,

farmer. When this old pioneer came to Missouri and settled in Saling township of this county, there were but twelve voters in the township, and his was one of the first votes ever cast in the township. This was in 1838, and the election was held at the residence of Payton Mahone, an old pioneer long since gathered to the bosom of his fathers. Mr. Mallory has resided on the place where he now lives since 1837, a period of forty-seven years. He is therefore justly classed with the venerable old pioneers of the county. He has lived to witness the almost endless prairie of Audrain county chequered with farms and lined with lanes as far as the eye can reach; and to see the broad stretches of waste land which extended themselves out in every direction to become the home of a prosperous and enlightened people. The reminiscences of this worthy old settler ought to be written down and preserved for the information of coming generations, for they would throw a flood of light on the early history of the county. He was born in Sampson county, Kentucky, January 23, 1813, and was a son of William Mallory and wife, Catherine Harris, early settlers of the Blue Grass State from Virginia. His father was a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, and served under the command of that iron soldier, Gen. Jackson. Mr. Mallory, the subject of the present sketch, was reared in his native State, and there learned the brick-



layer's trade, at which he worked until his removal to Audrain county. Indeed, he worked at this trade to some extent after his settlement in Audrain. He came here in 1837, and the same year was married to Miss Tobitha Young, a sister to Ephraim M. Young, whose sketch follows this. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory have been blessed with a family of eleven children: Catherine, Elizabeth, James C., Sarah A., Melvina L., Mandeville, Mary J., Virginia, Levina D., John W., Elverton. The mother of these, who was born November 9, 1818, died February 23, 1878. Of the above children three are deceased, Elizabeth, John W. and Mary J., the latter dying, the wife of James Vance. Mr. Mallory is a member of the Christain Church; his wife was a member of the old Baptist. Mr. Mallory, himself, was one of eleven children in his father's family: Levina, Samuel K., John, Osborn, E. B., Calvin, Melvina, Nathan, John W., Felix and Mary J. Mr. Mallory's farm contains about a quarter section of land and is one of the comfortable homesteads in the township.

#### DIETHER MILLER,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Miller is of German parentage, Christian Miller, his father, having come from the Old Country, and settled in Audrain county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1883. He was born in Germany, in 1818, and immigrated to the United States, in 1840. His wife is still living and is a resident of Boone county in Sturgeon. They had a family of ten children: Diether, John P., Jacob B., Sybell, Isabel, Christian M., Katie M., Mary H., George W. and Andrew J. Diether Miller was born in Audrain county, May 30, 1842. He was reared a farmer, and has followed the occupation of farming thus far through life. During the war, however, he served for about six months on the Union side in the State service. In May, 1877, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Nancy Malone, a daughter of Milton A. and Virginia (Updegraff) Malone, her father a native of Kentucky, but her mother originally of Pennsylvania. They were long residents, however, of Indiana and Iowa, and in the former State Mrs. Miller was born November 20, 1847, and reared in the latter. Mrs. Miller was one of a family of four children: Nancy E., Laura Belle, Willie Annie and Francis A. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children: Katie Sybell, born April 26, 1879, and John J. M., born January 14, 1881. Mr. Miller makes a specialty of raising and dealing in stock. He has good graded cat-

tle and a fine lot of hogs. His farm is well adapted to stock raising, having good pasturage, well watered, good fences, etc. Mr. Miller stands well in the community where he lives and takes a commendable interest in school matters, and has held the office of school director.

### ROLLEY D. MOBLEY,

farmer. Away back in the "Twenties" Mr. Mobley's father, William Mobley, came out to this State a young man and first located in Howard county, where he lived for several years and married. He afterwards removed to Randolph county and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1879. His wife, whose maiden name was Sophia Burnham, preceded him to the grave by about three years. They had a family of fourteen children: Squire, Slomney, Elizabeth, Jason, Sarah A., Henry, Leander, Robert D., Marion, Louisa, John, William, Martha J. and Sophia. One, besides, died in infancy. Rolley D. Mobley was born before his parents left Howard county, and was reared in Randolph county. The date of his birth was the 26th of March, 1834. Mr. Mobley's education was received in the common schools of Randolph county. His father being a farmer by occupation, he was reared to that calling, and after he grew up, also became a farmer, the industry which he has since followed. On the 39th of December, 1854, Mr. Mobley was married to Miss Louisa Stipp, formerly of Indiana, a daughter of Michael and Jemima (Grimes) Stipp, her father a native of Kentucky, but her mother originally of Virginia. Mrs. Mobley was one of a family of eleven children of her parents: Polly, Isaac, Nancy, 'Beckie Ann, Elizabeth, John, Louisa, William and Retta. Two, besides, died in infancy. Mrs. Mobley's father came to Missouri in 1855 and settled in Randolph county, where he died in 1883. His wife preceded him to the grave about fourteen years. Mr. Mobley, after his marriage, continued farming, and later along moved to Audrain county. He has a good place here of 100 acres, about 80 acres of which are under fence. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. They have been blessed with ten children, the names and births of whom are as follows: Equenes and Tylenes (twins), December 22, 1855; Martha Jane, September 23, 1857; William M., February 10, 1860; Henry, May 4, 1862; John W., October 26, 1863; Jasper N., July 3, 1867; James W., April 27, 1873; Amos D. S., September 6, 1879, and Memos, who died in infancy. Mrs. Mobley was born November 18, 1837.

## JOHN P. NAYLOR,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Naylor, one of the leading farmers of Saling township, and a citizen who stands high in the esteem of the community, is a native Missourian, and comes of one of the pioneer families of the central part of the State. His father, Warner Naylor, came to this State from Kentucky as early as 1828, married and settled first in Boone county. In 1845 he removed to Howard county, where he resided for over twenty-five years. In 1876, however, he returned to Boone county, where he died at the advanced age of 70 years. He was one of the substantial men of Boone county, and at his death left a fine estate of nearly 500 acres of land in Howard county and a large amount of town property in Sturgeon, Boone county. His wife's maiden name was Malissa Hawkins. She was raised in Boone county. She died in 1850. They had a family of eight children: Benjamin R., now of Cass county, Missouri; John P., the subject of this sketch; Ambrose W., deceased, late a resident of Howard county; Mildred F., the wife of James Davis, of Audrain county; George W., now of Boone county; Mary A., the wife of James B. Winn, of Howard county; James V., died in boyhood, and Clayborn J., died in early life. John P. Naylor was born on the 3d of January, 1833, five years after his father came to this State. Reared on his father's farm, he naturally adopted farming as his occupation for life. Mr. Naylor has been very successful as a farmer, and now owns a fine place of 560 acres in Audrain county, on which he resides. He settled on this place in 1881. He has recently erected a handsome dwelling on his farm, one of the best in the township. He also has a body of land in Howard county. Mr. Naylor, besides farming in a general way, raises considerable stock. He has a handsome herd of a good grade of cattle. On the 30th of September, 1858, Mr. Naylor was married to Miss Nancy J. Graves, a daughter of Edward and Lydia Graves, of Boone county, Missouri. She was born November 8, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Naylor have a family of three children: Mollie, born August 26, 1862; George P., born August 6, 1864; Joella, born October 22, 1868; and Sarah F., the eldest, born March 27, 1860, died October 25, 1869. Mr. N. is also raising a nephew, Joseph W. Naylor, the son of his brother, A. W. Naylor, deceased. Mr. Naylor's father was married a second time, his last wife having been, before her marriage, a Miss Julie A. Arnett. There were four children by this union, three of whom are still living, two sons and one daughter.



## JOHN F. PATTERSON,

farmer. Mr. Patterson's father, John Patterson, was one of the pioneer settlers of Missouri. He was a Virginian, and was born February 20, 1796. On the 19th of November, 1817, he was married to Miss Sallie Burroughs. She was born in Virginia, May 17, 1798. Immediately following their marriage they removed to Kentucky, and from there two years afterwards to Howard county, Missouri. It was in 1819 that they came to Howard county, and they continued to reside there for nearly twenty-five years, removing thence to Boone county in 1843. There Mr. Patterson's mother died on the 9th of November, 1858. The father remained a widower until his death, which occurred on the 17th of February, 1878. They had a family of eight children: Franklin, now deceased; George W., now a resident of Platte county; William H., deceased; Thomas H., a resident of Sturgeon, Boone county; Greenup B., now in Texas; Samuel, deceased; John F., the subject of the present sketch; James T., deceased, and Allie E., now Mrs. Joseph Wigham, of Texas. John F. Patterson was born in Howard county, on the 31st of May, 1834. He was therefore partly reared in Howard and partly in Boone county. His father was a successful farmer and under him John F. learned the practical methods of farming. On the 16th of December, 1859, he was married to Miss Minerva C. Short, of Boone county. Mr. Patterson removed to Audrain county in October, 1881, and engaged in farming in this county. Mr. Patterson is an industrious, thorough-going farmer, and has been fairly successful in agricultural life. He has a good place of 160 acres and also another place of 80 acres on the Monroe and Audrain county line. Besides farming in a general way, he raises considerable stock, and ships annually about a car load of cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are both members of the Baptist Church at Mt. Airy, across in Monroe county. By his first wife Mr. Patterson had six children: Sallie E., who died while the wife of Leander South, of Boone county; Josiah L., Minnie May, now the wife of Robert Riggs; Lula R., Jennie C. and Ada Pearl. The mother of these died April 5, 1879. On the 4th of October, 1881, Mr. Patterson was married to his present wife. She was previously the widow of John D. Crews and her maiden name was Miss Mary E. Eubank. She was a very estimable lady and is much esteemed by her neighbors and acquaintances. By her first husband she had one child, James W. Crews, who was born October 13, 1876.

## JUDGE RICHARD PHILLIPS,

farmer and stock raiser. The history of Judge Phillips' family includes the names of several of the old and prominent citizens of Boone and Audrain counties. The Judge's father, Judge Hiram Phillips, was a native of Virginia, born March 12, 1790, in Northumberland county, and when still young, in about 1800, he was brought by his parents to Kentucky, who immigrated to that State. Hiram Phillips, after he grew up in Kentucky, was married to Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Richard and Sarah Cave. She was born in Bourbon county of that State, in 1798. They were married December 12, 1818. The following year after their marriage they emigrated to Missouri, settling in Boone county, near Columbia. There Hiram Phillips became a wealthy farmer and one of the most prominent citizens of the county. He had a fine farm of some 700 acres, and was for many years a judge of the county court. He also represented the people of Boone and the other counties composing that Senatorial district in the State Senate. He was a man of unquestioned ability, of high character, and almost unbounded popularity — one of the representative citizens of Central Missouri. He died March 4, 1869, at an advanced age, mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. His good wife, who had been spared to accompany him down his long and prosperous voyage of life, did not long survive him. She passed away in September of the same year. Both were old and, indeed, constituent members of the Antioch Christian Church, of Boone county. But three of their family of eleven children now survive. Judge Richard Phillips, the subject of the present sketch, was the fourth child in their family. He was born in Boone county on the 25th of February, 1825. He was reared on his father's farm and was given a good general English education. On the 1st of March, 1849, he was married to Miss Mary A., a daughter of Judge James Harrison and wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Crockett, a distant relative to the famous Davy Crockett who fell gallantly fighting for Texan independence at San Antoine de Bexar, March 6, 1836. Mrs. Phillips' father was an early settler of Audrain county, and was for many years judge of the county court. She was born in Boone county, June 25, 1830. Judge Phillips, *filis*, came to this county many years ago, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising here with success from that time to the present. He settled on his present farm in 1873. This place is known as Cedar Grove farm and is one of the choice

places of the county. Besides general farming, he handles annually about 100 head of cattle and ships an average of a car load of hogs. Judge Phillips has for years held the position in the esteem and confidence of the people of one of the leading citizens of the county. As far back as 1854 he was a judge of the county court. He and wife have long been members of the Christian Church. The family of Judge Phillips and wife consists of three children: Clara R., now the wife of Benjamin T. Hardin; Joseph J. and Fannie H. The eldest, Mary E., died August 22, 1863.

#### GEORGE B. RADER,

farmer. It was in 1871 that Mr. Rader removed from Illinois to Missouri and located in Audrain county. Here he bought a neat farm of eighty acres on which he settled, and where he has since resided. His place is conveniently and comfortably improved, and is one of the better class of small homesteads in this part of the county. Mr. Rader, besides farming in a general way, raises some stock, and has an excellent class of cattle and hogs. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 22d of May, 1845, and was a son of George and Maria (Landis) Rader, who were married in about 1840. There were four children in the family: Lucinda, the wife of Elias Hammer-ton, of Lincoln county, Illinois; George B., the subject of this sketch; Thompson N., of Carroll county, Missouri; and Dana J., who died in 1876. The father of these died in Illinois in about 1859. Mrs. Rader, the mother, now makes her home with her children in Illinois and Missouri. George B. Rader was brought up a farmer and in early manhood, on the 3d of August, 1864, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Kent, of Pike county, Illinois. There are twelve children by this union: Laura, Ollie and Emma (twins); Linnie, Willie, Lizzie, Guy, Clara, Sammie, Kittie, Lottie and Georga. Mr. and Mrs. Rader are both members of the Christian Church.

#### ROBERT F. SMITH,

farmer. Between 1825 and 1855 there was an almost constant stream of new settlers pouring into Audrain county from Kentucky. Indeed, up to the beginning of the war probably not less than three-fourths of the residents of this county were from Kentucky. Among the others who came here during that time was James Smith and family, who settled in this county in 1842. He lived here until his death,



which occurred in 1857. His wife, whose maiden name was Naney Moss, and was originally from Virginia, survived him for many years, dying in 1878. They had a family of eight children: Creed, Susan, James, Mildred, Virginia A., Robert F., Joseph and Nelson, the youngest of whom died in infancy. Robert J., the youngest of the family of children who grew to maturity, was born five years before his parents left Kentucky, in 1837. Growing up in this county, he learned the occupation of a farmer on the place where the family resided, and received such an education as could be had in the winter schools kept in the neighborhood. In early manhood Mr. Smith engaged in farming for himself, and when about twenty-four years of age, in 1861, was married to Miss Sarah Seymour, a daughter of Joseph Seymour, a wealthy farmer of Audrain county, but formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Smith's mother was, before her marriage, Miss Elizabeth Capher, who was born and reared in Kentucky. Mrs. Smith was one of the only two children born of her parents' marriage, Samuel being the other. There were nine children, however, by a former marriage of her father's: William, John, Joseph, Robert, James, George, Patrick, Susan and Annie. Her father was a large slave-holder before the war, and her mother lost a number of negroes by the Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Smith continued farming after his marriage and has succeeded in establishing himself on a comfortable home. He has a neat farm and is fairly well fixed on his place. He and his good wife have had a family of five children, whose names and births are as follows: Belle, April 14, 1863; Oscar, September 3, 1864; Nannie, September 23, 1866; Samuel, September 9, 1874, and Katie, August 23, 1881. He and wife and eldest daughter are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Smith takes a worthy interest in educational matters, and has served his district as school director. Aside from the usual duties of farming, he trades to some extent in stock, and has some high grade cattle and fine Cotswold sheep.

#### AMOS D. SPRATT.

Mr. Spratt, a prominent farmer and stock man of West Saling township, and one of its highly respected citizens, is one of that class of clear-headed, thorough-going men who succeed in life in whatever department of its activities they exert themselves. Mr. Spratt in years past had many difficulties to contend with, and encountered not a small share of misfortune; but, notwithstanding all, he has succeeded in establishing himself comfortably in life, and by his upright

character and kind, neighborly dealings with those around him, in drawing to himself the confidence and esteem of all who know him. On both sides of his parental family Mr. Spratt is of Virginia ancestry, but his grandfathers, paternal and maternal, were both pioneer settlers in Kentucky, and each was compelled to live for a time in the forts erected in those early days for protection against the Indians. His father's name was Robert Spratt; his mother's maiden name was Sena Wilkerson. Both were born and reared in the Blue Grass State and were there married. Amos D. Spratt was born in Montgomery county, Ky., November 17, 1825. While he was still young his parents removed to Montgomery county, Ind., where both subsequently died. They had a family of nine children: Ray, Moses, Hall, Sarah, William, Sena, John R. and Amos D. Amos D. Spratt was reared on a farm. In 1847 he came to Missouri and worked at different points in this State for about three years—going to and returning from Iowa, however, in the meantime. By this time he had saved up enough by industry and economy to get himself an outfit—wagon and team—to go to California, for he had decided to try to improve his fortunes at mining in the gold sands of the Pacific coast. Accordingly, in 1850, he crossed the vast solitudes of the plains and passed over the cloud-capped heights of the Cordilleras, on to the shores of the boundless Western sea. Over 500 miles of this journey Mr. Spratt made on foot, for his wagons were drawn by oxen. In California he went to work with energy and resolution. But his health broke down and he was compelled to quit the mines. He then engaged in teaming, after having worked about eighteen months deep down in the bowels of the earth. From California, still in bad health, he went to the Cactus Republic of Mexico. There he spent one summer and then drifted down to New Orleans, finally coming back up through Arkansas, where he stayed for a while, but ultimately landed in Boone county in the fall of 1853. Soon recovering his health, Mr. Spratt was not long in getting a sufficient start to engage in the stock business, which he followed up to the outbreak of the war. He became a large shipper of mules to Louisiana, and was down there with his last cargo when the signal shot of the great struggle was fired from Charleston harbor. Everything became excitement, and all business was paralyzed. Louisiana seceded, and in the general confusion he was compelled to sell his drove of mules for what he could get, and on credit at that. Returning home a year later, he ran the risk of going back to Louisiana in order to collect something on his sales. But he found his debtors off in the army, and some of



them were already dead, so that practically he got nothing. Nor has he ever realized anything on those debts to this day. This was a heavy loss. But he went to work again to repair his fortunes, and has succeeded abundantly. Moving to Audrain county, he engaged in farming in this county and in dealing in and raising stock. He has long been one of the prominent stock men of this part of the county. Mr. Spratt's place contains nearly 600 acres of fine land, practically all of which is under fence and otherwise well improved. Indeed, it is one of the finely improved farms of the township. He raises fine cattle, hogs and mules, and deals in them to a considerable extent, shipping large numbers annually to the general markets. Mr. Spratt was not married early in life. But in 1865 he was married to Miss Amanda Stipp, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Mosely) Stipp, of Boone county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Spratt had four brothers and one sister: Isaac, George, William, John and Sarah. Mrs. Spratt, a lady singularly devoted to her home and loved ones, lived to brighten and comfort the life of her husband until a few months ago. She died November 16, 1883. She was a woman of many estimable qualities of mind and heart, and was loved only less by her neighbors and acquaintances than in her own family. Her death was a sad bereavement to her loved ones and to the entire community. She was a devoted wife and affectionate mother, and a kind and generous-hearted neighbor. Her loss has left a vacancy which it would be hard, if not impossible, to fill with one so noble and true as she was in mind and character, and in all the better qualities of our nature. Mr. Spratt is greatly bowed down with the grief her death has left in his heart. She left but one child, an interesting and accomplished young daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, now sixteen years of age. She is a young lady of rare graces of mind and person, and although sorely afflicted by the sad bereavement which has settled over her father's home, she bears up under her affliction with remarkable fortitude, and has taken charge of the domestic affairs of the household with an intelligence and soberness worthy of one many years her senior. Mr. Spratt and his daughter are members of the Christian Church.

#### GRANVILLE C. TERRY,

farmer, and of the Old Dominion by nativity, was a son of William T. and Elizabeth M. (Wadlington) Terry, of Halifax county, Virginia, who afterwards became residents of Kentucky, where they died, each at a ripe and respected old age. Granville C. was born in Halifax



county, of his native State, on the 11th of December, 1819, but was partly reared in Kentucky. He continued to reside in the Blue Grass State after he grew up until the close of the civil war, and became a well-to-do farmer and slave-holder of his county. But through the vicissitudes of the war he lost all of his property, although he took no active part in the struggle. In 1865, desiring to get a new start in life, he came to Missouri, locating in Audrain county where lands were cheap and fertile, and where every advantage for successful farming and stock raising could be had. The following year Mr. Terry was married to Miss Angeline E. Crawford, formerly of Logan county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Henry J. and Dorcas (Douglass) Crawford, both originally of North Carolina. Mr. Terry, although then well advanced in the middle of life, went to work to establish himself a comfortable home, and has been fairly successful. He has a neat farm, comfortably and substantially improved. Mr. and Mrs. Terry have a family of six children: William M., James C., Olive C., Mattie Lee, John R. and Mary L. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Terry is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Terry has three brothers and six sisters: Thomas S., Nathaniel B., Rachel C., Sarah R., John R., Mary A., Emily, Lucy H. and Elizabeth. Mrs. Terry had five brothers and two sisters: William D., Martha, James A., Henry T., John D., Mary F. and Charles W.

#### HUGH TODD,

farmer. Every old Missourian in this part of the State has heard of the Todd family, for different representatives of this family came here among the early settlers of the country. There are Todds in nearly every county of North-east Missouri, and they are invariably, so far as the writer knows, well-to-do and respected people. Particularly is this so of the branch of the family to which the subject of the present sketch belongs. Mr. Todd's parents, Asa and Rebecca (Bennett) Todd, settled in Howard county away back when Indians were still in the country, and the family were compelled to live in forts for a time. Asa Todd subsequently became a well-to-do farmer of that county. He died there in 1843. His widow survived him for over thirty years, dying April 2, 1875. Hugh Todd, the fifth in their family of five children (David, August, Mary, Thomas and Joseph being the others), was born on the old family homestead in Howard county July 16, 1837. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, and on the 16th of January, 1876, was married to Miss

Maggie Thurmond, a daughter of Richard and Lucinda (Harper) Thurmond, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Todd's maternal grandfather was a native of Canada, and her paternal grandfather, whose name was also Richard, was formerly of Virginia. Mr. Todd, before his marriage, had long been engaged in farming on his own account. He has been a resident of Audrain county for a number of years, and by his industry and good management has made himself a comfortable home. He has a good farm of over a quarter section of land, on which he has all the conveniences of a first-class homestead. Besides raising grain, etc., Mr. Todd raises considerable stock, and sells a number of cattle and hogs every year. During the war he served nearly a year in the Confederate army, being in Perkin's regiment of Parson's division, under that old *Pater Patriæ* of Missouri, General Price, but he was captured in 1863 and was held a prisoner in McDowell's College at St. Louis for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Todd have a family of three children, whose names and births are as follows: Bennett, January 16, 1877; Ralph S., September 1, 1879, and David E., February 5, 1881. One died in infancy, born December 30, 1882, and died January 5, 1883.

#### FRANCIS M. TRAUGHBER,

farmer. Mr. Traughber's parents, Emanuel and Elizabeth C. (Crawford) Traughber, were originally residents of Logan county, Kentucky. During the great hegira, or rather emigration, of Kentuckians to Missouri prior to the late war, they came out to this State and settled in St. Francois county. This was in 1855. They resided there for some seven years, then removed to Bates county, but in a short time afterwards the family came to Audrain county. Emanuel Traughber was a farmer by occupation, and followed that both in Kentucky and in this State. He was killed here in 1863, being shot by Frank Welch, who owed him a sum of money and became incensed at him for being requested to pay it; or rather a dispute arose about it, which resulted in Welch shooting him. He left a family of three children: Francis M., the subject of this sketch; Lucy A., now Mrs. F. M. Bryson, of Boone county, and Lizzie, who died, however, at a tender age. The mother of these still resides in this county. Francis M. was born before his parents left Kentucky, in Logan county, on the 12th of February, 1848. He was therefore principally reared in Missouri. He was married in this county on the 27th of February, 1868, when Miss Maria A, a daughter of Solomon and Lucratia Bryson, became his

wife. She was born in Boone county January 13, 1849. Mr. Traughber has made farming his occupation from boyhood, and has been satisfactorily successful. By industry, perseverance and intelligent, economical management, he has become one of the comfortable farmers of this part of the county. He settled on his present place in the spring of 1871. He has a good farm of 240 acres. His place is substantially improved, and is one of the valuable homesteads of the township. Mr. Traughber and his good wife are blessed with seven children: Stella L., Hattie B., Lizzie P., William F., Leslie B., Ida L. and Fannie M. Mr. and Mrs. Traughber are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Knights of Honor and of the A. F. and A. M.

### AUGUSTUS TURNER,

one of those venerable old gentlemen, of whom so many are made mention in the present volume, native to Kentucky, who honor Audrain county by their residence, and whose white hairs and bent forms remind us of the long and useful lives they have lived, is now past the allotted age of three-score and ten, and was born in Madison county, Kentucky, away back in 1812, the year the signal shot of the Second War for Independence was fired. On both sides of his family Mr. Turner comes of well known names in Kentucky and Missouri—the Turners and Tolsons. His father was Enoch Turner; his mother's maiden name was Susan Tolson. Every old Kentuckian is familiar with these family names, for both were among the worthy people of that State. Enoch Turner and wife had a family of fourteen children, as follows: Augustus, Mariam, Abigail, Jemima, Elizabeth, Susan, Thomas, Katie, Martha, Benjamin and Mattie. The others died in tender years. But three of the family are now living, Augustus, Abigail and Elizabeth. The family came to Missouri as early as 1816, and settled in Boone county. There the father died in 1840, and the mother in 1855. Augustus Turner, the subject of the present sketch, after he grew up, was married to Miss Ladonia Hill, a daughter of John Hill and wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Brink. They were also from Kentucky. Mrs. Turner had two sisters and one brother, Sabina, Serena and Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have a family of five children: Sarah R., Susan, Foster, Mary T. and Queen B. The mother of these died November 21, 1857, in Randolph county. Mr. Turner was married a second time. This was in 1875. Miss Sabina E. Hill, a sister of his first wife, then be-



came his wife. Mr. Turner has followed farming from boyhood, and has been fairly successful. He has an excellent farm in Audrain county and is comfortably fixed. He owned a number of slaves before the war, and these remained with him until the spring of 1883, when he removed from his former place and left them where he had previously resided. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are members of the Baptist Church.

#### BENJAMIN F. TURNER,

farmer. Thomas Turner, the father of Benjamin F., was one of the early settlers of Boone county, Missouri. He was from Kentucky, and was born in Madison county, of that State, on the 24th of August, 1791. His wife's maiden name was Margaret or "Peggy" Denham. She was born June 12, 1793. They settled in Boone county about ten miles north of Columbia in 1825. His first wife died there, September 27, 1837. He was then married to Mrs. Maria, the widow of Madison Dysart, of Boone county. He and his last wife lived in that county to ripe old ages, and reared a worthy family of children. He died April 29, 1853. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Three of their family of five sons are still living, all residents of Boone county. Benjamin F., the subject of the present sketch, was born of his father's first marriage, in Boone county, on the 17th of December, 1830. He was reared on the farm in that county, and on attaining his majority engaged in farming for himself. On the 24th of January, 1859, he was married to Miss Nancy C., a daughter of Madison and Maria Dysart. She was born in Audrain county, January 24th, 1835. Some years before his marriage Mr. Turner became a resident of Audrain county and engaged in farming here, which he has since followed. He has, therefore, witnessed the progress of this county from an almost wilderness to one of the best and most populous counties in the State; and his brain and muscle have contributed their full share with the other old settlers for its development and prosperity. The labor and intelligence which have made him one of the substantial farmers and solid citizens of the county, have redounded not less to the advancement of its material and business interests. Mr. Turner located on his present farm away back in 1856, now nearly thirty years ago. Here he has a fine place of 560 acres, forty of which are timbered land, the balance being either in cultivation, meadow or pasturage. He raises annually from 150 to 200 acres of grain, and cuts from 60 to 100 acres of tame meadow; and he also raises considerable stock, particularly mules, cattle and hogs. Mr.

Turner is a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry. His wife has long been a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have a family of six children: Thomas M., Gilmore C., Annie M., Zelica F., Mary E. and Charles S. Two, besides, are deceased, Margaret D., who died in 1881, at the age of 17, and Lizzie, who died in 1874, when in the seventeenth month of her age.

#### THOMAS S. WISDOM,

farmer. Mr. Wisdom comes of two old pioneer families of Audrain county, his grandparents on both sides, the Wisdoms and Turners, having settled here from Kentucky in the early days of the country. His parents, James and Katie (Turner) Wisdom, were both partly reared in this county and were here married. His father is now deceased, but his mother still survives, being a resident of Wilson township. They had a family of nine children, seven daughters and two sons, of whom five daughters and the two sons are still living. Thomas S., the younger of the two sons, was born on his father's homestead in this county, on the 14th of August, 1843. He was reared here to majority receiving, as he grew up, such an education as could be had at that time in the common schools — one sufficient for all practical purposes. On the 1st of December, 1867, he was married to Miss Martha E., a daughter of Thomas R. and Kitty Grant, of this county. Mrs. Wisdom was born November 5, 1848. Mr. Wisdom settled on his present farm in the spring of 1871. His place contains 242 acres, and is fairly improved. He follows farming in a general way and raises some stock, particularly mules and cattle. He is a worthy farmer and well respected citizen of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Wisdom have a family of six children: John T., Joseph G., Wilmoth, Hamilton, Kitty and Gustava A. Three died in infancy, Ervin S., Allen B. and Minnie B. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Christian Church; he is also a member of the A. F. and A. M.

#### REV. EPHRAIM M. YOUNG,

minister of the old Baptist Church, and farmer. Mr. Young, one of the oldest residents of Audrain county, and a man whose name for a generation has been known to the people as that of an upright and industrious farmer, has been engaged in the ministry of the Gospel for about sixteen years. He was a son of John Young, of this county, and wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Turner. His father came here from Sampson county, Kentucky, though he was originally from

North Carolina. He settled in Audrain county in 1837, and lived here until his death, which occurred October 28, 1852. His wife survived him until September 1876, dying in the eighty-fifth year of her age. There were eight children in their family: Rebecca, Benjamin, Tobitha, Harrison, John, James, William and Ephraim M. Four of these are deceased, Harrison, John, William and Tobitha. Ephraim, the subject of this sketch, was born five years before his parents removed to Missouri, in Sampson county, Kentucky, March 21, 1832. Reared in the early days of Audrain county, his school advantages were of course very limited and indifferent. But having a natural taste for mental culture, he applied himself to study during his leisure from farm work, and thus at an early age had succeeded in acquiring more than an average general education among the young men of the period. The heads of families who knew him, recognizing his superior qualifications in book learning, solicited him to teach school for the instruction of their children, which he followed successfully for several years. But in those days farming was about the best occupation one could follow, and he naturally turned his attention to that. On the 16th of February, 1854, he was married to Miss Lucretha Shields, of Howard county, a daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Johnson) Shields. Mr. Young has continued farming uninterruptedly in Audrain county from early manhood, and his long years of industry and good management have been rewarded with satisfactory results. He has a fine farm of 200 acres, which is well improved and has every natural advantage for a first-class homestead and a good grain and stock farm. The place has running water on it and a good supply of timber and an abundance of fine coal. His coal measure, or mines, he is having worked and with good success. Mr. Young has been a member of the old Baptist Church for many years, and in 1868 he was licensed to preach. Since then he has been filling the Pulpit whenever and wherever occasion required his services. The work of the ministry is purely a work of duty and love with him, for he asks and will accept nothing for his services. He is a man of sincere piety, great earnestness as an expounder of the Gospel, and his labors in the church are not unrewarded by sinners being brought to repentance, and to humble themselves in prayer before the everlasting throne of grace. Rev. Mr. Young and his good wife have had a family of nine children: Joseph E., Elizabeth F., Nannie B., Medora, Benjamin L., Louella, Minnie L., Katie, Eva and Elizabeth. Elizabeth F. and Louella are deceased. Mr. Young's wife and children are members of the old Baptist Church.



## WILSON TOWNSHIP.

## GILES J. ADAMS,

of section 9, has been justice of the peace in this district for the last seven years, and is justly regarded as one of the most capable and efficient, as he is one of the most popular, judges Wilson township ever had. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1816, a son of Joel Adams, who was born in 1797, and Mary Jane (Johnson) Adams, born in 1801, both natives of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. They had a family of nine children, Giles J. being the seventh. Joel Adams came to Missouri in 1854, and settled in Boone county, where he remained until his death; his wife died in Kentucky. G. J. Adams was raised on a farm, and received a good common school education. He worked as a blacksmith for seventeen years, but has returned to his old life, viz. : farming. He owns 100 acres of well watered and improved land, 80 acres being under cultivation. In 1837 Mr. Adams married Miss Martha A. Denhorn, the daughter of Parker Denhorn, of Kentucky, by whom he had seven children: Margaret A., born June 29, 1840; William D., April 3, 1842; James H., July 17, 1845; Mary E., April 19, 1848; Lucretia D., January 19, 1850; Lucy Ann, October 16, 1851. Mrs. Adams died on January 15, 1879. On October 22, 1879 Mr. Adams married Mrs. Nancy Russel, who was born in Kentucky, May 26, 1826, and daughter of Abraham and Martha (Fore) Dith, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Nancy Adams had seven children by her first marriage. They were born on the following dates: William D., December 29, 1845; James M., August 13, 1847; Ditto, July 8, 1849; Joseph J., June 8, 1851; Amanda J., February 28, 1853; George Ann, in 1855. Mr. Adams was not in either army during the Civil War, but was made a prisoner twice, the first time for sixteen days, the next for eight days. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the Christian Church.

## JOHN F. BAKER,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Baker who is rapidly coming to the front as an agriculturist in Audrain county, like many of the younger farmers of this county, is by birth and bringing up a son of Missouri,

a State, although not one of the oldest, one of the best, and destined to be one of the very first in the Union. This the character and enterprise of the young men who have been and are being brought up within its borders are destined to make it. No State on the continent can point to a more promising class of citizens of its own production than Missouri. In Audrain county, the subject of the present sketch is a worthy representative of the native sons of this State. Mr. Baker was born in Boone county, on the 17th of October, 1851, and is now, therefore, only in his thirty-third year, yet he is one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of the northern part of the county. His parents are Benjamin F. Baker and wife, whose maiden name was America F. Ratcliffe, both now residents of Middle Wilson township. They came to this county from Boone county in 1861, and settled on the homestead where they now reside. Eight of their family of children are living: John T., George T., Alfonzo, now of Kansas; Ida T., now the wife of Dr. Charles Vernon; Katie E., America A., William M., Joseph G. Two are deceased, Alfred M. and Dolena. John T. came to this county, of course, with his parents in 1861, and grew up to manhood on the farm in Middle Wilson township. His father, being himself a good farmer, and a thorough-going enterprising man, John T. had all the advantages which accrue from being brought up by such a man. In other words, he was educated into being an energetic, thrifty farmer, of which fact he has since given conclusive proof. Starting out for himself when a young man, he has since carried on his farming operations with a degree of energy and intelligence worthy of a much older and longer experienced man. The result is in a few years he has succeeded in establishing himself comfortably as a farmer. He raises annually over 100 acres of grain, and from 20 to 75 head of cattle. He also feeds for the markets about 100 head of hogs. On the 30th of November, 1881, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Maria B. Scruggs, a daughter of John W. Scruggs, of Cole county. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Church. Mr. Baker is highly respected in Wilson township as one of its worthy citizens.

#### JAMES SAMUEL BARNES,

of section 7, farmer, hog raiser and dealer, of this county, was born in Randolph county, Mo., May 7, 1845, being a son of Benjamin Barnes, of Missouri, and Agnes Reed, of Kentucky. J. S. Barnes was the eldest son of their four children: Nancy, James S., Darwin Reed and William C. Benjamin Barnes was attracted by the brilliant accounts of Califor-

nia, and bid his faithful wife and loving little ones a fond farewell for, as they thought, a while; but alas! they were to meet no more in this world of trials, for in 1850 he died, far away from his home and loved ones. After some years Mrs. Barnes was married to J. H. Green, a farmer of Audrain county, where they now reside. On March 15, 1877, James Samuel Barnes and Laura M. Brockman, of Kentucky, were married. They have had four children: Tandy G. (deceased), Willie D., Walter W. and Fannie M. To Mr. Barnes is given the honor of being the first farmer in the neighborhood who owned thoroughbred hogs, in which he now does a general trading business. He has a farm of eighty acres all in cultivation and very well watered. In some parts there are indications of iron. Mrs. Barnes was the daughter of James T. Brockman, who was born in Kentucky, of Virginians, and Fannie B. Quisenberger, whose antecedents belonged to Kentucky for three generations. They were the parents of seven children, viz: Mary Jane, Elizabeth, Tandy Q., Jacob X., Laura M., Addie G. and Maggie. J. S. Barnes' great-grandfather was a Welshman, his wife a German lady. J. Barnes, the grandfather of our subject, was married in Missouri, while shut up in a fort as a prisoner of the Indians. He and five others were compelled by the Indians to "run the gauntlet." Of these, four came out with their lives, but one fell a victim to that inhumane torture. Peyton Stephens and J. Barnes were worthy and esteemed preachers in the Baptist Church. Peyton Stephens, after leading a long and model life, was called by his Redeemer to "enjoy the Kingdom prepared from the beginning for him," in the year 1879. Mr. Barnes has a brother living in Callaway county.

#### JOHN C. V. BASKIN,

who lives in Wilson township, on section 24, a successful farmer and stock raiser, has held the position of school director for the past fifteen years in this district, and is one of the most energetic and popular citizens in South Wilson township. He was born in Virginia on December 25, 1828, and is the son of an old and highly respected family of Virginia. Charles A. Baskin and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Vanlear, came to Missouri and settled fifteen miles north-east of Fulton in 1842. They had three children: John C. V., William T. S., James H. H. Mr. Charles A. Baskin died in 1855. His wife in 1877. In 1850 Mr. Baskin went to California. He crossed the plains with horse and mule teams. The company



started from Weston May 10, and reached Weverville July 27, 1850. "At this place," Mr. B. said, "we started to mining; after a week went to Hengtown, on Deer creek, where we worked for a month; after this we moved to several places, and finally came to the Marsaid river; here we mined until 1852." By this trip he made a good deal of money and came home by way of Cuba, having been in one of the worst of sea storms while in the Gulf of California. Mr. J. C. V. Baskin was married October 12, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Glendy, a native of Callaway county, Missouri, and daughter of Samuel Glendy and Sally Shields, natives of Virginia. J. C. V. Baskin and wife have had three children, viz: Sarah E., born May 1, 1855; Charles A., born October 3, 1859; Ella J., born October 3, 1861. Of these, one daughter was educated at Hardin College. The other is at Coneord. The son he sent to Quiney, Illinois. The oldest daughter has married James A. Harrison, and Ella J. married Robert Hooton. Mr. and Mrs. Baskin, and Mrs. Baskin's mother, Mrs. Glendy, an old lady of eighty-three years, reside on the farm, which contains 223 acres of well-improved and watered land. There is a neat dwelling and good out-houses. John C. V. Baskin entered the Confederate service in 1864, in the 9th Missouri, Company E, Parsons' brigade. He was fighting from Missouri to Arkansas, but was in no general engagement. Serving until the close of the war, he then surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, and was paroled. Mr. Baskin lost two slaves by emancipation. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. The oldest daughter is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Baskin is a member of the I. O. O. F.

#### DAVID C. BOND,

one of those industrious, worthy Indianians, so many of whom have settled in Missouri since the war, to the great benefit of the State, was born in Miami county, Indiana, July 25, 1849, and was a son of Jesse and Jane (Cox) Bond, both also natives of that State. Mr. Bond was brought up to habits of industry on his father's farm in Indiana, and had the advantages of the ordinary schools in the neighborhood, which he did not fail to improve, thus securing a fair average education sufficient for all the practical purposes of farming and common business life. His father was a man of great strength of character and perfectly upright, as well as full of energy and industry. David C., coming up under such a father, of course became imbued with the characteristics similar to those of his parent, and thus it is that in his

career up to the present time he has shown a disposition to live uprightly and to succeed only by honest industry and good management. On the 22d of March, 1876, Mr. Bond was married to Miss Delia A. Olds, a daughter of Richard and Hester Olds, formerly of Jefferson county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. B. have one child, Emma Gertrude, born September 18, 1877. Mr. Bond sold out in Indiana in 1879, and came to Missouri in 1883, and has since bought a fine place in Wilson township of about 400 acres, one of the handsome farms of the township, being set off with a fine residence and other tastily built improvements. He is now engaging quite extensively in stock raising, and will doubtless become one of the foremost farmers and stock men of this part of the county. Mr. Bond's father still resides in Indiana, and is a comfortable farmer and well respected citizen of Miami county. His mother died in 1856 and his father is married a second time. His father's present wife was formerly Miss Harriet Hough, a native to Ohio. There were five children of his father's first marriage, the others, besides David C., having been Robert, now of Indiana; Paley, now deceased; Emdline, now the wife of Rufus Mendenhall, of Indiana; and Charles, also of Indiana. By the second marriage there are four children living: Ira, now of Howard county, Missouri; Nellie J., deceased; Albert A., Ruth E. and Benjamin A., all at home. Mrs. Bond is a member of the Episcopal Church. She has three brothers and one sister living: Emma G., now teacher in a high school in Pennsylvania; Frank S., Pitt M. and Clay T., the last three of Denver, Indiana, where their parents also reside. Their mother's maiden name was Miss Hester Zeran.

#### WILLIAM T. BRADLEY,

section 24, was born in Virginia, February 14, 1821, and is the son of Thomas Bradley and Frances (Minter) Bradley, natives of Virginia. Thomas Bradley and wife emigrated to Missouri in 1842 and settled in Audrain county, where they resided until their death. Thomas Bradley and wife have had seven children: John G., Edward, Martha F., Sally A., Julia A., Elizabeth and W. T. William T. Bradley was married on February 1, 1844, to Miss Sarah G. Jesse, a native of Virginia, the daughter of William M. Jesse and Polly Ann Parker, who had sixteen children; of those Mrs. Bradley was the fourth child. Mrs. Jesse is still living at the age of 82 years: her husband died in August, 1858, in Audrain county. William T. Bradley and wife have had ten children: John E., born April 12, 1846; Mary E.,

born March 16, 1848; William T., Jr., born August 15, 1850; Alexander, born January 21, 1853; Joseph S., born September 6, 1855; Martha F., born September 1, 1858; James K., born March 31, 1864; David, born March 16, 1866; Christopher C., born April 11, 1860; Ann M., born July 14, 1861. The farm contains 290 acres of land, all under fence but 10 acres. It is splendidly watered, part is devoted to pasture and part to cultivation. A creek runs through this tract, and affords an excellent watering place for his cattle and stock, which are of a good grade. Mr. W. T. Bradley has always shown himself a friend of the district schools. The farmers and citizens have acknowledged their appreciation of this fact by electing him school director. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

#### JOSEPH S. BRADLEY,

of section 24, a young and highly-respected citizen and farmer of this county, was born in Audrain county, in 1855, and was a son of W. T. Bradley and Sarah G. Guthrie, natives of Virginia, who came to Missouri and settled in Audrain county, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bradley have had ten children, viz.: John E., Mary E., William T., Alexander, Joseph S., Martha F., Fannie, James R., Columbus and David L. Joseph S. Bradley was raised on his father's farm, and led the life mostly adopted by farm lads, viz.: helping on the farm during the summer or busy time, and attending the district school during the winter months. In September, 1879, he and Miss Nancy B. Wayne, a native of Missouri, were united in wedlock. She was the second daughter of James H. Wayne and Elizabeth J. Bomar, natives of Missouri, who had nine children, viz.: Lauranda E., Nancy B., Sarah E., Leoder, John T., Anna C., James W., Mary J. and George S. Mr. Joseph S. Bradley and wife have one child, Elmer Earle, born July 6th, 1880. Mr. Bradley's farm contains 120 acres of land, all under fence and nicely improved. He also trades and raises a fine line of graded stock. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

#### ALBERT C. BROCKMAN,

an energetic farmer and worthy citizen of North Wilson township, came from that cardiac center of the Blue Grass Regions of Kentucky, Clark county, where he was born on the 8th of December, 1856, and was reared. His father was Jacob Brockman, now a well-to-do



farmer of Boone county, Missouri. Mr. Brockman's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Narcissa Quisenbury. She died comparatively early in her married life, and had been the mother of five children, three of whom are still living: Ormie, now Mrs. Robert B. Scott of Kentucky, and Colby T., now of Boone county, being the other two. In 1877 the family removed to Boone county where the father, now a venerable old gentleman, is still engaged in farming on a comfortable place which he owns in that county. He has married since his first wife's death, Miss Mary Stevenson becoming his wife, but no children have issued from his last marriage. Albert C. Brockman, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm in Kentucky, and came out with the family to Missouri in 1877. Here he soon afterwards engaged in farming for himself, and on the 8th of December, 1880, was married to Miss Grotia H. Prather, a daughter of James C. Prather, of Boone county, who is a near relative to Col. Griff Prather of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Brockman have one child, an interesting little daughter, Ormie S., born September 25, 1881. About the time of his marriage Mr. Brockman bought a tract of land in Audrain county on which he made his home and has since resided. He has a good farm of 120 acres, and is otherwise fairly well fixed. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church. Mr. B. is a cousin to Messrs. John H. and James W. Brockman, whose sketch appears in this volume.

#### JOHN BROWN,

section 15, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Brown, a substantial farmer of this county, and one of the well respected citizen of South Wilson township, is a native of Kentucky, born May 26, 1814, and was the second son of William Brown, a native of Pennsylvania, and Margaret (Hamilton) Brown, a native of Kentucky, but raised in Virginia. William Brown died in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1829. His widow then emigrated with her family of eight children to Missouri and settled in Callaway, where she resided until her death in 1859. The subject of this sketch resided in Callaway county from 1833 to 1879, when he removed to his present home in Audrain county, South Wilson township. In April, 1849, he married Miss Jane Robertson, a daughter of John A. Robertson, one of the oldest settlers and best respected men in the county. John A. Robertson was born and raised in Kentucky, where he married Miss Nancy Carr, a native of the same place; she became the mother of his nine children. Mr. Robertson was killed by Jayhawkers during the war; he

was the original owner of the farm where Mr. Brown and wife reside. It contains 1280 acres of land all under fence, the greatest part of this large tract being devoted to pasturing; he has some very neat and substantial buildings, also a good young orchard. Mr. Brown is the owner of some very fine graded cattle. John Brown and wife have had seven children, viz.: Mary Kerr, born April 20, 1853; John W., born July 29, 1855; Nancy J., born April 14, 1857; James Robert, born September 8, 1859; Benjamin Allen, born December 29, 1861; George Hamilton, born February 25, 1864; Margaret A., born April 6, 1866. Nancy J. died in 1863. Mary Kerr was married to Joel Hitt on December 8, 1881, but died in 1882, leaving one child, Joel Kerr Hitt, born October 29, 1882. John Brown and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and they have been members of the Grange.

### BRAXTON BROWN,

of section 24, owns a blacksmith and wagon-maker's shop, which is situated at the fork in the Mexico and Columbia roads:

"Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinewy arm,  
And early strokes his sounding anvil warm;  
Around his shops the steely sparks flew,  
As out of steel he shaped the bending shoe."

He also has a farm of forty acres of well watered and fertile land all under cultivation. The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio, in 1829, and is a son of Elijah Brown, of Virginia, and Mary Tulley, of Ohio. They emigrated to Missouri and settled in Clark county in 1851, where they had twelve children born to them, viz.: Rebecca, Isaac, John, Braxton, Mariah, Judy, Madison, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Sophia and Alexander. Braxton Brown came to Audrain county in 1871, when he bought, improved and settled at his present homestead. On the 29th of October, 1859, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, who was born on January 25, 1835, in the State of Ohio, and was the eldest daughter of Alexander Smith, of Virginia, and Mary Hersey, of Ohio. There was six children younger than Mrs. Brown (Elizabeth): Amanda, John, Frank, Adam A. and Mary E., twin brother and sister, and James L. Mr. Smith and family came to Missouri in 1844 and settled in Scotland county, where he still resides. Mr. Brown has two children, Leunie Belle, who was born January 24, 1857, and Minnie Davis, born July 29, 1861. He entered the Confederate service in 1861, in Greene's regiment, State service, where he served for some six months, when he was cut off from the main

army; he was enrolled in the Missouri militia on the last call in the time of Price's raid, and did about four hours' active service.

### JOSEPH BROWN,

of section 27, was born in Callaway county, in 1848, and to-day stands among the foremost as a successful farmer, stock raiser and trader of his county. His wife, Miss Zarelda Campbell, a lady of marked abilities, was born in West Virginia, a daughter of Robert Campbell and Sally McDowell, both of West Virginia. Mr. J. Brown and Miss Campbell were married on June 15, 1881, for according to the poet:

"This old world is scarce worth seeing,  
'Till love moves her purple wings  
And gauged the bliss of being  
Through the golden wedding ring."

On October 7, 1882, a little stranger came to gladden the hearts of the young couple. Her name is Edith Campbell Brown. The farm contains 500 acres of as good land as can be found in Audrain county. Mr. Brown has made some very good improvements on the farm; a very large part of the land he has devoted to pasturage, as he makes a specialty of raising and trading in stock. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown are members of the Presbyterian Church. Joseph Brown's father, C. H. Brown, who was born in Missouri, married Miss Amanda McKarney. They had eight children, viz.: William, Robert, James, Mary, Joseph, Charles, John S. and James. Two of the boys, Robert and James, are dead. Mrs. Brown's parents had fifteen children, viz.: James, Mary J., Ann E., John, Margaret, Robert, Bella, William, Alcerta, Catherine, Burnett, Thompson, Zerelda, Remmington and Ernest.

### CHARLES H. BROWN, JR.

section 33, like most of the citizens of Callaway county now approaching middle age, is a native of Callaway county. He was born December 23, 1849, near New Bloomfield. His parents, C. H. Brown, Sr., and Amanda Brown, *nee* McKarney, were born and reared in Mercer county, Kentucky. They emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Callaway county, near New Bloomfield, where their family of eight children was born, reared and educated. They were born in the following years: William, May, 1838; Robert M., 1840; James M., 1842; Mary A., 1844; Joseph, 1847; Charles H., 1849; Maggie D., 1852; John S., 1856. C. H. Brown, Jr., married on the 13th of December,



1877, a young lady he knew from childhood, she having been born and reared in the same township as himself, Miss Laura J. Curry, who was the youngest child of William M. Curry and Mary Snell, who, like Mr. Brown's parents, had been natives of Mercer county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Curry had ten children, eight of whom are living: Eliza Jane, Margaret C., Sarah A., John J., Marge, William C., Charles R. and Laura J.; the two that died were infants. Mr. C. H. Brown, Jr., is the father of two bright and interesting children, Robert Argyle, born August 28, 1879, and Katie Ethel, who was born February 22, 1883. C. H. Brown, Jr., like his father, follows farming, but gives more attention to stock trading and raising. He has some thoroughbred short horn cattle. The farm contains some 240 acres of land with good orchard and pasture, in fact, all the improvements necessary that makes a farm life a pleasure. Husband and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

#### J. S. BROWN,

of sections 27-28, is one of the most popular and highly-respected men in Callaway county, in which place he was born on the 29th of April, 1856. During his boyhood he assisted his parents on their farm, receiving his education at the neighboring schools, mostly during the winter months. His father, as is mentioned in the previous sketch, was one of the early settlers of Callaway county. On October 15, 1880, Miss Mintie, of St. Louis county, the daughter of John Northern and Ellen Frances Patterson, of Missouri, became Mrs. J. S. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown reside on a good farm, which contains 320 acres of splendidly improved and watered land. They are the owners of some of the finest short horn cattle in the county. They have but one child, Clarence Melvin Brown, born November 6, 1881. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. John Northern and wife, as is mentioned in a previous sketch, had six children. Mrs. Northern died in April, 1883; but Mexico holds as one of her ablest citizens John Northern.

#### JAMES M. BRUCE,

of section 3, farmer and stock raiser, came to Audrain county, Missouri, in 1880, where he bought a neat farm of 74 acres. Judging from the appearance of the place, it is safe to state that he is a man of industrious habits and refined tastes. There is a splendid orchard of choice fruit, and two of the finest springs in the county on this model farm.

His cattle and hogs are of the best grades. This quiet, industrious farmer is the worthy representative of George Bruce and Elizabeth Miller, natives of Virginia. He had ten brothers and sisters; four died in infancy, but William, George, John, Franklin, Sarah and Ann are still living. George Bruce and wife moved to Ohio, thence to Illinois, where he and the partner of all his joys and sorrows passed away. Mr. Bruce died in 1877 at the old and respected age of eighty-four years; his good wife died in 1858. In 1843 James M. Bruce married Miss Margaret Divens, of Ohio, daughter of Jacob Divens and Mary Thompson, natives of Virginia, who had four children, viz.: Margaret, Minerva and Allan; one died in infancy. Mr. J. Divens died in Bainbridge, Ohio, September 16, 1833; his wife died September 24, 1835. James M. Bruce and wife have had seven children: Minerva, born July 29, 1843; Mary E., born December 25, 1846; Alice L., born March 17, 1848; Artemesia, born October 7, 1850; Eliza, born October 10, 1853; Allen G., born December 18, 1855; John W., born May 29, 1857. Of these Alice L. died August 3, 1849, and Allen G. died June 26, 1856.

"But those are dead, these two are dead,  
Their spirits are in heaven."

The family are members of the Christian Church.

### CHARLES H. BRUCE,

farmer and stock raiser. Although a native of Virginia Mr. Bruce was principally reared in Missouri, and has been a resident of Audrain county since he was fourteen years of age, or about thirty-two years. When he was ten years of age his parents, George and Batsey (Love-lace) Bruce, emigrated to Callaway county, Missouri, with their family, where they lived for about four years and then came over into Audrain county, settling in Wilson township where the father became a successful farmer and lived until his death, which occurred in 1862. The mother is still living and makes her home with one of the children in Caldwell county, Texas. Ten of their family of eleven children are living: James L., now of Washington Territory; Julia A., now Mrs. H. F. King, of Texas; Thomas D., now of Mexico, this county; Charles H., the subject of this sketch; John E., a resident of Washington Territory; Samuel A., George W., of Texas; Campnes I., also of Texas; Mary E., now Mrs. Viet, of Texas, and Alfred N., also of the Lone Star State. Charles H. Bruce was born in Halifax county, Virginia, March 13, 1833, and of course came out to this

State with his parents. After attaining his manhood and, indeed, before he was twenty-one years of age he engaged in farming for himself and has since followed it. For a number of years past Mr. Bruce has also handled considerable stock, and now ships from 40 to 200 head of steers annually and from 50 to 300 hogs. He has a fine farm of 200 acres and has it comfortably improved. On the 26th of November, 1872, Mr. Bruce was married to Miss Jennie LaForce, daughter of Washington and Pheroba LaForce, of this county. Mrs. Bruce was born in Boone county, February 15, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. B. have three children: Edna B., George and Charles. Mr. Bruce has resided on his present farm since 1877. He is one of the energetic men of the county and is indebted to his own industry and personal worth almost alone for what success he has had in life. His wife is an exemplary member of the Christian Church.

#### JOHN S. BRYSON.

Notwithstanding Mr. Bryson is one of the youngest farmers in North Wilson township he is one of the most thrifty and successful ones, considering his means, in this part of the county. He is one of those clear-headed, energetic young men, of steady habits and frugal, who, appreciating the duties and responsibilities of life, strive to discharge them in a useful and worthy manner; and recognizing the fact that success can be honorably achieved only by industry and good management, he has gone to work with the determination to come to the front on this line or on none. Mr. Bryson was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, August 16, 1860. Reared on the farm in that county, he received a good common school education in the schools of his vicinity. He early started out in life for himself and later along came to Audrain county, where he has since resided. His residence here has been characterized by untiring industry and has not been without substantial results. Mr. Bryson has made himself a neat and excellent home and has one of the nicest small farms in the township. Considering his age and that he had little or nothing to begin on, he is unusually well fixed. On the 11th of January, 1881, Mr. Bryson was married to Miss Armilda H. Hays, who was born March 23, 1863, a daughter of Willis Hays and Harriet Hays, of St. Charles county. Mr. and Mrs. Bryson have one child, Orville, born December 9, 1881. One, besides, died in infancy. Mr. Bryson was a son of John William Bryson and wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Y. Moore. The former was born March 9,



1831, in Boone county, Mo., and the latter April 19, 1833, in St. Charles county, Mo. They were married December 5, 1858, in St. Charles county. Besides John S. they had two daughters, Virginia A., born November 3, 1859, in Jasper county, Mo., and Sarah Y., also born March 3, 1863, in Jasper county, but who died in St. Charles county, October 20, 1881. The father was killed during the war. He was taken out from his house on the pretense of making him a prisoner, and was wantonly and brutally shot down. The mother is now the wife of Thomas Sears, a wealthy farmer and prominent citizen of Jasper county.

### HILLARY B. BUSH,

farmer. The Bush family have been settled in this part of the State from an early day.. It was in 1845 that Mr. Bush's parents, Stephen J. and Julia A. (Gibbs) Bush, came out from Clark county, Kentucky, and settled in Audrain county. Here the father improved a large farm on which he resided for about ten years. He then exchanged his place in this county for one across in Boone county, to which he removed, where he lived for about thirteen years. In 1868, having engaged in the ministry of the Christian Church nearly twenty years before, he received a call in Howard county, which he accepted. He preached in that county for many years, and continued his life-work in the ministry until his death, which occurred in 1880. Rev. Mr. Bush was a man of profound piety, and zealously devoted to the great cause of bringing souls to Christ. For 30 years he was a licentiate in the ministry, and most of his time was spent in earnest work in his sacred calling. He was twice married, his first wife having been called to her last rest many years before his death. His second wife, before her marriage, was Miss Lucretia Denham, of Boone county. She also is now deceased. In his first family there were six children, including Hillary B., the subject of this sketch, as follows: Alexander B., a gallant soldier under the ill-starred banner of the South, who fell at Corinth nobly fighting for the Southern cause; Andrew J., now of Texas; Hillary B., the subject of this sketch; William T., now deceased; Julia A., the wife of Dr. William Smith, of Callaway county; and Nannie A., the wife of M. V. Orear. By the father's second marriage there was one child, a daughter, Mary E., now the wife of Henry V. Weidemeier, of Jacksonville, Florida. Hillary B. Bush was born in this county on the 12th of January, 1848, but was principally reared in Boone county. His

father gave him good common-school advantages, and on reaching manhood he became a farmer, the occupation to which he was brought up. On the 21st of March, 1871, he was married to Miss Flemma H. Givens, a daughter of Elbert and Sarah Givens, of Boone county. Mrs. Bush was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, March 29, 1849. It was in 1872 that Mr. Bush bought a small place in Boone county and settled on it. This, however, he sold soon afterwards and removed to Columbia, where he was engaged in the hotel business for about 18 months. He then resumed farming, and in 1879 came to Audrain county and bought 80 acres, a part of his present farm. A man of industry and intelligence, he has added to this since, until he now has a good farm of 215 acres, and is somewhat extensively engaged in stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are members of the Christian Church at Antioch. He and his good wife are blessed with three children: Aubrey C., Estella and Roy G.

#### JUDGE ROBERT CREED CARTER,

farmer and stock raiser. To say that Judge Carter is a representative of the well known Carter family of Virginia, is a sufficient assurance to all who know anything about the history of prominent families of the Old Dominion of the position he occupies both as a man and citizen in Audrain county. The history of this family has recently been given in a work published by the Virginia Historical Society, entitled "The Records of the Administration of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, 1752-1757." In this work appears the biography of Robert Carter, president of the Council of Virginia in 1726 and the owner of over 300,000 acres of land and some 1,100 slaves. A sketch of the life of Robert Carter, Jr., an eminent citizen and philanthropist, who voluntarily emancipated all his slaves, over 800 in number, is also given. Numerous other members of the family are mentioned. Judge Carter, the subject of this sketch, was a son of Creed Cannon Carter, who was born in Amherst county, Virginia, January 20, 1799. Judge Carter's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Mary W. Clasby, born in Virginia in 1801. In 1830 Creed Cannon Carter emigrated from Virginia and settled in Callaway county, Missouri. There he bought an extensive tract of land and improved a large farm. He lived in Callaway county until near the close of his long and well-spent life. He became one of the prominent farmers of Callaway county and one of its most highly

respected. He died in Boone county in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Judge Carter's mother died in 1869. There were eight children in the family, five of whom, including the Judge, are still living: Emily J., now the widow of William D. Hume, of Callaway county; Nancy E., now the wife of William McClure, of Boone county; Susan E., now the widow of James Long, also of that county; Phebe E., the wife of George W. Smith, of Callaway county; and the youngest, Judge Carter, himself. Three are deceased: Thomas A., Mary C., the wife of Dr. G. C. Johnston, of Buchanan county; and Amanda S., who was the first wife of George W. Smith. Judge Robert Creed Carter was born in Callaway county, July 17, 1838, and was reared on his father's farm in that county. He continued to reside in Callaway county engaged in farming and stock raising up to 1872, when he purchased land in Audrain county, and removed to this county and settled on his present place, known as Maple Grove farm. Both in Callaway and Audrain counties Judge Carter is known as a farmer of great energy, thorough-going enterprise, and as a broad and progressive-ideaed agriculturist. He has one of the best farms in North Wilson township, and is widely and highly respected throughout the county. A man of good education and well informed by a wide range of reading, he has long taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, and has come to be respected and trusted as a leader by those among whom he lived on account of his sound judgment and thorough knowledge of matters relating to the general interests of the county. A man of good business qualifications as well as of unquestioned integrity, in 1880 he was called upon by the votes of a large majority of his fellow-citizens to serve them in the responsible office of county judge. With such credit and ability did he acquit himself of the duties of this position, that in 1882 he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and is now serving his second term in office. Judge Carter is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and also an active and useful member of the Baptist Church. On the 5th of December, 1866, he was married to Miss Nannie S. McClanahan, a refined and amiable daughter of John M. McClanahan, of Callaway county. Mrs. Carter was born in that county on the 15th of November, 1840. Their union has proved a singularly happy one, and has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living: Mary A., Mattie L., John C., Thomas W., Birdie, Maggie, Virgil C. and Nannie Laura. Virgil C. died in infancy. Mrs. Carter is also a member of the Baptist Church.



## ELIJAH V. CHRISMAN,

of section 1, an energetic and highly respected young farmer and citizen of this county, is the descendant of members of old and respected families of Kentucky — Elijah English Chrisman and Jane A. Varnon, who came to Missouri in 1855 and settled in Boone county, where he still enjoys the pleasures of life ; his wife died in Audrain county, March 11, 1880. She was the mother of eight children : Nancy J., John L., Grace H., James O., Elizabeth M., Laura F., Maria E., Paulina F., Janett W., Elijah V. E. V. Chrisman's father was a farmer, who had Elijah's help in summer, but during the winter months he attended the neighboring schools where he received a fair education. On August 19, 1877, he married Miss Jane J. Roberts, daughter of one Francis M. Roberts and May Jane Asburg, natives of Boone county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts had nine children : Jane J., Sam A., Lela B., Robert S., George P., Martha H., Mary F. and Francis M. As Mr. Chrisman confines himself strictly to farming, his farm of 80 acres, which is all under cultivation, is just about as pretty a farm as one sees in his travels through the country. Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman have had two children, but one died leaving Maude L., who was born January 19, 1881, to be the petted darling of this happy couple. E. E. Chrisman lost eleven slaves by emancipation, besides several good horses. The Missouri Militia, commanded by Hartman, burned his house twice and his barn once; in the last fire he lost two splendid horses. The family are members of the Christian Church.

## CYRUS F. CLARK,

farmer and stockman. Mr. Clark, a worthy son of the old Granite State by nativity, in which he was also partly reared, now occupies a position in the front rank of farmers in this part of Audrain county. Although still comparatively a young man, the extent of his farm operations and of his stock interests are exceeded by few agriculturists in Wilson township. Mr. Clark has shown himself to possess to a marked degree many of those stronger and better characteristics of New Englanders, which distinguish them by their success, and prominence in life wherever their fortunes are cast. In many respects the Yankee, as the native of the New England States is called, bears a striking resemblance in mental attributes and his methods of getting along in life, to the Scotchman. Clearness and quickness of intelligence

are characteristic of both, — restless energy, untiring industry, sensible frugality, and the knack of making the very best out of any situation in life in which he may be placed. Thus the New Englander, like the Scotchman, scarcely ever fails, where his surroundings are not absolutely unfavorable, to establish himself comfortably and, indeed, to rise above the general average of those around him. Mr. Clark was born in Strafford county, New Hampshire, November 17, 1847. His childhood and early boyhood were spent in his native county, but in 1855 his parents, John Clark and wife, formerly Miss Betsey Jenness, removed with their family of children to Ohio and settled in Clermont county, where Cyrus F. grew to manhood. There were six other children in the family besides the subject of the present sketch: Betsey M. (now deceased), Jacob P. (also now deceased); John E., now of Arizona; Louella M. (now deceased); Oliver D. (now deceased); and Eben W., now of Arizona. Cyrus F. Clark, like his brothers, was reared to an agricultural life, and under his father learned those ideas and methods of farming by which he has since been able to make a more than ordinarily successful career, considering his age, in this department of life. In 1867, Cyrus F. came to Missouri, his parents following two years later, settling in Audrain county. Here the father subsequently died, but the mother still survives and is now in New Hampshire. The same year Mr. Clark (Cyrus F.) bought a fourth interest in a section of land in this county, for he had accumulated some means of his own by teaching. And by way of parenthesis, it may be remarked here, that since that time he has taught school to some extent and with excellent success, though not in recent years. On the 19th of January, 1876, he was married to Miss Wilmoth Simms, a daughter of William M. and Frances Simms of this county. She was born in Audrain county, October 31, 1847. About the time of his marriage Mr. Clark located on his present place, a handsome estate of 640 acres. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and handling stock to considerable extent. He annually raises from 100 to 300 acres of grain and feeds and grazes from 150 to 300 steers. He is of late turning his attention to horse and mule raising, owning some of the finest horses and jacks in the State, and is stocking his farm with brood mares. He also feeds and raises hogs which he ships to the wholesale markets, both to St. Louis and Chicago. Besides his home farm Mr. Clark has another fine place of over 800 acres. Such is a mere outline of the extent of his farming and other interests in Audrain county. Certainly this is a showing which only a few men thirty-six years of



age can present who started in life in the school-room. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two children: Charles F., born January 3, 1879, and Fannie W., born August 6, 1833. Their eldest, a son, died in infancy. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Old Baptist Church. Mrs. Clark is a lady who is much esteemed by her neighbors and acquaintances for the amiability and kindness of her disposition, and her fine social qualities. A lady of culture, she is an ornament to society in which she moves, and exercises a refining and elevating influence on those around her, and is of great value to the interests of the church.

### JOHN T. COGSWELL

was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1839, and was a son of Thomas Cogswell, who was born in Maine in 1799. His mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Mary J. Myers, also a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1815. The parents were married in the Keystone State in 1836. Three of their family of four children are still living: James, now of Kansas; Samuel M., of Franklin county, Kentucky, and John T., the subject of this sketch. The other child, a daughter, Mary J., died in tender years. In an early day the family removed to Franklin county, Kentucky, and John T., after he grew up there, came to Missouri in 1860 and settled in Audrain county, where he has since resided. In 1867 Mr. Cogswell bought his present farm in Wilson township. Besides running his farm Mr. Cogswell is foreman on the railroad, a position he has held for the last four years. He is a thorough-going man, and has made all he has by his own exertions. On the 19th of September, 1861, he was married to Miss Kate A., a daughter of James G. and Rebecca E. Wright, of this county. Mrs. Cogswell was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, December 30, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell have four children: Mary B., died December 8, 1883, while the wife of James E. Haley; Virginia G., James W. and Martha T. Mrs. Cogswell is a member of the Baptist Church.

### DANIEL PERRY COX,

section 34, is a worthy citizen and successful farmer of Wilson township. He was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, April 6, 1814, and he is a son of Daniel Cox and Lydia (Hurst) Cox, both natives of Scott county, Kentucky. Of this union there were seven children, viz.: John W., born in 1808; Lucinda, born 1810; Emily, born 1812; Daniel P., born 1814; Mary A., born 1816; Hannah, born 1818, and James,



born in 1824. The father of this large family died on August 2, 1836, leaving his faithful wife to bear the burden alone. In the year 1836 she moved to Missouri and settled in Boone county, near Cedar creek. Her children were most all able to lend a helping hand in doing the farm work, so they succeeded very well. This good, Christian mother, and energetic and enterprising woman died in Audrain county in 1866. Daniel Perry Cox came to Missouri and settled with his mother in Boone county, near Cedar creek; but in 1848 he moved to his present home in Audrain county. Daniel Perry Cox was married on the 1st of August, 1838, to Miss Margaret Shock, a young and greatly respected lady, who had come from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Sarah C., born May 26, 1839; Mary Ann, born February 15, 1841; Eliza J., born October 12, 1842; Thomas A., September 23, 1844; John J., born December 14, 1846; William H., born October 9, 1848; Barton W., born December 15, 1850; Margaret M., born October 9, 1853; Lucinda F., born February 7, 1856; George P., born May 25, 1858; Albert H., born December 27, 1859, and Susan F., born August 4, 1862. Of these the following are numbered among the dead: Mary A. Cox, died February 13, 1845; George P., died June 21, 1858; Thomas A., died December 26, 1863; Sarah C., died October 27, 1866. Mrs. Margaret Cox, their mother, died January 20, 1879. Eliza J. and Lucinda reside with their father at the old home, where he enjoys very good health. A remarkable fact concerning this old gentleman of seventy years is that he can read any print without glasses. Mrs. Cox's parents, John Shock, a Virginian, and Mary Bealor, of Kentucky, had nine children: Miller was born January 12, 1799; David, October 8, 1800; Henry, April 3, 1802; Hector, March 19, 1804; Eliza, October 28, 1807; Mary, 1810; William, February 8, 1812, Margaret (Mrs. Cox) was born May 30, 1817, and Sally was born November 13, 1824. John Shock came to Missouri in 1820 and settled in Howard county, but the next year he removed to Columbia, in Boone county, near where Columbia now stands.

#### BARTON W. COX,

section 1, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Barton W. Cox, a native of Boone county, Missouri, born December 15, 1850, is one of the neatest and most business like farmers of Wilson county. His farm contains 430 acres all under fence, with good, substantial improvements; his stock is among the best graded. Barton W. Cox was married to Miss Paralea Shelton on May 30, 1871; his bride was born and reared in

Missouri. Her father, Edmond Shelton, of Tennessee, married a young lady of Missouri, whose maiden name was M. J. McCarty. They had five children, Paralea, Tennessee, Virginia, Robert and Nancy Ann. Mr. Cox and wife have five children, viz.: Edmond Lee, born July 19, 1872; Eva Lena, born February 20, 1874; William Monroe, born January 13, 1877; Margaret Jane, born October 3, 1879; Thomas Earle, born November 1, 1881. D. P. Cox and his wife, Margaret Shock, were born and raised in Kentucky; they came to Missouri in 1832, and settled in Boone county, from which place they moved to Audrain, where Mr. Cox now resides, in 1849. This industrious and ambitious couple were the parents of the following children: Catherine, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Thomas A., John J., William, Hector, Barton W., Margaret M., Fannie, Susan F. and Albert H. Cox. Barton W. Cox and wife are members of the Christian Church.

#### JACOB DAVIS,

of section 14, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Ohio, Jefferson county, April 2, 1809, the son of Jassett Davis, a native of Virginia, and Mary Sheples, a native of Pennsylvania. This couple had fifteen children, our subject included, thirteen of whom they raised to man and womanhood. Jacob Davis was brought up on his father's farm, where he learned a thorough knowledge of farming and stock raising, and to-day owns a tract of 320 acres, all well improved and splendidly watered. He trades in cattle and sheep, and makes it a point to keep a general line of stock of the best grades. Mr. Davis came to Audrain county and settled on his present place in 1866. He was married in Ohio to Miss Rachel Mushrush, on March 27, 1832. The bride was a daughter of Jacob Mushrush and Catherine Saltsmon, natives of Pennsylvania. Jacob Davis and wife have had eight children, all are living: Levy, born August 19, 1831; Eliza, born February 20, 1833; Samuel, born May 18, 1835, Martha J., born November 11, 1837; Wm. C., born April 1, 1839; Lewis G., born May 6, 1841; Johnson, born April 6, 1843; Melacandria, born November 28, 1846.

#### ROBERT L. DAVIS,

for nearly half a century a citizen of Missouri and for about thirty years past a resident of Audrain county, was born in the Old Dominion, in Prince William county, on the 29th of November, 1813. In 1837, having grown to manhood in the meantime, and his father's

family having determined to east their fortunes with the new country of Callaway county in this State, then fast settling up, he came out to Missouri, and made preparations for the removal of the family to that county. Having prepared a home for them he returned to Virginia, and brought the family out the following year. They lived in Callaway county near Millersbnrg for about eighteen years. During this time the father died, and in 1854 the family came over into Audrain county. The mother died in Mexico in 1865. She was for many years a member of the Old Baptist Church. Four of their family of nine children are living: Jane, now a widow of John Blackwell and a resident of Mexico; Robert L., the subject of this sketch; William A., of this county; and Salina C., now the wife of Dr. W. H. Lee, of Mexico. Those deceased are: Naney, Lawrence E., Amanda M., the wife of Charles C. Marshall, of Sangamon county, Illinois; John F., and Lucretia C., the wife of James Rodman, deceased. On the 17th of Mareh, 1841, Robert L. Davis was married to Miss Sarah J., a daughter of Alexander and Agnes Hord, of Callaway county. Mrs. Davis was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, April 21, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. D. have nine children: John A., Lawrence E., Priseilla F., the wife of R. D. McCord, of Clay county, Kansas; Simon T., of Monroe county, Missouri; James H., Robert L., of this county, and Mollie P. Two are deceased, Malinda A. and Sarah A. Mr. Davis settled on his present place in 1855. Here he has a fine farm of about 300 acres, and raises large quantities of grain and handles stock quite extensively.

#### ROBERT W. EDMONSTON,

of section 26, one of the model farmers and stoek raisers of South Wilson township, and who, by his energy and intelligence, has come to be one of the substantial property holders of the county, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, on February 23, 1852, and was the son of Winfield Jackson Edmonston, a native of Maryland, but of English descent, and Christian Moots, a native of Ohio. This couple were married in 1839, and came to Missouri and settled in Callaway county in 1841. It was here that they reared their family of eight children, viz.: James Owen, Mary E. (now deceased), Sarah Ann E. (also deceased), William Albert, Charles Winfield, Robert W., Nannie Virginia, and Charles Coonrod, who died in infancy. Mrs. Christian Moots died on April 9, 1879. Her husband is now a resident of Audrain county. Robert W. Edmonston, the subject of this sketch,



was married on January 15, 1879, to Miss Annie Mary, a native of Callaway county and daughter of John Thomas Henderson, of Kentucky, and Nancy A. Allen, of Callaway county. Mr. Henderson came to Missouri and settled in Callaway county as early as 1829. He and his wife still reside near the old homestead, where they are esteemed as good, kind neighbors. Robert W. Edmonston and wife have had one child, Clark Owen, born December 12, 1879. He has 303 acres of land all under fence, with good improvements in all departments; there is a fine residence and neat outhouses and a good orchard. Mr. Edmonston deals in horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. All are of the best grades. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

### PRESLEY S. EDWARDS,

farmer, was born in Boone county, Missouri, April 11, 1839, and was a son of Presley S., Sr., and Mary (Simms) Edwards, his father a native of Tennessee, and his mother also of the same State. The parents marrying in Tennessee, they came to Missouri in about 1819, and settled in Boone county, where both subsequently died, the mother surviving her husband, however, for many years. She died February 18, 1877. Presley S. Edwards, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was reared in Boone county, and at about the age of twenty-two was married on the 21st of February, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth F. Hamilton. In the meantime, however, the family of his parents had removed to Audrain county, and he continued to make his home here after his marriage. He had been a resident of this county for about thirty-five years, and is justly classed as one of its old and respected citizens. Mr. Edwards has followed farming thus far through life and is known as a worthy, industrious farmer. Mr. and Mrs. E. have a family of six children: Mary M., Laura E., Edward D., Wilmoth S., Hattie B. and Luther. Walter C., next to the youngest, died in boyhood. Mrs. E. is a member of the Christian Church, and a pious, devout-hearted woman. Her husband is a worthy member of the A. O. U. W., occupying an enviable position among the Select Knights of that order.

### JOHN J. EDWARDS,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Edwards, although hardly a middle-aged man, has a comfortable property, and is in a situation to become, at no distant day, one of the large farmers and stock raisers of this

part of the country. He has a good farm of 200 acres, and, still having twenty or thirty years more of industrial activity before him, it is but just to expect that unless overtaken by some unavoidable misfortune he will become a man of considerable means. Mr. Edwards is one of those energetic, industrious men, who, having the courage to work their way up in life, also have the good judgment to save what they accumulate, thus ultimately becoming more than ordinarily successful. By nativity and bringing up he is a Missourian. He was born in Boone county on the 12th of May, 1843, and was reared in that county. At the age of twenty he was married to Miss Zerelda F. Wilcoxon, a daughter of John and Margaret Wilcoxon, of that county. Mr. Edwards' wife was born on the 27th of January, 1845. They have five children: Christopher W., John W., Samuel B., Hattie E., Mary N., Nellie R. and Floyd A. Mr. Edwards came to his present farm in 1881. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. E. is a member of the Select Knights at Centralia of the A. O. U. W.

#### BENJAMIN F. ELLIS,

section 36, an industrious farmer and cattle raiser, was the son of Michael Ellis, a native of North Carolina, and Miss Margaret McClure, who was a daughter of William McClure, who claimed Ireland as his native land. Mr. McClure served through the war as one of Washington's aides-de-camp. In the year 1826 the grim reaper, death, claimed him as his own. Mr. Michael Ellis and Miss McClure were married about the year 1810. By this marriage he had nine children: Benjamin F., William M., Jane H., John, Mary Ann, David W., Elizabeth Jane, James H. and a little darling who died in its infancy. In the year 1848 the family suffered an irreparable loss in the death of their beloved mother. After her death, Mr. Ellis removed to Alabama, where he died in the year 1853, leaving behind him a worthy family of children to perpetuate his name and honor and cherish his memory. B. F. Ellis, the original subject of this sketch, was born on July 31, 1811, and like his father, is a native of North Carolina, where he spent his boyhood, receiving his education from the common schools of the district. After some time he moved to Tennessee, where he met, wooed and married Miss Theresa Ann, daughter of John Patton, a native of Tennessee, but her mother, Mrs. Sarah Patton, *nee* Yates, was formerly of Kentucky. By this marriage Mr. Ellis had nine children, viz.: Sarah J., James Michael, Elizabeth Adeline, Mary

Ann, John Patton, Margaret Emily, Newton Franklin, George W., Dora Frances. In 1842 Mr. B. F. Ellis emigrated to what is now called Lawrence county, Mo., where he remained until 1864. During the war he lost considerable property, for which the government failed to compensate him. In 1865 he, with his family, removed to their present home in Audrain county, which consists of a well stocked farm, with a good orchard and 80 acres of land. Mr. Ellis and children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

#### JAMES M. ELLIS,

section 35, having been born and raised on a farm, naturally enough, in after years when it became necessary for him to do for himself, he adopted the same means as his father; so to-day his farm shows signs of thrift and industry. It consists in a splendid orchard and 96 acres of improved land; it is one of the most fertile on account of its being so well watered. Benjamin F. Ellis, his father, was born in North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Theresa Ann Patton, was born and reared in Tennessee, where they were married and lived until they emigrated to Missouri in 1842. James Ellis was engaged in farming when the war commenced. He enlisted in the State service in Crawford's battalion, Ram's division, September 1, 1861. He entered the Confederate service in 1862, in Burns' regiment, Parson's brigade. He remained in the Confederate service until the close of the war. The command surrendered at Shreveport, La. He was not present at the time but received a parole afterwards at Marshall, Texas. He then went back to farming and settled down in life by marrying a young lady who was born and raised in Missouri, Miss Mary J., daughter of G. H. Baynham, of Virginia, and Martha James, of Kentucky. Mr. Ellis and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Ellis had been a member of the Grange.

#### MARTIN C. FLYNT,

section 34, is a man of rare integrity and ingenuity, whose worth as a politician, citizen and farmer is greatly appreciated as they have shone forth. He has been appointed on several terms to act as road overseer by the county court, and now holds the position of justice of the peace in his district. Besides filling these positions, he is still on the lookout concerning his farm and stock. He has 120 acres under cultivation,



a beautifully arranged and splendid yielding orchard. Mr. Flynt trades in horses and cattle of the highest grades. He has a number of thoroughbred hogs. M. C. Flynt was born in Boone county, Missouri, March 4, 1844. His father, Thomas Flynt, of North Carolina, married Miss Susan Fulkerson. Both were of Scotch-Irish descent, but she was born in Virginia. They had seven children; Sarah, James W., Richard M., Ann L., Martin C., and two who died in infancy. Thomas Flynt and wife came to Missouri and settled in Boone county in 1831, where he died in 1858. His wife died in 1866. At the age of eighteen Mr. Flynt entered the Confederate army, 3d Missouri battalion, Col. David Todd Samuels, in Cockrell's 1st Missouri brigade, French's division, Polk's corps, army of the Tennessee. He enlisted in August, 1862, and served until the close of the war. In the latter part of 1862 and beginning of 1863 he had the small-pox while in prison, but was treated very well. During the war he took part in several engagements and ever so many skirmishes. He was wounded three times and finally disabled in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864. Being sent to the hospital at Franklin, Tennessee, he was obliged to remain there for five months, not being able to stand. While in the hospital he fell into the hands of the Federal forces, who, at the surrender, sent him to his home in Boone county. For the first year after his return he was not able to attend to farming, but the next year commenced farming at Boone county, where he remained until 1867, when he moved to his present home in Audrain county. Before coming to his new home an attachment sprang up between Martin and a bright and comely farmer's daughter, Miss Mary E. Turner. Their course of "true love ran smooth," and in May, 1867, the happy pair was married. Since then their household has increased by degrees until at the present time they have seven little mouths to feed and seven little children's needs to look after. The names of the children are as follows: Wella E., born November 3, 1869; Virginia V., born June 21, 1871; Minerva P., born June 14, 1873; William M., born January 4, 1877; Robert W., born March 29, 1880; Spencer T., born August 18, 1881, and Laura Edwards, born February 19, 1883. Mrs. Flynt is the daughter of Jackson Turner, who was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri as early as 1820, where he married Miss Jane Davis, of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Turner had eight children: Christopher, James H., William T., Mary E., Sarah A., Martha J., Squire J. and Davis A. Mr. Flynt is a member of the Methodist Church, as is also his

wife. He has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity for the past seventeen years, and is also a Democrat of the straight-laced kind.

### THOMAS R. GANT,

section 17, one of the most influential and popular citizens of this township, has served in the capacity of constable and justice of the peace. He also enjoys the reputation of being one of the largest and most successful farmers and stock raisers of Wilson township. Mr. Gant is a native of North Carolina, born in 1806. He came to Missouri in 1838 and settled on his present farm, which is one of the largest, best watered and improved in the county. Salt river runs through the place and affords an excellent watering place for his cattle, which are of a good, high grade. He also has a number of good hogs. This worthy man is the sixth child of Isam and Sarah Rippey, natives of North Carolina. The names of his brothers and sisters he gives as Jane, Levi, Josiah, Jessie, William and Isam. After Isam Gant's death his widow married James Gant, by whom she had two children, James and John. On August 20, 1840, T. R. Gant married Miss Christina, the second daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fancette) Hurdle, who were natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Hurdle had eleven children, viz.: Naney, Christian, Edward, Hardy, George W., John E., Rachel W., Mary Ann, Josiah T., Margaret D. and one died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Gant have eleven children, all living, except one who died January 12, 1881, Thomas Jefferson; Edward G., born June 30, 1841; William P., born January 25, 1843; Minerva Jane, born November 22, 1844; Rachel A. F., born November 16, 1846; Martha E., born November 5, 1848; Thomas J., born October 2, 1850; Sarah Belle, born October 16, 1853; Isam, born November 17, 1855; Louisa Malissa, born January 20, 1858; Mary Eliza, born August 23, 1860; James H., born January 30, 1865. The parents of this family and six daughters are members of the Christian Church. The parents have been members of the Grange.

### HENRY GERARD,

farmer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 15, 1843, and at the age of eight years was left a poor boy with his own way to make in the world as best he could. But nature endowed him with the qualifications that make industrious men and worthy citizens, and notwithstanding his early misfortunes he has come up through life

until he has reached a position that entitles him to great respect and to no small degree of credit. While still a small boy he hired himself out to farm-labor at four dollars a month, his employer to board him and to have his washing and mending done. Such was the character of boy he was, that he stayed with one man for six years, and came out to Illinois with him. At the age of fourteen he and his older brother, Lewis J., engaged in farming together in Cook county, and ran a farm of 160 acres for about three years. Young Gerard remained in Illinois until 1870, residing in Will county a large portion of the time previous to coming to Missouri. On the 1st of January, 1861, he was married there to Miss Julia A. Taylor, who was born in that county July 22, 1845. She was a daughter of James H. and Caroline Taylor. In 1870 Mr. Gerard moved to Missouri and bought his present farm. He has a neat farm here of 80 acres and has it fixed up in a convenient and substantial way, including good buildings, fences, etc., it being one of the choice homesteads of the township. Mr. Gerard is an industrious, hard working man, and is well liked by his neighbors and acquaintances. He and his good wife have not been favored with any children of their own, but remembering the day when he was a poor boy, he has taken a couple of orphan boys to rear and is trying to give them a better chance in life than he had himself. Obeying the injunction of the Scriptures that one must be a father to the fatherless, he is striving to fill this place in a becoming and proper way to these boys whom Providence has placed under his care. Their names are: John and Edward, the former taken when he was but two years old, being now a young man nearly grown, and the latter now about six years old. Mr. G. and wife and their eldest son are earnest members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

#### ABRAHAM GERARD,

farmer. Mr. Gerard is of Canadian parentage on his father's side, but his mother's family, the Sharlahs, had long been settled in New York. Her Christian name was Angeline. They were married in New York in 1822, and years afterwards the family came to Illinois, the father having died of cholera in New York in 1859. The mother survived her husband many years and died at her son's residence in this county in 1880. Five of their family of eleven children, including Abraham Gerard, are living. Abraham Gerard was born in Buffalo, Erie county, New York, April 6, 1847, and after he grew up was married in Will county, Illinois, October 23, 1865, to Miss Eliza



J. Nichols, a daughter of Warren C. and Angelina Nichols. Four years afterwards Mr. Gerard removed to Missouri and settled in Wilson township, where he has since resided. Mr. Gerard had to make his own start in life and had none of the advantages either of wealth or influential friends to help him along. He has literally fulfilled the command of the Scriptures — “In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread;” for all he has was made by his own honest toil. Mr. Gerard has a good home of 160 acres and is otherwise comfortably situated. He and his good wife have long been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have seven children: Arthur S., Ida L., Elva J. and Rhodie E. (twins), the latter of whom, however, is deceased; Walter J., Warren E. and William Wallace, who was born July 22, 1879, and died July 29, 1879. Mr. G. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

#### JOSEPH H. GREER,

section 6, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Greer has long ranked with the best farmers and stock raisers of this county. He claims the Old Dominion as the state of his nativity, but has been a resident of Missouri since boyhood. He was born in Franklin county, Va., on the 5th of April, 1824. His parents, Samuel W. and Frances D. (Pollard) Greer, were natives of the same State, where they lived until 1838, when they emigrated to Monroe county, Mo., bought, improved and settled on a farm, where they reared their family, which consisted of six children: Joseph H., Susan C., Mary E., Sarafina E., Moses C., Frances S. Mr. and Mrs. S. Greer both lived at this old homestead. The mother died on October 15, 1846. Miss Nancy R., daughter of Hiram Kelly, of Kentucky, became Mrs. Joseph H. Greer. Of this union there is one child, William T., born November 1, 1847. February 1, 1849, the Angel of Death entered this happy little home and carried away the young wife and mother. Three years and nine months after this he married his present wife, Mrs. Agnes Barnes, widow of B. F. Barnes, daughter of Samuel Read, of Virginia, a lady of good and amiable qualities, who became the mother of four children: Benjamin W., born August 7, 1853; Hiram S., born May 1, 1855; Joseph P., born March 30, 1857, and John F., born January 7, 1860. Mr. Greer owns a neat farm of 80 acres, all under fence and splendidly improved; it contains one of the finest orchards in the township. His stock of cattle and hogs are among the best grades. He received his education in the district schools of which

he has since been director. Joseph H. Greer was in the Confederate service, where he served for one month in Col. Poindexter's regiment. He was wounded in the fight which took place January 8, 1862, at Silver Creek, Mo., and taken a prisoner by the Federals, and surrendered to his own command the next day. He was lieutenant in the Missouri Militia in 1846. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and claims sanctification as a second work of Grace. He has been a member of the Grange.

### EDWARD M. HALLOWAY,

farmer and stock raiser. It was in 1818 that Mr. Halloway's parents left Orange county, Va., in which State the families of both had long been settled, and came out to Kentucky. They located in Clark county, in the Blue Grass region, where they lived for about twenty years. They then came to Missouri, and after living in Monroe and Adair counties for a number of years, finally settled in Randolph county, where the father, now closely approaching the age of four score and ten years, still resides. His first wife, the mother of Edward M., the subject of this sketch, died in 1857. The father then married Mrs. Parmelia Watts, a widow lady, of Randolph county. This was in 1861. There were seven children by his first marriage, as follows: Angeline, now the wife of William Farrell, of Monroe county; James S., also of Monroe county; Edward M., the subject of this sketch; Silas N., of Adair county; Simeon, now deceased; William A. and John D., who was named for his father, and is now a resident of Adair county, Mo. Their mother's maiden name was Frances Halloway. Edward M. Halloway, now one of the prominent farmers of North Wilson township, was born in Kentucky, April 26, 1826. He was, therefore, twelve years of age when his parents removed to Missouri. He became a farmer by regular occupation on reaching manhood, but later along engaged in merchandising. On the 24th day of December, 1849, he was married to Miss Caroline Lee, a daughter of Henry and Elmira Lee, of Monroe county. Mrs. Halloway was born in Shelby county, Ky., August 16, 1833. Mr. Halloway had to make his own tart in life, and a couple of years after his marriage was able to buy a small tract of land in Randolph county. He made a good farm on that, a tract of 120 acres, but soon afterwards sold it and bought a place of 240 acres in Adair county. He continued farming in that county with good success until 1859, when he sold his place and en-

gaged in merchandising at Milton, in Randolph county. Mr. Halloway continued merchandising at that place for many years, and became one of the leading merchants in his part of the county. But in 1877, desiring to return to a farm life, he disposed of his mercantile interests and bought the place where he now resides. This is known as Walnut Grove Farm, and is one of the handsomest and best places in the township; it contains nearly 400 acres of fine land, and is neatly and conveniently improved. Mr. Halloway raises large quantities of grain, principally corn, and deals somewhat extensively in cattle, hogs and mules. In a word, he is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of the township. Mr. and Mrs. H. have nine children: Laura B., now the wife of John E. Campler, of Moberly; Thurston J., now of Monroe county; Emma W., now the wife of James R. Adams, of Randolph county; John W., Julia N., now attending college at Camden Point, in Platte county; Robert L., James E., Willard H. and Lizzie. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. H. is a prominent member of the A. F. and A. M.

#### JOHN F. HARRISON,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Harrison was a son of William P. and Nancy Harrison, now deceased, both old and time-honored residents of Audrain county, well known by the early settlers of this county, and esteemed and respected by all who knew them. Mr. Harrison's grandfather, James Harrison, was one of the pioneer settlers of Phelps county, having come there from South Carolina as early as 1819, and at a time when St. Charles county extended nearly to the Arkansas line and included what is now Phelps county, where he settled. William P. Harrison was but two years of age when the family came to Missouri, having been born at Greenville, South Carolina, on the 28th of March, 1817. He was therefore reared in what was then St. Charles county (but now Phelps), and in 1840 came to Callaway county, coming thence to Audrain two years afterwards, where he lived until his death, which occurred on the 22d of November, 1856. He was twice married. His first wife, who became the mother of John F. Harrison, the subject of this sketch, was of the Harrison family of Callaway county, a history of which appears in the "History of Callaway County," published a short time ago. The Harrisons are well known to be one of the best families in this country. Prominent representatives of this family (all of them related), are to be found in nearly every State of the Union. President Harrison



came of the same family. Mr. Harrison's father, after his first wife's death, which occurred in 1852, was married to Mrs. Lucy J., the widow of Richard P. Adams. She died in 1866. There were five children by the first marriage: James T., now of Laclede county; John F., the subject of this sketch; Mary C., now Mrs. S. I. Smith, of Callaway county; Eliza, now Mrs. G. R. Pool, and William H. By the second marriage there were two children, both of whom died young. The father was one of the first merchants of Mexico, and carried on business there in partnership with J. P. Clark, still of that city. He subsequently became a prominent agriculturist of the county, and at his death, left a large estate, including nearly 1,000 acres of land. John F. Harrison was born on the farm in Salt River township, on the 27th of December, 1843, and was there reared. After he grew up he was married January 24, 1869. He, of course, became a farmer, and has been so successful in his chosen calling that he is now one of the prominent agriculturists of North Wilson township. His place at first contained but little over 100 acres, but by industry and good management he has added to it until it now numbers 345 acres. He raises about 200 acres of grain and from 50 to 80 acres of meadow. The balance is used for pasturage in stock raising. He handles principally cattle, mules and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are blessed with seven sons: Emmet P., Crockett I., Albert P., John S., Samuel A., Frank K. and Joe Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are members of the C. P. Church, and Mr. Harrison of the A. O. U. W. Mrs. Harrison's maiden name was Miss Mary Belle Crockett. She was a daughter of John D. and Mary A. Crockett, of this county, and is a descendant of the same family from which sprang Davy Crockett, the hero of San Antonio de Bexar.

### JAMES W. HARRISON,

of section 36, farmer and stock raiser. Among the many excellent Virginia families that settled in this State in the early days of the country there were none more worthy and respected than the parents of our present subject. They emigrated from the place of their birth to the then lonely and far West farms of Missouri, in 1817. Boone county is where they settled and remained for fifteen years, when they removed to Audrain county and bought the place where James W. now resides, the father and mother having died. The mother died July 20, 1863; her husband survived her until October 2, 1875, when he, too, left this world of woe for a better land. James Harrison was

engaged during the War of 1812 as teamster; he was put in service at Richmond, Virginia. James W. Harrison and Miss Fannie Dawson, the only child of Christopher C. and Frances M. (Martin) Dawson, natives of Callaway county, were married on the 26th of March, 1873. She has since that date become the mother of his five children, viz.: Frances R., born January 12, 1874; Samuel C., born April 12, 1876; Vinnic R., born May 11, 1878; Carl June, born June 17, 1881, and Verdie, born March 26, 1883. They have a farm of 460 acres of well improved and watered land. He has some good thoroughbred cattle and hogs, in which he does considerable trading.

### THOMAS B. HILL,

farmer. All old citizens of Missouri remember the days now gone forever, when every road that wound its way over the prairies and through the forests of this State, was lined from day to day with those white-covered videttes of civilization, mover's wagons, the precursors and sure harbingers of a populous and mighty State. But they, like the wigwam of the Indian which preceded them, have passed away, at least in this State, to be seen no more. The comet-like lights of the locomotive flying through the State, like the shower of stars that shot through the heavens in 1833, have taken their place, and now the emigrant whirls through space about as fast as light, instead of contenting himself with a season's journey from the parent States to the West. Among those who came out to this State in those early days in what later came to be called the "prairie schooner," were the parents of Thomas B. Hill — John Hill and wife, *nee* Frances Tatum. They came to Callaway county from Virginia, away back in 1833, and settled about four miles north of Fulton, where they resided for over forty years. Thomas B. Hill was born in Callaway county, April 15, 1840. Reared on his father's farm in that county, in 1862 he was married to Miss Abbie Deens, of Callaway county, and continued to reside there until 1872, when he bought a tract of land on Young's creek, in Audrain county, and improved a farm. Mr. Hill resided on his Young's creek place for nearly twenty years, but in 1875 sold it and bought the tract of land on which he made his present farm. He has a good place of nearly a quarter section of land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising in a general way. Mr. Hill's first wife died in 1874, leaving him four children; Ida F., Emma M., Alfred T. and Minnie B. Nearly two years after his first wife's death, Mr. Hill was married to his present wife. She was a

widow lady at the time, having previously been the wife of William D. Keith, of St. Louis, who died leaving her two children: William H. and Cora M. By their second marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hill have one child, William B. Sallie E., their second child, died in 1881, while a pupil in Hardin College, at Mexico. Mrs. Hill's maiden name was Margaret E. Stinson. She was a daughter of Lorenzo T. Stinson, formerly of Virginia. Her mother was previously a Miss Nancy Ferguson. Mr. Hill's parents both died in Audrain county at venerable old ages in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both church members.

### ABRAHAM C. HITT,

of section 16, one of the most popular citizens of this county, is also ranked among the largest land owners and stock raisers of this section. He was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on August 1, 1827, and was the fifth of a family of eleven children. His parents, Joel Hitt and Sarah Kellar, were natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Hitt was the daughter of Rev. William Kellar, a noted Baptist preacher, and a soldier in Harrison's army, operating among the Indians. Mrs. Hitt, *nee* Kellar was born on the 13th of March, 1800, and died in Oldham county, Kentucky, in 1867; her husband died in 1881, in the same county, having reached the age of 83 years. Abraham Hitt's grandmother Kellar was married in Virginia at the age of thirteen years. She died at the age of 95, leaving a large family to cherish her memory. Abraham C. Hitt and Caroline Amanda Netherton were married April 5, 1849, in Oldham county, Kentucky. She was a daughter of John Netherton, of Kentucky, and Margaret Johnston, daughter of Pierson W. Johnston, of Virginia, and a relative of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the distinguished Confederate soldier. Abraham C. Hitt and wife have had five children: Lucretia L., born January 8, 1850; John C., born September 18, 1851; Orlando, born January 23, 1853; Joel J., born May 24, 1859; Jennie Lee, born March 31, 1868. Mrs. A. C. Hitt was born December 29, 1828. Mr. Hitt was not connected with either army during the war, but was in prison for nearly two years in McDowell College, St. Louis; was confined in a dungeon with ball and chain, for some time, but was finally released without a trial; he had been first lieutenant in the State service. The farm contains 625 acres, all under fence but 20 acres. It is nicely improved and has some splendid out-houses. He owns and trades in stock of a good high grade. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Grange.



## J. E. HOLEMAN

owns a farm of 310 acres, one of the neatest and most substantially improved in the county. He has devoted a large portion to pasturage, as it is without doubt one of the best natural stock farms in Wilson township. Along with being a thorough farmer he handles and trades considerably in the finest grades of stock. He was born on July 8, 1837, in Callaway county, Missouri. On the 9th of January, 1861, he married Miss Elizabeth J. Black, who, like himself, was born and reared in Callaway county. They have had eight children: Samuel H., born February 19, 1862; John B., born October 18, 1863; William J., born December 10, 1866; James Oscar, born April 24, 1868; Mary E., born April 16, 1871; Maggie M., April 9, 1873; Wallace W., born July 4, 1876; Susie P., born August 26, 1880. Of these, seven are still living, James Oscar having died April 10, 1869. Mr. Holeman served for eight months as a Confederate soldier in Wood's battalion of cavalry. He was in no general engagement but took part in several skirmishes. They surrendered with the command at Shreveport, Louisiana, when the war was declared closed. He then returned "to home and friends" by way of the Mississippi river. J. E. Holeman is the youngest son of Henry Holeman and Eliza Jones, who claim the Blue Grass State as the place of their birth, childhood, courtship and marriage. Between the years 1820 and 1825 they emigrated to Missouri and settled in Callaway county, nine miles south of Fulton. Seven children were the fruit of this union, viz.: Mary, Margaret, Emily, America, Catherine, William and J. E. Holeman, the subject of the present sketch. Henry Holeman was enlisted in the War of 1812, but did no actual service. Mrs. Holeman's parents, Samuel and Margaret (Lynch) Black, came to Missouri and settled in Callaway county in 1839, where they reared their family which consisted of three girls, viz.: Mary, Isabelle and Elizabeth J., and five boys, William, John, Hugh, Samuel and Oscar. Mr. Black died in October, 1881, at the venerable age of seventy-seven years. His widow still resides in Callaway county. Mr. Holeman's children are receiving a good common school education in the district school, which is about a mile distant from their home. Mr. and Mrs. Holeman and the three eldest sons are members of the Presbyterian Church, congregation of Concord.

## JOSEPH C. KING,

farmer, and of an old Callaway county family, was born in that county on the 23d of March, 1837, and continued to reside there continuously up to 1882, when he removed from Liberty township to his present place in Wilson township of this county. Mr. King bought this place on coming to the township, and it is one of the better class of farms in this part of the county. Mr. King's farm includes a quarter of a section of fine land and is improved in a substantial and convenient manner. He raises corn principally, growing usually about 100 acres, and also handles mules to some extent as well as cattle and hogs. Mr. King was married on the 22d of April, 1858, in Callaway county, to Miss Susan M. McKamey. Five children have followed this union: Martha A., now the wife of Stephen T. Arnold, of Moberly; James H., William E., George R. and Joseph M. Mr. King was one of a family of nine children of George King and wife, *nee* Naney Evans, of Wythe county, Virginia. They came to Missouri in an early day and settled in Callaway county, where they lived until their death. George King was an industrious, upright man, and became comfortably situated in life, and was highly respected. But two of their family of children are now living, the other besides Joseph C., being Martha A., the wife of Harvey S. Hubbard, now of Callaway county. Mr. Joseph C. King and wife are both members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

## JAMES I. KIRKLAND, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Rowe. Dr. Kirkland, who has had an active experience in the practice of medicine for about fourteen years and is a thoroughly educated physician, is a native Missourian, but comes of an old Kentucky family. His parents, Abraham Kirkland and wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth J. McGee, were both originally from the Blue Grass State. The father was born in Mercer county, December 25, 1796, and the mother in the same county, January 25, 1799. They were married in that county in the fall of 1817 and continued to reside there until 1822, when they immigrated to Missouri and settled in Cooper county. Eight years afterwards they removed to Monroe county, and located near Paris, where the father carried on a tannery for many years. He died there April 3,

1847. She died August 18, 1876. Their family of children consisted of five sons and two daughters: John P., who was a school teacher for five years prior to his death, which occurred in 1844; Mary J., now the wife of David McGee; Margaret A., who was married twice; Robert M., now of California, and a minister of the M. E. Church; Jacob J., who resides in Hannibal, Mo.; Justinian W., now of Polk county, Oregon; and Dr. James I., the subject of this sketch. James I. Kirkland was born in Monroe county, Missouri, March 7, 1834, and was educated in the schools of that county. On reaching manhood he followed farming and continued that up to about 1865. But in the meantime, having a natural taste for the practice of medicine as well as for the science of the healing art, he had determined to devote himself to the medical profession and had studied it with great diligence for some time. Qualified to enter medical college, in 1866 he became a matriculate in the Medical Department of the University of Iowa, at Keokuk, where he continued as a student through one term. Returning to Monroe county, he continued his studies there, and in 1869 attended the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that eminent institution with marked honor in the class of 1870. Immediately following his graduation Dr. Kirkland entered upon the practice of his profession in Monroe county, where he continued it until 1879. However, he had practiced in Monroe county after attending college in Iowa for about two years prior to entering the St. Louis Medical College. From Monroe county Dr. Kirkland came to Rowe, in Audrain county, where he located and has since been engaged in the practice. Dr. Kirkland has been very successful as a physician, and occupies an enviable position in his profession in this county. A man of great natural aptitude for the healing art, and thoroughly devoted to medicine as a science, he has pursued his studies and the practice with that zeal and intelligence which could not but place him in the front rank of practitioners in any part of the country. He has a large practice in this section of the county and is highly esteemed as a citizen. Dr. Kirkland has a good farm of 133 acres and is otherwise comfortably situated. On the 30th of July, 1856, Dr. Kirkland was married to Miss Sarah F. Woolridge, a daughter of David Woolridge, of Monroe county. This has proved a long and happy union, and is blessed with three children: Prudy E., now the wife of Thomas J. Hess; Mary E. and John E. Three are deceased: Elliott M., David P. and Cornelia. Dr. Kirkland and wife are members of the Christian Church.



## PETER LORENS,

of section 1, enjoys the reputation of being among the oldest and most highly respected citizens and farmers of this county. He was born in New York in 1827, being a son of Jeremiah Lorens, of New Jersey, and Elizabeth Wright, of New York. After their marriage they made their home in Ohio, where Mr. J. Lorens still lives at the age of 79 years. He buried his beloved wife in 1838, in Ohio. She was the mother of the following children: Peter, Rachel, Archibald, Libiel, Catherine, Perrielia, and one that died in infancy. Peter Lorens was married in Ohio to Miss Eliza H. Perry, of Virginia, on December 11, 1851. The following year they emigrated to Missouri and settled in Scotland county, where they have a well improved and watered farm of 82 acres, most of which is cultivated. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lorens have eight children, viz.: Mary E., born September 21, 1852; Alenda Ann, born February 6, 1854, Amanda J., born October 30, 1856; Samuel P., born November 25, 1859; William J., born September 30, 1863; Minnie, born February 24, 1869. Mr. Lorens himself was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and has served as school trustee in Scotland county for ten years. The district school is at a very convenient distance from his farm. Their family are all members of the Christian Church. They have been connected with the Grange.

## MASON B. McDONALD,

merchant and stock dealer at Thompson, and farmer. Mr. McDonald, one of the leading business men of this part of the county, like most of the descendants of the pioneer families of this county, is of Virginia ancestry. His grand-parents, Osborn and Elizabeth (Murphy) McDonald, emigrated from Culpeper county, Virginia, with their family of children to Kentucky, in 1815, where they lived for over twenty years. There Barnett McDonald, the father of Mason B., the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Eliza Arnold, who was also from Virginia. She was born October 10, 1809, in Culpeper county. Her husband's birth was January 31, 1810, in the same county. Her parents also removed to Kentucky, where she was married February 13, 1833. Five years after their marriage, Barnett McDonald and wife came out to Missouri and settled in Wilson township, of this county. He is believed to have raised the first crop of corn ever grown on a prairie in Audrain county. Their place was on

section 24, township 51, range 10 of this township. Barnett McDonald's parents came out to this State with him, and his father died here July 5, 1842, and his mother ten years afterwards, April 1, 1852. Barnett McDonald was a farmer and blacksmith, and followed these occupations in this county with success for many years. He became comfortably situated in life and left a good estate. He died June 8, 1858. His wife now resides with her son on the same farm where she settled with her husband in 1838. Of her family of eight children, but two are now living: Thomas A. and the subject of this sketch. But two others lived to reach maturity, Eliza and William H. Mason B. McDonald was born in this county the following fall after his parents settled here, October 22, 1838. Reared on a farm, farming became his regular occupation on reaching manhood and he followed it without interruption and exclusively, including of course stock raising and dealing in stock to some extent, up to 1874. On the 11th of August, 1869, he was married to Miss Mary F. Harrison, a daughter of Thomas J. Harrison, who was a son of Judge Harrison, another pioneer settler of this county. This union has proved a happy one and is blessed with three children: Mary E., William E. and Martha S. Two, preceding the youngest, Jefferson H. and Mason B., are deceased. A man of good business intelligence, and having a natural taste for merchandising, in 1874 Mr. McDonald established a general store at Thompson, which he has since been conducting. In 1880 Dr. M. M. Scott became his partner in business. They carry a large and well selected stock of general merchandise, and have an excellent and steadily increasing business. They also deal quite extensively in stock, shipping large numbers of cattle and hogs annually to the wholesale markets. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the Christian Church.

#### DANIEL H. MILDRED,

of section 34, the son of the subject of the following sketch, is a thrifty, energetic, well-to-do farmer of Wilson township. He has taught for a number of years in the district schools, and is considered a very popular, influential citizen. His father, as is mentioned below, was an Englishman; his mother, Miss Nancy Rodkins, of Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert Rodkins, an Irishman, who married a Scotch girl in America. They had ten children, viz.: Elizabeth, Mary, Daniel H., Amos, Thomas, Sarah, Nancy, Martha, Albert and John Rodkins. Robert Rodkins was the only one of his family who came to America; he was also blessed with the longest life. He died in Ohio, his wife in

Greene county, Pennsylvania. Daniel Mildred, the original subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, June 16, 1827. On May 27th, 1852, he married Miss Tabitha T., of Kentucky, daughter of Alfred Barnes and Helen Lackland, both natives of Maryland. Alfred Barnes was born June 1, 1790; his wife March 15th, 1794. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes had ten children: Oretta, Thomas, Altem, Richard, Tabitha (who died in infancy), Mary, Tabitha, Anna, Fannie M., John G. Mr. Barnes buried his beloved and faithful wife in Kentucky, where she died on October 9th, 1849. He himself is hale and hearty and resides with his daughter, Mrs. Daniel H. Mildred, surrounded by his eight grandchildren: Anna R., born June 7th, 1854; Oretta M., born January 16th, 1857; Charles A., January 28th, 1859; Martha Belle and Mary Bertie, twin sisters, were born on May 1st, 1861; Albin G., July 22d, 1863; Alpha H., December 5th, 1865. Mr. Mildred buried his eldest child, and a little baby, Thomas H., March 24th, 1870. Mr. Mildred's farm and homestead contains 160 acres of well-improved land, a good orchard and a splendid pasture, and he is the owner of some of the best graded stock in the county. Daniel H. Mildred took part in neither of the wars, but was a prisoner for two weeks in Mexico, Missouri. He finally took the oath and was released. Mr. D. H. Mildred is a member of the M. E. Church South, and has been a member of the Grange.

#### CHARLES MILDRED,

an Englishman and a British soldier, wishing to try his fortune, and hearing of the "Grand Republic" in the west, determined to set sail for America. After arriving he spent some time in Pennsylvania, where he met and married a young lady of kind and gentle manners, who became the mother of 12 children, viz.: Elizabeth, Daniel H., Sarah T., Thomas J., Amos B., John H., Mary, Nancy, Albert, Martha, they and a little twin boy and girl who died in their infancy. Mrs. Charles Mildred is still living in Waynesburg, Green county, Pennsylvania. Two of the sons have settled in Missouri, where one daughter resided for awhile, after which she returned to Pennsylvania, where she has since died. Her son, William J. Brown, is a resident of Callaway county.

#### JEFFERSON H. MILLER,

of sections 7 and 12, one of the thriftiest and most popular farmers that this county can boast of, was born on November 10, 1834, in



Rush county, Indiana, a son of William R. Miller, of Virginia, and Minerva Clark, of Ohio. Wm. Clark and family emigrated from Indiana to Iowa, but not being satisfied with the country, he removed to Audrain county, Missouri, in 1869. Mr. Clark and wife had fourteen children: Jefferson H., Alfred M., Rebecca A., William R., Tibestus C., Christian, James A., Leroy, Elizabeth, Harriet, Elitha, Jane, Sarah, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Clark buried the lover of her youth, the loving husband and kind father of her children, in Audrain county in 1877. She still resides in Cedar county, Missouri. J. H. Miller and Miss Amanda Smith were married on December 9, 1860. Of this union there are five children: Mary J., born November 26, 1861; John F., born February 23, 1863; William A., born April 11, 1865; Adda M., born August 23, 1869; Jefferson Lee, born November 19, 1875. Their farm contains 259 acres, most all of which is cultivated, and has a good orchard and pasturing; he has good graded stock and thoroughbred hogs. Mrs. Miller was a daughter of Alexander Smith, who was born in 1807, in Virginia, and Mary Hussey, of Ohio, who had seven children: Elizabeth Ann, Amanda J., John E. T., William H. S., Adam A. and Mary E., twin brother and sister, and James L. Mr. Smith came to Missouri in 1838, and settled in Scotland county. He now resides with his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Miller.

#### PEYTON SHUMATE MORRIS,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Morris was the fifth in the family of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, of whom twelve are still living, reared by John B. and Julia (Shumate) Morris, both originally from Kentucky. The parents were early settlers in Audrain county and the father followed farming in this county with satisfactory success. He was a man of sterling character and great firmness and was highly respected by those who knew him, for his personal worth. The mother belonged to the Shumate family, well known in Kentucky, several representatives of which are now residents of Audrain county. Their children who are now living are George A., a salesman in a wholesale house in St. Louis; Joseph D., of Mexico, this county; Peyton S., the subject of this sketch; Thomas T., a resident of Texas; Albert T., of this county; Charles O., of Texas; Eliza, the wife of Robert Arnold; Lucy, the wife of Robert Graham; Alice, the wife of James McGee, of Texas; John B., now of St. Louis; William A., of this county, and Mary E., who is the oldest, now the widow of Thomas Spires, and a resident of California. Belle,

the fourth child, died early in life. The father died in this county on the 29th of December, 1875, but the mother is still living. Before coming to Audrain they resided a few years in Callaway county. Peyton S. Morris, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Audrain county, and brought up to the occupation of a farmer. On the 4th of September, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Ann McIntyre. This union has proved a long and happy one and has been blessed with twelve children, ten of whom are now living: Earl, Mary S., now the wife of Daniel Moarning, of Mexico; John L., Charles O., Thomas T., Darmie, Linnie, Belle, Julia F. and Fannie S. Two are deceased, Linnie and Luther. Mr. Morris, the father of these, has been engaged in farming in Audrain county from youth. He has a good farm in Wilson township, numbering 361 acres, which is well improved, including good buildings, fences, etc. Besides raising grain and the like, as other farmers do, he makes something of a specialty of raising cattle and hogs for the market. He is a man of industry and intelligence and stands well among his neighbors and acquaintances. Mrs. M. is a worthy member of the M. E. Church at Mexico. Earl Morris, the eldest of his sons, is now engaged in the mercantile business at Thompson's Station, in this county. He was born on the 7th of May, 1858, and was reared on the farm. He had good common school advantages, and after he grew up, having a taste for business pursuits, he turned his attention to merchandising. He now carries an exceptionably good stock of groceries and produce, and commands an excellent trade. A young man of good business qualifications, his career thus far as a merchant has been entirely successful. He is very popular in and about Thompson, and indeed, wherever he is known.

#### WILLIAM W. NORTHCUTT,

farmer. It was in 1873 that Mr. Northcutt emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri. He located first in Boone county, but the following year came over to Audrain county and settled in North Wilson township, where he has since resided. Mr. Northcutt has a good farm of 120 acres substantially improved, and is engaged in grain raising in a general way, and also raises some stock. He is an industrious, energetic farmer and good citizen. He has been district clerk for several years, and having a family of children of his own, he takes quite an active interest in educational matters. Mr. Northcutt was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, November 4, 1831. His father's family was originally from Virginia, where his ancestry may be traced

back through several generations. His father, however, William Northcutt, came to Kentucky with his parents in an early day, and was married there away back in 1809. They had a family of nine children, William W. Northcutt being the seventh. He was reared on the farm in Kentucky, and September 15, 1863, was married to Miss Kizia, a daughter of William and Sallie Boardman, of Bourbon county. She was born in that county July 25, 1841. They had four children: Sallie J., Lucullus A., William T. and Mary I. Robert E. Lee is dead. He was born March 5, 1875, and lived only a little over fourteen months. Mr. Northcutt's father died February 27, 1866, but his mother is still living, and resides on the old homestead in Montgomery county, Kentucky.

### J. W. NORTHERN,

one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Wilson township, was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, December 5, 1846. On the 18th of November, 1880, he married Miss Nancy V. Edmonston, who was born and reared in Callaway county, Missouri. Her father, Winfield Edmonston, came from Maryland, and was one of the oldest and most widely known of the early settlers of Missouri. Her mother, whose maiden name was Christina Moots, was born in Ohio. Mr. Northern's residence and farm is one of the finest in the county. The farm contains 300 acres of good improved and watered land. They are adding a new attraction in the shape of an orchard, which is to contain the choice fruits of the seasons. His farm is especially adapted to stock raising, being well watered and supplied with an abundance of pasturage. He has some of the best graded stock in the township. In politics he is a Democrat. In religion he and his wife are esteemed and worthy members of the M. E. Church South. His father, J. Northern, a native of Tennessee, was married to a young lady of Missouri, Miss Martha, a daughter of William Patterson, of Virginia. After marriage they settled in St. Louis county, where they lived happy and prospered well. Two bright children gladdened their hearts and brightened their home until December 10, 1846, when the mother of this happy little home was called away in that sleep that knows no waking, and the father realized that J. W. Northern, the subject of this sketch, and his sister, Belinda, were orphans. After some time he married Miss Ellen Frances Patterson and removed to Polk county, and from there to Audrain county in 1878. In 1883 Mrs. Ellen Northern died, leaving six children: S. S., Martha R., Thomas, Elliott, Jennie and Mintie. John Northern still resides in Audrain county, Missouri.



## CLAGETT OFFUTT

was born in Warren county, Missouri, August 11, 1839. His parents, Joseph C. and Aleatha M. (Clagett) Offutt, were the son and daughter of old and respected families of Maryland. In 1836 or 1837 they came to Missouri, settled in Warren county, where they remained until the spring of 1846, when they removed to Audrain county. They had ten children, viz.: Laura, William A., John B., Clagett, James, Ellen, Susan A., Nathaniel, Mary A. and Joseph. Mr. J. C. Offutt died in Audrain county. Mrs. Offutt still resides in Mexico, Missouri, greatly respected and spoken of as a good, kind neighbor. In 1863 Mr. Clagett Offutt distinguished himself by marrying Miss Pinkey J. Buckner, an attractive and greatly admired young lady of Callaway county, and youngest daughter of Robert R. Buckner, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Offutt have five children: Mary A., was born January 6, 1865; Ernest, born January 18, 1867; William A., born July 14, 1869; Walter J., born January 27, 1874; Robert J., born April 23, 1876. Like his father, he follows farming and stock raising. Among his cattle will be found some of the best graded stock. His farm contains 240 acres of land well improved, with a first-class orchard and splendid pasturage. He was a Confederate soldier, served six months in the State Guard and was then transferred to Wood's battalion, Confederate service, and served eight months. He surrendered with his command at Shreveport, Louisiana. The family lost ten slaves by emancipation. Mr. Offutt, who is the director, says that the school in this district is well graded and has a very good attendance. The term lasts for six months. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Offutt were members of the Grange.

## JAMES B. POOL,

one of the prominent citizens and leading agriculturists and land holders of Audrain county, has been a continuous resident of Wilson township for the last thirty-three years, and is widely and well known over the county for his high character as a man and his great energy and thorough going enterprise. Mr. Pool has one of the largest and best stock farms in this section of the county, and is extensively engaged in stock raising, particularly in handling cattle and hogs. His lands aggregate over 1,000 acres, most of which lie in a solid body. Mr. Pool, like so many of the foremost farmers of this county, is a

native of the Blue Grass State of Kentucky. He was born in Washington county, on the 3d of January, 1831. His father was Abram Pool and his mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Malinda Brock, originally of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Pool was one of fourteen children and came with his father's family out to Missouri in 1841, at which time they settled in Boone county, from which, however, they removed five years afterwards to Wilson township, in this county, where the father died in 1872. The mother died in 1860. The father was married after her death to Mrs. Mary Hunter, the widow of Daniel Hunter, deceased, of Boone county. James B. Pool, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Wilson township, and early entered upon the activities of life for himself as a farmer. On the 8th of March, 1853, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Haley, of Audrain county. This union has been followed by a worthy family of children, six of whom are living: Mary J., now Mrs. J. P. Edwards; John H., Anslem G., Harriet A., now Mrs. Winfield Ridgeway; Eliza B. and Edmond P. One, besides, is deceased, Malinda B. As is indicated by what has been said above, Mr. Pool's life has been one of abundant success. A man who was reared to know what work is and not to fear it, he entered upon the labors of farm life with that resolution and courage which faltered at no hardship or shrunk from no difficulty. Going forward in his industry and managing his affairs to the best advantage, he has steadily advanced in life until he has reached the enviable position he now occupies in the agricultural affairs of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Pool are both connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

#### GEORGE R. POOL,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Pool, a brother to James B. Pool, whose sketch precedes this, and in every way a worthy representative of the old and respected family of which he comes, was born in Fentress county, Tennessee, August 15, 1837. An outline of his parents' family has been given in the sketch of his brother. The other children of the family were as follows: Matilda, who died at the age of twenty-six in 1844; Elizabeth, who died in tender years; Mary, now the wife of John D. Crockett, of Audrain county; Malinda, now the wife of Levi Barton, of Howard county; Anslem, who died at the age of twenty-two, in 1848; James, who died in infancy; John Q., now of this county; James B., the subject of the preceding sketch; Mildred, who died in infancy; Melvin P., now of Bourbon

county, Kansas; Elizabeth, died January 18th, 1875; Pleasant M., now of Centralia, Missouri; Margaret Ann, the wife of J. W. Fox, of this county. George R. Pool, the subject of this sketch, after he grew up, was married to Miss Annie E. Harrison, a daughter of William P. and Nancy Harrison, of Audrain county, on the 22d of April, 1874. However, Mr. Pool had been engaged in farming a number of years before his marriage, being at that time well advanced toward the meridian of life. As a farmer he has been satisfactorily successful, and has one of the choice farms of Wilson township. His place contains 280 acres, and is well improved. Mr. Pool gives considerable attention to stock raising and handles principally mules, hogs and cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Pool have four children: James Weaver, Mary E., Frank H. and Samuel A., the latter being the eldest. The history of the Pool family having been given in the sketch of James B., nothing is necessary, therefore, to be said of it here, thus rendering it unnecessary to extend this sketch on that account. Of Mr. Pool, the subject of this sketch, it may with truth be said, that he is one of the substantial men and worthy citizens of the township, a man who has lived such a life that he has won, as he deserves, the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances.

#### JOSEPH A. POTTS,

one of the most prominent farmers and stock men of Wilson township, and a leading, influential citizen of this section of the county, is a native of Audrain county, and was a son of John Potts, one of the old and wealthy citizens of the county. Mr. Potts was born in Salt River township, on his father's farm, about nine miles south of Mexico, on the 17th of September, 1846. His early years were spent much the same as the boyhood of other youths of that vicinity. Reared on the farm, his education was acquired in the district and private schools of the neighborhood. In the country, of course, the majority of young men who grow up become farmers, and young Mr. Potts formed no exception to this general rule. Indeed, the Potts family, both the branch to which he belongs and the other branches of the family, have for generations been farmers with but few exceptions, and it is a fact of family records that the representatives of this family are generally prominent in their localities as farmers. On the death of his father, which occurred in 1862, Mr. Potts came into possession of 120 acres of good land in Audrain county, where he



improved a farm and began his career which has since proven so successful. In his farming operations he displayed such a degree of industry, energy and foresight, that it was not difficult to predict what his future would be. Recognizing with practical good sense the fact that stock raising and dealing in stock constitute one of the most profitable branches of agricultural industry, he early engaged in handling stock, which he has since followed, and with marked success. We have not the space here to give all the particulars of his farming career. Suffice it to say, that he now has a fine place of 800 acres of land in North Wilson township, 300 acres of which he runs in corn and meadow. A large portion of his place, in fact, the balance of it, is devoted to pasturage, and is used in connection with stock raising and his stock business generally. He ships annually over 150 head of cattle and other stock in proportion. On the 26th of October, 1869, Mr. Potts was married to Miss Lizzie F. Simms, a daughter of William M. and Frances A. Simms, of this county. Mrs. Potts was born on the 24th of June, 1849. Her father was one of the wealthy and influential men of Audrain county. Mr. and Mrs. P. have five children: Willie S., born March 8, 1871; Lela F., born April 2, 1873; John W., born October 29, 1876; Annie May, born December 6, 1879, and Joseph T., born May 8, 1881. Their third child, a son, died in infancy. Mrs. Potts is a lady of singular strength of character, and presides over her home with a grace and dignity that would adorn any household however exalted. A lady of culture and refinement and of a gentle mind and heart, she is much valued as a member of society and of the church in the community where she lives. She and her husband are both members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Potts is one of the leading members of the Masonic order in this part of the county. Mr. Potts' mother was a Miss Margaret J. Spence, formerly of Georgetown, Kentucky. She and her husband were married in 1837. Six of their children are still living, five besides Joseph A., the subject of this sketch, as follows: Dr. John S., now of California; Sallie A., America R., Robert A. and William H. Two are deceased, Nannie E. and James B. The father, John Potts, was originally from Virginia, but when quite young his parents immigrated to Tennessee, and afterwards, in 1819, came out to Missouri, settling in Boone county, where he grew to manhood. He subsequently married and came to Audrain county. He became one of the wealthy men of this county and at his death left an estate of about 1800 acres of land, besides a large amount of other property.

## GEORGE W. RIDGEWAY,

farmer and stock raiser. Audrain county, being largely on the high prairie between the Mississippi and Missouri, was not settled as early as the counties nearest either river, and it was many years before its fertile lands were made available by railroad transportation. The result was that when at last it was made accessible by the railroads, the other counties in the meantime being comparatively thickly populated, the people of those counties moved over into Audrain in large numbers to avail themselves of the cheap lands to be had here. Hence, a very large proportion of the settlers of this county are from adjoining counties, and many of them now middle-aged men are the sons and grandsons of the early settlers of the other counties. Mr. Ridgeway, the subject of this sketch, is one of the thrifty farmers of the county of the class mentioned above. He was a son of Thomas B. Ridgeway, and wife, *nee* Miss Jane Gordon, both representatives of old Boone county families. Mr. Ridgeway was born in that county on the 12th of December, 1842, and was reared there near Columbia. His father died in California in 1851. His mother died the same year at Columbia. His father went to the Pacific coast during the California gold excitement, and lost his life in the far-off land beyond the Cordilleras, as stated above. There were but two children of their family who reached maturity: George W., and Laura, now the wife of Joseph Pearson; the other, a sister, died in infancy. George W. Ridgeway, after he grew up, was married to Miss Isabella Butler, of Boone county. This was on the 27th of April, 1862. Mr. Ridgeway has made farming his only occupation in life and has been satisfactorily successful. Although he commenced without anything to speak of, he now has one of the better class of farms of Wilson township. He settled on his place in 1880. It contains 320 acres, and besides farming in a general way he handles stock to a considerable extent. He ships annually from 50 to 100 head of steers and from 150 to 200 hogs. Mr. Ridgeway is well respected as a man and citizen. In the family of children of his and his good wife's are four sons: Thomas B., George W., Charles N., and William W.; four are deceased, John G., Laura P. and two infant daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeway are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

## JEHIAL ROWE,

farmer. Mr. Rowe's father, Dr. Samuel S. Rowe, is remembered by a few early settlers of Randolph, Monroe, and Audrain counties, for

although he was one of the pioneers in these counties, he has been dead for nearly thirty years. But in that early day he was well known, for he was a man of marked character, and of considerable prominence. He was a native of New York, where he was reared and received a somewhat advanced education. He subsequently studied dentistry, and became a skilled and scientific practitioner in that profession. He came out to Missonri in about 1830, and first located in Randolph county, where he subsequently became a large landholder and a successful agriculturist. He was married there in 1847, to Miss Phoebe Waldron, who survived her marriage, however, less than two years. Jehial Rowe, the subject of this sketch, was born of this marriage, the date of his birth being the 17th of September, 1848. The father was subsequently married to Miss Elizabeth F. Summers, of Randolph county. Five children followed this union, four of whom are living. In the fall of 1856, Dr. Rowe came to Audrain county, locating in North Wilson township, but he lived only a year afterwards, dying the following June, 1857. He left a comfortable estate, including, besides other property, 960 acres of land in this county and also a large tract in Monroe county. Jehial Rowe was brought up a farmer, and with but little interruption has since followed farming up to the present time. On the 25th of January, 1872, he was married to Miss Martha S., a daughter of Simpson Gorham, of Randolph county. Mrs. Rowe was born in that county on the 27th of November, 1850. Mr. Rowe has been substantially successful as a farmer and has a good place of 291 acres of land. He is a man of industry and enterprise, and carries on his farming operations with energy and intelligence. In 1881 he became interested in mercantile business, but his farm affairs requiring all his personal attention, he soon withdrew from merchandising and has since devoted himself exclusively to his agricultural interests. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe have a family of three children: Edgar G., born May 3, 1873; Ada L., born April 28, 1876; and Luther J., born February 26, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe are both members of the M. E. Church South.

#### M. M. SCOTT, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Thompson. It was in 1827 that Dr. Scott's grandparents (his grandfather being Reuben Scott) come out to Missouri from Kentucky and settled in what is now Calwood township of Callaway county, but then a part of Nine Mile Prairietownship, where they lived respected and useful lives until their death, and reared a



worthy family of children. Of their children, James G. Scott was born before the family left Kentucky, August 27, 1817, and, therefore, grew up from boyhood in Callaway county. In early manhood he was married to Miss Mary J. Moore, who was born and reared in that county. James G. Scott became a successful farmer and an influential, prominent citizen, and now, in his old age, still resides in Calwood township, enjoying the respect of all who know him, where, with the exception of a few years, his whole life, thus far, has been spent. A man of broad intelligence, and ambitious to accumulate property only that he might be the more valuable to those for whose success in life every father is to a large extent responsible—his own loved ones—and of more usefulness as a citizen, he strove to acquit himself of his responsibilities as a parent and a man by a worthy course and in a worthy spirit. His children he gave good educational advantages, and his duties to the public he has ever discharged with the fidelity and public spirit worthy of the high character he bears. Dr. Scott, the eldest of his family of children, was born on the 25th of January, 1852, and spent his early youth on the farm and in the schools of his vicinity. In 1871, then nineteen years of age, he entered Westminster College, where he took a thorough general and scientific course, graduating with distinction in the class of 1874. After teaching a few years, he entered upon the study of medicine, the profession for which he had a marked inclination, and pursued his studies with diligence and energy until he was prepared to enter a medical college. In 1878 young Scott became a matriculate in the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, in which he continued until the completion of his regular course in 1880, at which time he graduated among the best in his class. Immediately following his graduation, Dr. Scott located at Thompson, in Audrain county, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession. Nature did not a little for Dr. Scott as a physician, and his advantages have been such, which he has improved with credit, that he has become qualified for the duties of the sick chamber to a degree of excellence equaled by but few young physicians in Audrain county, or in this section of the State. Possessed of agreeable, popular manners, these, in connection with his skill and ability as a practitioner, have made him more than ordinarily prominent and successful, considering that he is still young in experience in his profession. He has a large practice and stands high, both as a physician and citizen. On the 1st of September, 1875, Dr. Scott was married to Miss Mary E. Atkinson, a daughter of Thomas Atkinson, a worthy and respected citizen of Callaway

county. The Doctor and Mrs. Scott have two children: Ella May and Edgar Lyle. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Scott, as stated in the sketch of Mr. M. B. McDonald, is the latter's partner in the mercantile business at Thompson.

### FRANCIS M. SENTELL,

of section 11, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Henderson county, North Carolina, June 26, 1843, being a son of Samuel Sentell and Elizabeth Gray, natives of North Carolina. Francis M. Sentell and his brother, Hampton P., came to Missouri in the fall of 1868. The brother was engaged by the C. R. I. & P. R. R., where the poor fellow met an awful death. While coupling the cars he fell and was crushed. There was a sad romance connected with the accident. In one week he was to have been married to a young and amiable lady. The subject of this sketch engaged in farming and has been in a manner successful. His farm contains 100 acres, all in cultivation, and splendidly stocked with stock and cattle of good grades. He does considerable trading with traders and shippers. Francis M. Sentell was married on June 6, 1873, to Mrs Susan Thomas Baskett Hardman, who had one son, Alonzo, who was born May 11, 1858. She was the sixth child of a family of nine children. Her father, Jesse Baskett, was a native of Virginia. Her mother, Charlotte Williams, belonged to Maryland. Mr. Baskett was married and had eight children by a previous marriage. He died in Nicholas county, Kentucky, in 1834. His wife, Susan Charlotte Williams, died in the same county October 20, 1881. F. M. Sentell entered the Confederate service in 1862, in the 6th North Carolina cavalry, commanded by Col. G. N. Folk, in Company D, commanded by Capt. Cortes W. Gillespie. He was captured at Mills Springs, Kentucky, in 1863, and was confined in prison for twenty-one months, first in Camp Chase, then on Johnston's Island, and then was sent to Point Lookout, in Maryland. Here he was paroled and sent home. He has been a member of the Grange, and has served one term as Master of Beaver Dam Grange.

### JOSEPH S. SHOCK,

section 6, is a native of Audrain county, Missouri. He was born before the organization of the county, on June 6, 1830. His father, Henry Shock, was born in Kentucky in 1802. He came to Missouri in 1820. He and his wife, Mary Shock, *nee* Jackson, had sixteen

children: John, Thomas P., Jos. S., Permelia Ann, Mary Jane, James H., Lucinda, William D., Daniel P., Lydia M., Sarah, Alonzo V., Emily, Theodore, Robert A. and Milton P. Mr. Shock is one of the most successful and energetic farmers of Wilson township. As a man and citizen he has ever held a high place in the esteem and confidence of the people. Public spirited and enterprising, he is looked upon as a leader in the community in all movements designed for good. He has served for a term as constable. On January 13, 1857, he married Miss Martha Mayes, of Missouri, daughter of Beverly S. Mayes, of Kentucky. Her character was singularly amiable and gentle, but God had ordained that she was not to be of this world, and called her to her happier home on November 16, 1857. She left one little boy, Zachariah T., born October 14, 1857, to the care of her beloved husband. Mr. Shock was married the second time on the 28th of February, 1861, to Miss Belina Mayes, of Audrain county, Missouri, daughter of William W. Mayes, a native of Kentucky, and Elizabeth Barnes, of Randolph county, Missouri, who had six children, Mrs. Shock included. By this last marriage Mr. Shock became the father of six children, viz.: Mary E., born July 16, 1864; Annie Eliza, born September 6, 1867; Martha E., born March 6, 1871; Robert F., born March 17, 1873; Julia F., born August 26, 1876, and Joseph Elmer, born May 29, 1880. This happy family reside on the farm, which contains 300 acres; 240 are improved, with good orchard and out-door buildings, Mr. Shock trades in and owns some thoroughbred stock. He served for six months in the militia service during the late war and lost property to the amount of \$500 during that period, for which the government failed to compensate him. Mr. and Mrs. Shock are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

#### WILLIAM D. SHOCK,

section 5, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Audrain county Missouri, March 4, 1843, being the son of Henry Shock and Hannah (Lee) Shock, a short sketch of whom is given on a preceding page. Mr. Shock was married on February 21, 1867, to Miss Nannie T. Gay, a native of Boone county, Missouri, and daughter of John and Rebecca (Bratton) Gay, natives of Kentucky, who had fourteen children, viz.: James, Elizabeth, Mary, Dunlap, Curtis, Martin, Ann, Robert, Sarah, Lucinda, Margaret, William, David and Nannie. Miss Nannie was in every way worthy to be the wife of such a man, a sympathetic assistant in the struggles of life and a happy participant



in his later triumphs. The farm where Mr. and Mrs. Shock and three children — Charles E., born September 26, 1868; Levia Alta, born January 1, 1871, and William Robert, born the 19th of November, 1883 — reside, contains 320 acres of land, half of which is cultivated; the rest is given to pasturage for his stock, in which he does a splendid trading business. He at all time keeps a number of thoroughbred cattle and stock of all kinds. His orchard is splendidly arranged and contains the choice fruit of the seasons. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the Confederate service in April, 1861, but did no service until 1864. He surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, and was paroled at the close of the war. They are members of the Christian Church and have been members of the Grange.

#### MILTON P. SHOCK,

of section 25, farmer and stock raiser of Wilson township, was born in Audrain county, Mo., November 25, 1859, where he received a good common school education. Milton was the youngest son of Henry and Hannah (Cox) Shock, both of whom, when speaking to their sixteen children of the time of their childhood, spoke in warm terms of Kentucky, from which place they emigrated in 1820. The names of this family are as follows: John, Thomas, Permelia, May J., Joseph, James, William, Lucinda, Lydia and Sarah, twin sisters, Daniel, Alonzo, Emily, Theodore, Robert and the subject of this sketch, Milton P. Shock. The wedding day of Milton P. Shock and Miss Mary E. McDonald dawned on the 24th of March, 1882. Miss McDonald was born and raised in Audrain county. Her father, Sam. McDonald, was from Long Island, N. Y. Her mother, Jane Larul, was born in Virginia. God blessed their union by entrusting eleven precious little souls to their care: John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Nancy J., Alexander, Jacob R., James, George, Mary Ellen, Charles, and Lettie, who died in infancy. They have 80 acres of nicely improved land, one-half of which they have under cultivation; the rest is used as a pasture for the use of his stock, in which he does considerable trading.

#### JAMES LEWIS SMITH,

of section 1, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Scotland county, Mo., June 12th, 1846, a son of Alexander Smith, of Virginia, and Mary Jane Hussey, of Ohio, who came to Missouri and settled in Scotland county in 1838. Seeing a better prospect in Audrian county, he re-

moved there in 1871. Alexander Smith and wife have had seven children, viz.: Elizabeth Ann, Amanda Jane, John Edward, William H. T., Adam Alexander and Mary Eve, twin brother and sister; James L. J. Lewis Smith and his wife, Isadore, whom he married December 29th, 1870, and three children, Mary Catherine, born January 6th, 1871; John Irvin, born July 29th, 1876, and Curtis Gay, born September 5th, 1880, live on a farm of 120 acres. There are some splendid buildings on this farm, which is all cultivated. He is the owner of some fine stock. Mrs. Smith is a native of Boone county, Mo., and a daughter of Curtis P. Gay, of Kentucky, and Catherine Holmes, of Tennessee, who had nine children; Susan H., born January 25th, 1851; Brookhaven, born February 16th, 1853; Isadore, born August 16th, 1855; Mary A., born February 28th, 1858; Holmes, born September 8th, 1860; William S., born November 9th, 1862; Sarah F., born July 25th, 1864; Kate, born December 11th, 1868, and Curtis Ella, born August 15th, 1872. Alexander Smith entered in the Confederate service in August of 1861, in Green's regiment, where he served for 16 months, came home, but was not allowed to remain, went to Illinois and then to Indiana, where he remained for five years. He was never taken as a prisoner; was in the Athens' fight between Col. Greene on Confederate side, and Moore of the Federal. The orders from Federal headquarters were, not to make a prisoner, but to shoot him on first sight. He never surrendered and never was paroled. Mr. Smith is now nearly 77 years of age, and is lively and active. The day this sketch was taken he walked from Centralia out to his home, a distance of six miles, and carried his saddle bags, a good load for a much younger man. This old gentleman is and has been for the last 34 years a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Alexander Smith died on July 6th, 1846, in Scotland county, Mo. Mrs. J. L. Smith is a member of the Christian church.

#### DAVID A. SNEED,

of section 4, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Sneed, like most of our first-class farmers, is the descendant of Virginians. His parents, N. Sneed and Mary Harpman, were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the subject of the present sketch was the eldest. N. Sneed and family emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Audrain county, in 1876, where they still reside, surrounded by all the comforts of farm life. David A. Sneed was married on February 11, 1877, to a young lady of Virginia, the daughter of Hugh and Mar-

garet Smiley, natives of Virginia. The bride, Miss Elizabeth, was the eldest of a family of eight children. She was of a kind and loving disposition, and has proved to be a model wife. Mr. Sneed's farm contains 160 acres of well improved land, and is stocked with stock of the highest grades.

### JOHN G. STRODE,

section 19. Mr. Strode, formerly a merchant of Boone county, now owns a very nice farm of 100 acres in this county, to which he has devoted his undivided attention for the past eleven years. If not among the largest, it is certainly one of the neatest, best improved and stocked farms in the county. A good orchard and vineyard forms two of the many attractions of this home-like place. Mr. Strode has met with success as a cattle raiser and trader. John G. Strode was born in Platte county, Missouri, November 20, 1837, and was a son of John S. Strode, of Kentucky, and Mary Ann Young. John S. Strode and wife had five children: James E., John G., Mary F., Stephen J. and Ambrose C. They came to Missouri between the years 1825-26 and settled in Callaway county. Mr. Strode died in Andrew county, his wife in Boone county. On the 15th of December, 1863, the marriage bell was rung in Audrain county for J. G. Strode and Miss Mattie A. White, who was the daughter of William W. White and Elizabeth Shergart, both natives of Pennsylvania. They had nine children, four of whom died in infancy. The others are: Lucy J. B., born July 21, 1835; William H. R., born September 5, 1838; Theodore, born March 31, 1843; Mary E., born December 3, 1847; Mattie A., born April 24, 1849. Miss Mattie has become the good, Christian mother of the following seven children: Ambrose, born December 25, 1864; Endora A., born June 29, 1867; James H., born October 19, 1869; Ella, born January 12, 1876; Laura R., born January 15, 1880; Mary Jessie, born June 19, 1883, and one died in infancy. During the war he was second lieutenant in the Missouri State troops, Federal service, and served for twenty-two months. He was mustered out in March, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Strode are worthy and esteemed members of the Christian Church.

### HON. ABRAM B. TINSLEY,

retired farmer and stock raiser. Macaulay says that "History is but a narration of the facts interwoven in the lives of men who impress



their characters on the times in which they live ; ” in other words, that history is but a relation of the chief events to be found in the biographies of men of more than ordinary character or achievements. Accepting this as a correct definition, it would not be possible to present a worthy history of Audrain county without mention of the name of the subject of the present sketch. As an early settler, farmer and private citizen, and as a public servant in the affairs of the county and State, Mr. Tinsley’s name is intimately interwoven with the events of the people among whom he has lived for nearly forty-six years. Abram Buford Tinsley was born in Madison county, Virginia, March 31, 1815, and was a son of Caleb Tinsley and wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Medley. Abram B. was a twin brother to a sister, following the third child in the family, which consisted of five children, he being the only son. While he was still in infancy, in 1817, his parents emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled in Franklin county, where he grew to manhood and was married to Miss Rachel Gains, of that county. This marriage was in 1836, his wife having been born on the 12th of January, 1816. Mr. Tinsley’s mother died in 1837, and the same year his father and himself and family with several of his relatives came to Missouri, and settled in Callaway county, about five miles west of Fulton. Soon afterwards, however, Hon. Abram Tinsley came to Audrain county and settled in Salt River township, where he resided for about thirty-seven years, and until a few years ago, when he came to his place in Wilson township. His father remained in Callaway county and never married after his wife’s death. He became quite wealthy, and was for many years one of the highly respected citizens of that county. During the latter years of his life he made his home with his son. Hon Abram B. Tinsley is one of that class of strong, vigorous men, physically and mentally, who grew up in the early days of the country, and by the force of their character and native ability impressed their lives upon the times of their active manhood. These men had little or no educational advantages, yet the history of the first half of the present century shows that in the domain of thought, and in the practical achievements of the brain, many of them rose to an eminence which the representatives of later times have not been able to equal. In legislation, at the bar, in medicine, and in the pulpit ; in agriculture, in the trades, and in every department of life, names of the last generation shone out with a splendor that few, if any, of the present age can hope to rival. And if the value of experience is to be judged by results, it remains yet to be decided whether the new systems of

education and refinement will prove superior to the old methods of letting every one rise or fall according to his own exertions and the virtues of his own character. Hon. Abram B. Tinsley possessed in the days of his activity, and they are still preserved to a remarkable degree in his old age, many of the stronger and better qualities that characterized the sturdy men of his period. As a farmer he was abundantly successful, and before the war had accumulated a large estate. As a citizen he was public spirited, and occupied a prominent position in the affairs of the county. In 1840 he was appointed sheriff of Audrain county, and was subsequently elected and re-elected, holding the office for six years continuously. He was then elected to the Legislature, and represented the county in the House with marked ability and with fidelity to the best interests of the people. In 1848 he was re-elected to his position in the law-making branch of the State government. He then retired from official life, and was afterwards occupied with the duties of managing his large estate. In the events preceding the war he took no active part, but, although Southern in his sympathies, he was opposed to secession and to breaking up the Union. During the war he remained at home and was a heavy loser by depredations from both sides — one of the heaviest losers, indeed, in the county. In recent years Mr. Tinsley has to a certain extent retired from the activities of life, and still has a comfortable estate. Mrs. Tinsley is a member of the Christian church, and he is a time-honored and prominent member of the A. F. and A. M.

#### CHARLES D. WADE,

farmer. Mr. Wade, though himself a native of this State, is a representative of an old Kentucky family. The Wades were among the first settlers of the Blue Grass State from Virginia, and Mr. Wade's father was born there away back in 1819. In an early day, however, William H. Wade, the father, came out to Missouri, and was married here to Miss Harriet Carter, of Boone county. But before coming to this State, he lived for a short time in Indiana, making his home in Boone county in 1837. His marriage occurred in 1841. Subsequently he removed to Audrain county where he has since resided. He is one of the well-to-do and substantial farmers of West Saling township. Charles D. Wade, the subject of this sketch, was one of his father's family of ten children. He was born in Boone county, February 16, 1850. The others were: Mary E., James K., Eliza, John (now deceased), Kittie, Thomas H., Annie, Price and Eva. Charles D., after



he grew up, engaged in farming in Boone county, where he followed it with success until his removal to this county. He was married there to Miss America Mars, in 1872, who survived her marriage, however, less than two years. There is one daughter by this marriage. On the 15th of December, 1881, Mr. Wade was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Mattie W. Cobbs. She was a daughter of Thomas and Lucy Cobbs, of Boone county, and was born November 24, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. W. have one child, a daughter, Lucy L. Mr. Wade has a comfortable farm in this county, and considering that he is still a young man, is fairly well fixed. Mrs. W. is a member of the Baptist Church.

#### WILLIAM H. WHITE,

one of the principal farmers and stock raisers of Audrain county, and one of its prominent and influential citizens, is a native of the county, and comes of one of the oldest and best families. His parents, William White, and wife, *nee* Elizabeth Shugart, emigrated from Pennsylvania to this State in about 1834, and settled in Audrain county two years afterwards, where they lived long and useful lives and were followed to their graves by the regret and sorrow of all who knew them. William White, Sr., was extensively engaged in farming in this county, and also followed merchandising at Mexico in an early day. He became quite wealthy, and when he died left a large estate. Of the family of children, three are now living,—besides William H., Mary E., now the wife of Hon. James M. Proctor, of Boone county; and Martha A., the wife of John G. Strode, of this county. William H. White, the subject of the present sketch, was born on his father's homestead in Salt River township, September 9, 1838. Reared on his father's farm, he was educated in the schools of Mexico, and early embarked in farming for himself, the occupation to which he has been brought up. As a farmer, Mr. White's career has been one of marked success. Left by his father with a comfortable start in life, he has shown himself to be worthy of it by the manner in which he has managed his affairs and the success which has crowned his industry and enterprise. Mr. White has increased his possessions in this county until now he has some 1,200 acres of fine land, the major part of which is improved and either in active cultivation, meadow or pasturage. He raises over 300 acres of grain, principally corn, and harvests annually about 250 acres of meadow. Mr. White is extensively engaged in stock raising and handling stock, and ships to the wholesale markets yearly about



200 head of cattle and the same number of hogs. A man of broad and liberal ideas, he is known to be one of the public spirited citizens of the county, and contributes freely by his efforts and, wherever necessary, of his means to all movements designed for the building up and best interests of the county. Mr. White has been married twice. On the 7th of November, 1858, he was married to Miss Julia Violet, of Monroe county. She died six years afterwards, June 13, 1864, leaving him two children: William M. and Clay Price, the former a resident of this county, but the latter of Paris, Arkansas. To his present wife, formerly Miss Mary C. Holliday, a daughter of William Holliday, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, he was married November 22, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. White have five children: Lizzie Lee, Abner C., Louella, Charles H. H. and Marion. One besides, the second child, Nannie, died in tender years. Mr. White is a member of the A. F. and A. M., being a brother in the Royal Arch Chapter. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

#### ISAAC J. WILLIAMS,

of section 12, farmer, stock raiser and trader of this county, was born in Boone county, Mo., April 8, 1848, the son of one of the earliest and most respected settlers of Missouri, James H. Williams, of Maryland. After arriving in this land, of the then far West, he married Miss Elizabeth Stone, of Virginia, who proved herself an ever loving, kind and true mother and wife. Her children's names we give as follows: George W., Mary J., Permelia A., Isaac J., William Henry, Sarah F., Harrison T., John C., Rice T. I. J. Williams was married on the 12th of May, 1867, to a young lady of Kentucky, Miss Lucretia D. Adams, the daughter of Giles J. and Martha A. Denham Adams, an old and respected family of Kentucky, who had seven children: Margaret Ann, Sarah J., William D., James T., Mary E., Lucretia D., Lucy A. I. J. Williams and wife have four children: George Lee, born August 24, 1868; Gertrude Maude, born June 12, 1871; Ruth Ethel, born February 1, 1879, and Charles Joseph Garfield, born June 9, 1882. Their farm contains 120 acres of land, well fenced and improved in every department; all of this is cultivated, and upon it is a good orchard. Mr. Williams has some good graded stock, in which he does a good deal of trading. I. J. Williams' name appears on the list of those who served in the Confederate army. He enlisted in the fall of 1862 in Col. Porter's Missouri battalion, which was afterwards consolidated with an Arkansas regi-

ment, serving twelve months; he was in Marmaduke's division, and took part in a number of skirmishes, but no general engagements. The family are members of the Christian Church. They have been in the Grange.

### JOHN H. WILSON,

farmer. Mr. Wilson, one of the substantial and respected citizens of this township, is a native Missourian, born in Platte county, April 8, 1853, and was a son of Joseph R. and Elizabeth A. (Glass) Wilson, both also natives of this State. The father is a relative to Hon. R. P. C. Wilson, of Platte county, a distinguished lawyer and able State Senator of that section of the State. Joseph R. Wilson and wife, with the young children of their family, now reside in Vernon county. John H., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of nine brothers, there being also four sisters in the family, and was reared in Audrain county, to which his father had removed from Platte county. He was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, and has since followed it with substantial success. In 1875 Mr. Wilson bought an eighty-acre tract of land in Salt River township, to which he added forty acres by subsequent purchase, and upon these tracts he made a good farm. Having an opportunity, however, to sell his place to good advantage, he disposed of it in 1882, and bought the farm where he now resides. This is a good place of over a quarter section of land, and is largely devoted to grain raising and pasturage for cattle. Mr. Wilson raises about seventy acres of corn, and has about 100 acres in pasturage, the latter used in connection with stock raising. He ships annually about two car loads of cattle and 150 head of hogs. On the 25th of November, 1875, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Susan M. Threlkeld, daughter of William G. and Mary A. Threlkeld, of Monroe county. Mrs. Wilson was born in that county, October 14, 1853. Heaven has blessed this union with a worthy family of children, as the best benediction upon the marriage vow. Three of their children are still living: Omar G., Lula B., and Mary G. John C., their youngest, tarried in this life only a short month, when his infant spirit was wafted to the Heaven above. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are both members of the Christian Church.

### REUBEN H. WILCOX,

section 25. The subject of this sketch is a well-to-do farmer and a stock raiser, who was born in Grayson county, Virginia, February 12,



1831, being a son of Erasmus D. Wilcox, of Massachusetts, and Jane Stamps, of Virginia. The former came to Missouri at a very early date. Polk county is where he settled and remained until his death. E. D. Wilcox and wife had eight children: Sophia, Reuben H., William A., Lafayette, Cornelia, Albert, Virginia, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Wilcox was married the second time to Miss Nancy Elliott, of Tennessee. They had two children, Hamilton and Mary. Reuben H. Wilcox married Miss Elizabeth J. Wilson, of Meigs county, Tennessee. Her parents, Nathaniel and Sally (Miller) Wilson, were natives of Tennessee. They had nine children, viz.: Polly, Melvina T., Oliver, Elizabeth, Emily, James, John, Joseph and one child who died in its infancy. Reuben H. Wilcox and wife have four children: Nathaniel S., Inez, Leonidas and Buelah. The farm where they reside contains 200 acres of land, a good orchard which yields some of the finest fruit in the county, but the greater part of this tract he has given to pasturage. It can be said, and not without merit, that Mr. Wilcox raises and trades in some of the best stock in Wilson township. During the war he lost some \$1,500 in slaves and other property. He was in the Confederate army, belonging to Nichols' regiment, Lemmon's company. He served eighteen months in Shelby's command, surrendered with the command at Shreveport, Louisiana, and was paroled. He and his wife and two eldest children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He and wife have been members of the Grange.

#### EDWIN YOUNG,

one of those thrifty, intelligent Northern farmers who have settled in this county since the war, came here from Christian county, Illinois, and in 1876 bought the place where he now resides. This is an excellent farm of 240 acres, and is conducted with a neatness and industry characteristic of the thorough-going farmer of the Prairie State. Mr. Young was born in Christian county, Illinois, April 23, 1840, and was a son of Ferdinand Young, formerly of Trigg county, Kentucky, and wife, who, before her marriage, was a Miss Emily Murphy of Arkansas. Ferdinand Young's parents were among the early settlers of Christian county, Illinois, and came there while Ferdinand was still young. He grew up and married in that county, and continued to live there for many years. He is now a resident of Butler, Bates county, Missouri. Edwin Young was the second of a family of eight children, five of whom are still living, and was reared in Christian county, where he made his home until his removal to this State. On



the 20th of August, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary E. Knoff, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Knoff, of Taylorville, Illinois. Prior to coming to Missouri, he followed farming with success in his native State, and mainly by his own exertions accumulated his present comfortable estate. Mr. Young's first wife died in 1871. She left him two children, Earnst and Mary E. To his present wife he was married March 19, 1874. She, before her marriage, was Miss Della V. McCullough. She was a daughter of George and Eleanor McCullough, of Howard county, but formerly of Jefferson county, Ohio. Like his first wife, she is a lady of many estimable qualities and is much esteemed by her neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Young have been blessed with four children, two of whom are living: Daisy D. and George E. Two are deceased, Lettie M. and Minnie B. Mr. and Mrs. Y. are members of the C. P. Church.

### JOHN R. YOUNGER,

a farmer and stock raiser of Wilson township, was born in Boone county, Missouri, November 7, 1848. His father, Robert M. Younger, was formerly of North Carolina, but his mother, Ann D. Younger, *nee* Gay, belongs to Missouri. After the marriage the young couple moved to Boone county, Missouri, where they bought and improved a farm. It was on this farm that John R., William P. and Nannie B., their three children, were born and reared. As is generally the case where we have many pleasant memories of a certain place, so have we those that when brought to the surface by a train of thoughts comes in to feel very much like Longfellow when he wrote the following:

“ A feeling of sadness came o'er me  
That was not akin to pain, and resembled  
Sorrow only, as the mists resembles the rain.”

For in the self-same farm house both of his good, kind parents died. John R. Younger married Miss Fannie Bratton, of Callaway county, daughter of W. A. Bratton and Ida Wade, natives of Kentucky. After a short but happy year of married life, Mrs. Fannie Younger died, leaving a little boy but one day old. This sad bereavement took place on August 11, 1872. On October 16, 1873, Mr. Younger was married to Miss Nannie P. Wade, of Callaway county, daughter of Robert Wade of Kentucky, and Frances Buckner. Mr. Younger has a farm of 200 acres; the better part is given to pasturage, as he deals in stock, some of which is the best graded in the county. He was in neither of the wars. In religion they are good, worthy members of

the Christian Church, and have been members of the Grange. Mr. Younger's mother had two brothers, Robert and David, and four sisters, Sarah, Lucinda, Margaret and Nannie. Her father had six children before he married her mother: James, Dunlap, Curtis, Elizabeth, Polly and Martha.

*M. J. Younger*

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## A D D E N D A .

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Our endeavors to secure the following facts relating to the Opera House, and also several Lodges, that they might be placed in their proper position in this work, were unsuccessful at the time, and we insert them here: —

### OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera House was erected in 1874, by George Kabrich, and is 44x100 feet in dimensions. The stage is 20x30 feet. The building contains three stories and a basement; the first is used for business purposes; the second for offices and Opera House, and third for Masonic Hall. The opera room will seat from 800 to 1,000 persons. The original building was remodeled. The *Mexico Ledger* had this to say of the Opera House:

“*New Opera House.*—Mr. George Kabrich should receive the congratulations and thanks of all theater-going people of Mexico for the magnificent manner in which he has remodeled and refurnished his Opera House. It is a great credit to our town to have such a tasty and comfortable place for amusements. The stage has been very much enlarged and new dressing rooms have been built. The four private boxes, together with the new galleries on each side, make a very handsome appearance. The entire space down-stairs will be seated with chairs, over two hundred elegant new opera chairs having been put in; and the floor has been raised so that those sitting in the back of the house will have as good a view of the stage as those in front. Take it all in all, it is one of the neatest opera houses outside of the large cities and must be seen to be appreciated.”

## LODGES.

*Hebron Lodge, No. 354, A. F. and A. M.* — Was chartered October 13, 1870. The first W. M. of the order was S. M. Edwards. Eighty-five members constitute the present lodge. The officers at this time are J. M. Riley, W. M.; A. G. Turner, Treas.; and A. Houston, Sec.

*Mexico Lodge, No. 26, A. F. and A. M.* — Met under dispensation January 7, 1852. Joseph C. Offut was W. M.; B. L. Offut, Sec.; and Nathan Allison, Treas. The number of the present membership is about 100. The officers of the lodge at this time are L. H. Hightshoe, W. M.; J. C. Bassford, Sec.; C. J. Settle, Treas.

*Mexico R. A. Chapter, No. 27* — Was granted a charter May 22, 1858, with Israel Lander, H. P.; John W. McKee, K.; and N. Allison, S. In addition to the above the following were charter members; J. F. Gilliam, J. P. Sullinger, W. H. Northcutt, T. M. Northcutt, J. W. S. McCloud and Perry Cheatham.

*Audrain Lodge No. 25, A. O. U. W.* — Was organized August 24, 1877, with the following members: John D. Vincil, John A. Brooks, W. H. Kennan, A. C. Adams, J. Coatsworth, Dr. W. W. Macfarlane, Samuel Groves, E. S. Frost, H. B. Seeley, R. H. Fowler, J. D. Morris, John J. Steele, S. L. McKean, P. W. Harding, J. A. Glandon, Joel Guthrie, E. B. Cake, H. T. Brooks, Mark Pilcher, Thos. H. Mussick and M. Y. Duncan. The first officers were John D. Vincil, M. W.; W. H. Kennan, Foreman; J. Coatsworth, Recorder; Dr. W. W. Macfarlane, M. E.; Samuel Groves, Guide; E. S. Frost, Guard. The present officers are D. T. Gentry, M. W.; A. G. Gass, Foreman; T. T. Torreyson, O.; P. W. Harding, Recorder; E. S. Frost, Financier; R. N. Armstrong, P. M. W.; P. Plunkett, Guide; H. C. Smith, I. G.; S. A. Winscott, O. G. The membership now (1884) numbers 112.

*Mexico Legion, No. 69, S. K. A. O. U. W.* — Was constituted with the following charter members: R. N. Armstrong, S. H. Bell, E. R. Cunningham, Dr. S. M. Dodson, C. W. Day, B. F. Dobyus, J. Franklin, E. S. Frost, D. T. Gentry, A. G. Gass, T. A. Garrett, P. W. Harding, H. D. Hunter, J. W. Howell, A. Houston, W. H. Johnson, C. A. Keeton, David Kidd, R. H. Kernan, G. E. LaForce, W. H. H. Lee, Dr. H. C. McFall, Joseph Murray, Charles Murray, S. L. McKean, J. T. Nelson, P. Plunkett, H. B. Robinson, S. Rob-



erts, J. V. Williams, J. J. Winscott, T. B. Warford, S. A. Winscott and D. D. Woodward. The first officers in the order were H. D. Hunter, S. C. ; E. S. Frost, V. C. ; T. A. Garrett, L. C. ; A. G. Gass, Chaplain ; Charles Murray, S. B. ; J. T. Nelson, F. ; R. H. Kernan, R. ; P. W. Harding, T. The present officers are H. D. Hunter, S. C. ; J. Franklin, V. C. ; B. H. Robinson, L. C. ; A. G. Gass, Chaplain ; J. W. Howell, F. ; Charles Murray, S. B. ; P. W. Harding, T. ; R. H. Kernan, R.

#### CHURCHES.

*St. Brendan's Roman Catholic Church.* — Among the first to unfurl the banner of the Catholic faith in Mexico was Father John Hogan, who occasionally said mass here previous to 1857, and among the members of the society were Patrick McGowan, John Hennelly, Thomas Fagan, Mrs. Conrad, Jeremiah Casey, Patrick Roden and a John Carrico and Louis Barada. Father John Hogan said mass in the old court-house and at the house of Thomas Fagan. In 1860 initiatory steps were taken towards building a house of worship, but owing to the outbreak of the war and the unsettled state of the country, the enterprise was abandoned for a time. As early as 1865, Father O'Neil visited Mexico once each month, and held service. In 1866 a frame church building, known as St. Stephen's, was erected. Early in 1868 Father McCabe took charge of the church and made his home with a Catholic family named Conrad. Father McKenna succeeded Father McCabe in October, 1869, and for about one year resided in Mexico, and then removed to Moberly. He had charge of the church until 1874, and from 1870 until 1874 he was assisted by Father O'Shea. In October, 1874, Father O'Leary was appointed priest at this place. In 1875 the pastoral residence was built. In 1878 the present commodious brick edifice was erected, and services were held in it for the first time in the latter part of the same year. The church was dedicated by Bishop Ryan in 1879. Father Dempsey, the present priest, took charge in 1880. The congregation includes about 70 families. The value of church property is about \$9,000.



## PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

## JAMES MONROE BEAGLES,

farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Beagles' father, whose name is also James Monroe, was originally from Tennessee, but when a young man was married in Virginia, on the 10th of April, 1850, to Miss Maria Little of the latter State, and the two soon afterwards removed to Missouri, locating in Callaway county, where the subject of this sketch was born. The father was a man of good family in Tennessee, and himself became a man of intelligence, solid character and highly respected. Receiving a fair common school education as he grew up, he was at the same time brought up to those habits of industry and under such influences that he was well fitted, when the time came for him to start out for himself, for the activities of life. Reared to a farmer's life, the pursuits of agriculture naturally became his permanent calling. He bought land on coming to Callaway county and began a successful career there as a farmer. Later along he removed to Audrain county, where he now resides. He is one of the well-to-do farmers of this county, and one of its valued citizens. There were seven children in his family besides James M., the subject of this sketch, namely: Lizzie, John, Jennie, Florence, Ella, Frank, Minnie and Noah. Both parents have long been members of the Christian Church. The father is a man of liberal ideas with regard to mental culture and takes a special interest in the maintenance of good schools in the neighborhood, and is himself a man of good general education and much given to sober thought and reflection on questions of interest to society and of advantage to the community in general. He is also a very earnest member of the church, and about his home is hospitable to a marked degree, as well as of a pleasant, sociable disposition in the society of all. James Monroe Beagles, Jr., was born in Callaway county, Missouri, on the 4th of July, 1853, but was reared in Audrain county. He has been engaged in farming for some years, and has a fine place of nearly 500 acres. Mr. Beagles' farm is more than ordinarily well improved. It is one of the choice places in the township. He is a young man of irreproachable character, industrious habits and quite enterprising as a farmer. Mr. Beagles, being young and unmarried,



still has most of the record of his life to make, and if he is spared to an average old age, it will doubtless be one worthy of the good family of which he comes and of the county where, in all probability, it will be made.

### ROBERT BAILEY KERR,

farmer and stock raiser, P. O., Progress. It is but the statement of a plain fact to say that the man whose name heads this sketch is one whose citizenship is a credit to the county in which he lives, and whose life is of value to all around him — a man plain and unassuming, intelligent and public spirited, irreproachable and faithful to every duty, devoted to family, church and the commonwealth, and of much merit and no pretense — such a man as who, in the sphere of private life, wields a silent and imperceptible but potent and beneficial influence on the life of the community about him, and such a man as who, in a higher sphere of action, would reflect credit and honor upon any station he might occupy. Combining worth and modesty in his character to a marked degree, he is recognized by every intelligent man who knows him as one of that class of strong-minded and capable men, yet unknown to fame, whom Wadsworth has so aptly described :

“ All but a scattered few live out their time,  
Husbanding that which they possess within,  
And go to the grave unthought of. Strongest minds  
Are often those of whom the noisy world  
Hears least.”

Robert Bailey Kerr was born in Augusta county, Va., June 11, 1827. His father was John Kerr, and his mother's maiden name was Susan Hanna, both natives of that county, and both of sturdy Virginia stock, intelligent, vigorous and upright. A representative of the Kerr family was long a distinguished member of Congress from Indiana, in which State a branch of the family of which he came settled in an early day; other representatives of the family have also served in Congress from different States. John Kerr, of Virginia, a relative to R. B. Kerr's father, represented his district in Congress for a number of years prior to 1817. This family has also given several other representatives to the National Legislature. The Kerrs are of Scotch Highland descent, and the Hannas originally from Ireland. John Kerr, the father of our subject, starting out in life for himself a youth without means, and with only a limited education, learned the carpenter's trade, and being industrious and intelligent, as well as frugal and of good habits, he succeeded. His motto



through life was : " What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." He early accumulated a neat start and bought a good farm in the Valley of Virginia, in his native county. In 1840 he sold out in Virginia and removed to Missouri, and settled in Monroe county, near Santa Fe, about a mile from the Audrain county line, improving the place on which his son-in-law, Campbell Bates, now lives. An energetic and worthy man, he prospered here abundantly, or to quote the language another has used for him, " As a vine whom the Lord hath blessed." He bought several farms, amounting to 900 acres, and he surrounded himself with all the substantial comforts of life. A worthy member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, he reared his family in the fear of the Lord and to habits of industry and frugality. Like his son now is, he was a plain, unpretentious man, of much merit and not less modesty. He had no taste for show or outward adornment, but regarded the mind and heart as the true criterions of character. He was ardently attached to his church, and earnestly devoted to the interests of religion. For many years he was a ruling elder in his church, and was one of the most prompt and faithful members of the Presbytery, allowing no ordinary obstacles to prevent his presence at its sittings, and often riding fifty miles on horseback in the worst of weather to be on hand at the appointed time and place. He was a man of strong, practical good sense and great force of character. Thoughtful and clear headed, he was a safe counselor in matters of difficulty or embarrassment among his neighbors, and was generally appealed to for advice in such cases. While fond of the society of others and a welcome and agreeable companion to all, he was at the same time almost pre-eminently a home man, and as devotedly attached to family as husband and father could be. Everybody esteemed him for his great personal worth and sterling character. He died at his homestead in Monroe county on the 16th of August, 1855. His loss was profoundly deplored and his memory is revered as that of a good and useful man, verifying the truth of the Scripture proverb, " The memory of the just is blessed." His first wife dying while he was comparatively young, he was afterwards, in 1848, married to Miss Hettie Anderson, of Paris, Mo., an amiable and excellent young woman. By his first wife he reared ten children, five daughters, who became, respectively, Mcdames, Mary Hizer, Bettie Smiley, Nannie Bates, Margaret Herd and Susan Botts, the husband of the last of whom is well known — Judge John Botts, of this county ; the sons are : William, Robert and John ; and two, Daniel and James, Sr., are deceased. By his second marriage there are three children :

Kate, now Mrs. Bridgeford, of Vernon county, and George W. and Thomas A., three having died in childhood. Of the sixteen children originally, in all, eleven are living. Robert Bailey Kerr, being thirteen years of age when his father removed to Missouri, was partly reared in Monroe county. Of course he was brought up to the occupation of a farmer. Before reaching majority, however, his health failing, he engaged in the Southern mule trade, in order to have the benefit of traveling in the South, which occupation afforded him means to defray his expenses, and the traveling had the effect to restore him to physical vigor. Returning on the 25th of June, 1857, he was married to Miss Bettie E. Drake, a daughter of Walter C. Drake and wife, Artemisia Nichols, both of Shelby county, Ky., and of highly respected families. Mrs. Kerr is a graduate from the Dominican Convent of Washington county, Ky. Her father was a member of the Legislature of Kentucky for six years, two in the House of Representatives and four in the Senate. Her uncle, Samuel Drake, represented Monroe county, this State, both in the House and Senate and the Legislature. Mr. Kerr started in life for himself with about \$200, which his father gave him, and to this nucleus he has added until he is now one of the substantial citizens of the county. He has resided on his present farm for a quarter of a century, and has ever led an upright, industrious and useful life. He makes a specialty of raising fine beef cattle; also has raised and sold more good saddle horses than any other man in the county, and more fine Cotswold sheep, and has been very successful in this line of industry. His farm contains 400 acres and is comfortably improved. Everything is kept in good shape, his corn fields clean, his fences well repaired, and other things accordingly. As like begets like, so the mantle of the father falls to the son. The latter is just as fond of attending his church courts, for he has also long been an elder in his denomination, and just as faithful in the discharge of every duty, as the former. Mr. Drake was an elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Shelby county, Ky., "and once an elder always an elder." Social and friendly, and hospitable and kind, "Uncle Bob Kerr," for so he is called by all, is a favorite with everyone who knows him, and those who have enjoyed the hospitality of his comfortable and generous home will never forget the kindness and good cheer they have received. We have spoken of him as a man of superior intelligence; we have written thousands of life-sketches from notes taken by others; this sketch is prepared from notes furnished by Mr. Kerr himself, and while they are candid and unpretentious, they are yet the best

notes from which we have ever drawn a sketch — intelligent, well written, to the point, well spelled and grammatical — showing conclusively that he is a man whose clearness and directness of mind stamps him far above the average of men.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have eight children: Artemisia, Meredith H., Anna E., Katie Bell, Robert Bailey, Jr., John Edmond, Joe. Johnston, and Walter Drake. One is deceased, Mary Susan. Mr. and Mrs. K. have been members of the Old School Presbyterian Church for many years. During the war Mr. Kerr warmly sympathized with the South, but took no important part in the struggle. He suffered, however, severely in property and by personal annoyances from a class of militia whose principal occupation it was to plunder and harrass non-combatants and terrify women and children.















